6 SECTIONS | 54 PAGES

The Courier-Journal.

SECTION 1 | 8 PAGES

VOL. CVII. NEW SERIES—NO. 13,906. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1907. SUNDAY PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Hubbuch Bros.
524-526-528 W. Market St.

More Good Things
Have Been Set Aside
To Be Sold
—AT—
Remarkably Low Prices!

We do not hesitate to stand a loss—we do it gracefully—our aim to get rid of odds and ends at double-quick gait must be reached. To-day we mention

Wall Paper

At the head—the bargains in short lots of Wall Paper are important enough to claim your attention at the start.

There are about 50 lots, quantities to suit small and large rooms; nearly every fine grade of paper contributing a good share to the remnant sale. Lots aggregate:

8, 10, 12, 13, 14 and 16 rolls of Sidewall Paper; 2, 2½, 3 and 4 rolls of Border to match; 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 rolls of Ceiling Paper to match, at

45c, 50c, 60c, 85c, 95c, $1.00, $1.15 to $1.45

For each lot, according to number of rolls. These ousting prices are less than manufacturer's cost. Best choice for the early comer.

Next in line for clearing are

Inlaid Linoleums

Every yard of this grandest and most durable of all floor coverings is worth $1.50 per square yard.

We close out limited quantities 10 to 20 yards at, per square yard **98c**
(This price does not include laying.)

Inlaid Granite Linoleum—Imported Kircaldy Inlaid, very popular and always sold at $1.10 per square yard; 3 lots to close out; per sq. yd.. **75c**

Cocoa Matting.

Short strips, suitable for kitchen, hall, office, etc.; measuring 2 to 5 yards; 50c and 60c values; clearance sale price, per yard **20c**

Oilcloth Bargain

Potter's Oilcloth, 1½ yards wide; pretty, bright designs; 45c and 50c values; running yard, only..... **29c**

Exceptional Values in
SUNDRY MERCHANDISE.

Table Oilcloth, 5-4 yd....	15c
Liquid Veneer, 50c bottle.	39c
Picture Hooks, dozen....	10c
Cottage Rods, 4 ft.....	10c
Double Brass Rods.....	25c
Snowflake Curtains, pair..	$1.00
50-in. Lace Curtains, pair.	98c
15c Silkolines, yard.....	10c
Fancy Scrim, yard.....	15c
French Cretonnes, yard....	15c
Axminster Rugs, 9x12 ft..	$19.75
Seamless Velvet Rugs, 9x12 ft.....	$19.50
Brussels Rugs, 9x11 ft....	$9.50
Wool Artsquares, 10½x12 ft.....	$9.60
Granite Artsquares, 9x12 ft.	$3.60

Our Concession on
Pictures
For This Week is
25 % Off.
Prices marked in plain figures on each Picture.

Hubbuch Bros.
524-526-528 W. Market St.

Stern's
Bargain Sale
—of—
Embroideries, Laces and Wash Goods.

We are showing an entire new line of Embroideries at low prices

49c Beautiful Swiss and Nainsook Corset Covers and 17-inch flouncings, new, choice designs.
10c to 50c a yard, English Coventry Embroidery on soft-finished Nainsook.
10c a yard, 5-inch Point de Paris Laces.
5c a yard, Point de Paris Insertions to match.
10c a yard, All-linen Cluny Edges and Insertions.
15c a yard, 40-inch Batiste.
25c a yard, 36-inch Pure Linen Cambric.
10c a yard, Solid Colored and Fancy Ginghams, new patterns.
12½c a yard, 36-inch best quality Percales, in all new designs.
15c a yard, Nice Quality of Figured Batistes.
25c a yard, Nippon Silks in all the newest patterns.
10c a yard, Checked and Polka-dot Satines.
25c a yard, Colored Linen, in all shades; warranted pure linen.
10c a yard, Imperial Chamois-finish Longcloth.
49c Choice of odds and ends in Corsets—P. D., W. B., R. & G., Ferris and other makes; sold up to $2.00 apiece.

We have just opened a new line of Stamped Goods.

50c Corset Covers; stamped on fine French Nainsook.
$1.00 Lingerie Shirt Waists for shadow embroidery.
$1.25 Chemise, stamped on fine French nainsook.
The above have Royal Society Embroidered Floss included to complete the embroidery.

Ladies' Neckwear.

25c We have a new line of Embroidered Linen Collars at 25c.
25c New Lace Stocks.
25c Box nice Crepelisse Ruching; 6 patterns in a box.

Furs.

We want to sell them out at a sacrifice.
49c For Black Coney Scarfs; reduced from $1.00.
69c For Brown Coney Scarfs; reduced from $1.00.
$1.49 For Opossum Scarfs; reduced from $3.00.
All finer goods one-third off of regular prices; all goods marked in plain figures.
$5.00 pieces for.....$ 3.33
$10.00 pieces for..... 6.67
$15.00 pieces for.....$10.00
$20.00 pieces for.....$13.33
It will be to your advantage to look at our Furs. All Children's Fur Sets one-third off.
$1.00 Sets for..... 67c
$1.50 Sets for.....$1.00
The same reduction on all prices.
$2.98 Children's Bearskin Cloaks, in white and colors, sold up to $7.00 apiece; choice of the entire lot at $2.98.
Children's Bearskin and Silk Caps at one-half of the regular prices. Our goods are all marked in plain figures. You can take your pick at one-half price.

Closing Out Outing Cloth & Flannelettes.

7c Yard—Choice of all 10c Flannelettes.
7c Yard—Choice of all 10c Outing Cloth.
15c Yard — Elderdown Cloth, reduced from 29c.

New Shirt Waists.

Royal Shirt Waists at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and up to $5.00.
Lingerie Waists; just received; new spring styles, at $2.00, $3.00 and $4.50 apiece.

Bargains in Blankets and Comforts.

59c Pair—Heavy Blankets; good size, in white with colored borders.
98c Silkoline-covered Comforts; neatly tacked; nice, soft filling.
$1.25 Pair—Striped or Plaid Blankets, suitable for bath robes.
$1.39 Quilted Comforts; fast colors; large size; well filled.
$1.50 Large-size Comforts, filled with fine quality white cotton; tacked.
$2.19 Pair—11-4 Half-wool Blankets; colored borders.
$3.25 Extra Lamb's Wool Comforts.
$3.98 11-4 California Blankets; extra value; worth $5.00 a pair.

Novelties in Jewelry.

25c 4-row Pearl Necklaces; Rhinestone slides.
10c Hatpins, with white and colored stone setting.
25c New Veil Pins; jeweled and plain.
25c New line large Belt Buckles, in gold, gray and oxidized.
10c Violet Pin Sets; 3 to a set.
25c New Pin Sets, 5 to a set.
25c a pair, new, beautiful line of Collar Pins.
25c Garnet Brooches and Veil Pins.

A. Stern
348 FOURTH AVE.

The Golden Rule Store

A Superb Display of the New Wool Dress Goods For Spring 1907.

The first showing of New Spring Dress Goods takes place to-morrow. We are showing all the handsome novelties as well as the popular plain fabrics from the best foreign and domestic manufacturers. Dozens of different shades and colors, in plain or mixed materials, checks, plaids or stripes; in Voiles, Panama, Batiste and many novelty effects, and the weights are just what is wanted. You know through years of experience that no store equals this one for good Dress Goods, and the values we offer are by far the best in the city.

Wool Dress Goods, Spring 1907.

All-wool Voiles, 46 inches wide; sheer and fine; will be popular for spring; come in all the fashionable shades; per yard **75c**

Shadow Plaid Panama, 46 inches wide; all pure wool; comes in all the new spring shades; the proper weight and finish for fashionable suits; new and nobby; per yard **$1.00**

French Voile, 46 inches wide; very sheer; comes in all the popular shades for handsome dresses; street or evening shades; others will ask $1.75 for this quality; our price, per yard **$1.35**

French Batiste, 48 inches wide; with self-color cord; light weight; beautiful quality; comes in all the new spring shades; very nobby for waists or dresses; per quality; per yard **$1.35**

Novelty Suitings, in gray or tan checks, plaids or Pekin stripes; 48 inches wide; white or gray grounds; the newest French novelties; very popular and serviceable for spring wear; per yard **$1.25**

Voiles, all wool, 45 inches wide; beautiful quality; sheer and fine; just the material for handsome dresses for street or evening wear; all colors; per yard **$1.00**

Pekin Stripe; a new novelty for spring; 46 inches wide; just the material for nobby suits or separate skirts; comes in all the wanted shades for spring; per yard **75c**

French Novelty Suitings; in shadow plaids of various combinations; a decided novelty for spring; entirely new; 48 inches wide; per yard **$1.75**

Black Wool Dress Goods, Spring 1907.

Black Pekin Stripe, 46 inches wide; per yard **$1.00**

Black Pekin Stripe (imported), 48 inches wide; per yard **$1.35**

Black Wool Taffeta, 48 in. wide; per yard **$1.00**

Black French Voile, 48 inches wide; per yard **$1.35**

Black Voile, all-wool; 46 in. wide; per yard **75c**

Black Voile, all-wool, sheer and fine; 48 inches wide; per yard **$1.00**

Black Panama, all-wool; 56 inches wide; per yard **85c**

Black Batiste, all-wool; 46 inches wide; per yard **75c**

Sale of Mourning Veils.

Black Silk Grenadine Mourning Veils, 36x48; woven borders; elegant quality; each **$1.35**

Black Silk Grenadine Mourning Veils; hemstitched border; 36x48; each **$1.50**

Black Silk Grenadine Mourning Veils; each **$1.20**

Black Silk Grenadine Mourning Veils; woven borders; 36x54; each **$1.75**

Black Silk Net Veils, with ribbon borders; 1½ yards long; each, 90c, $1.25 and **$1.35**

Black Silk Crepe, 40 inches wide; per yard **$1.20**

Colored Veilings.

Best quality Wash Crepe Chiffon Veiling; hemstitched borders; black, white or colors; per yard **50c**

Wash Chiffon Veiling; white or colored grounds, with embroidered dots; stylish; per yard **75c**

Ready-made Chiffon Veils, with embroidered dots; variety of serviceable colors; each **50c**

One lot of Veilings; odd lots; some plain mesh; others dotted; some light grounds; others dark grounds; all good styles; were 35c and 50c; sale price, per yard **15c**

$5.00 and $6.00 Walking Skirts $2.50.

Ladies' Fine Walking Skirts, of all-wool Panama, serge, cheviot or mohair plaids, check, plain or fancy mixtures; made in many stylish effects; all are of this season's newest styles; were $5.00 and $6.00, sale price, each **$2.50**

Muslin Underwear.

One lot of Ladies' Corset Covers, made best quality muslin, lace trimmed, very full; each **39c**

One lot Ladies' Corset Covers, made of best quality nainsook, embroidery and lace trimmed, worth 85c, each **65c**

Ladies' Underskirts, made of best quality muslin, made very full, deep flounce, with embroidered ruffle, with cluster of pin tucks, worth $1.75, each **$1.35**

Ladies' Underskirts, made of best muslin, made very full, deep flounce, with embroidered ruffle, cluster of tucks, worth $1.50; sale price, each **$1.00**

Ladies' Gowns, made of best muslin, with embroidered yoke, V-shape neck, worth $1.20, each **85c**

Ladies' Gowns, made very full, best muslins, with lace yoke, chemise style, each **$1.00**

Sale of Ladies' Soiled Waists.

One lot of Ladies' Waists; of white India linon or madras; with embroidered panels down front; lace-trimmed sleeves; long or short; were $1.50; sale price, each **65c**

One lot of Ladies' Waists, of all-wool albatross; white, blue, red or green; beautifully embroidered and tucked; full sleeve; deep cuff; were $2.50; sale price, each **$1.25**

Sale of Odd Lots of Nottingham Lace Curtains. 1 and 2 Pairs of a Kind. Soiled.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long; slightly soiled; were $2.25; sale price, per pair.. **$1.35**

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long; soiled; were $2.25; per pair. **$1.25**

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long; soiled; were $3.00; per pair. **$1.50**

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long; soiled; were $3.50; per pair. **$1.75**

Nottingham or Cable Net Curtains; soiled; were $4.00; per pair. **$2.00**

Fine Nottingham or Cable Net Curtains; soiled; were $5.00; per pair. **$2.50**

5c Pearl Buttons Per Dozen 2½c.

1,000 dozen Fresh Water Pearl Buttons, first quality; all sizes, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 line; this quality always retails at 5c; sale price, per dozen. **2½c**

Figured Organdies, Spring 1907.

Silk Organdy, white grounds printed in large floral designs, comes in a variety of beautiful patterns for street or evening wear, worth 35c, per yard... **25c**

Satin Plaid Organdies, white grounds, printed in beautiful floral designs, very pretty and stylish, for street or evening wear, per yard **20c**

Checked Madras, white grounds, printed in neat figures or stripes, 33 inches wide, for men's shirts, ladies' or children's wear; worth 25c, per yard **15c**

Embroidered Swiss, white or colored grounds, printed in large or small floral designs; also paisley effects; very desirable for waists or suits; worth 25c, per yard **15c**

Sheer White Goods.

White Mercerized Embroidered Madras, all new and desirable patterns, for waists or suits, soft finished, light weight, per yard **25c**

White Sheer Batiste, 46 inches wide, very pretty, sheer and fine, for waists or dresses, worth 30c; per yard **20c**

White Sheer Persian Lawn, extra fine quality, 46 inches wide, sheer and fine; worth 25c, per yard **15c**

White Persian Lawn, extra fine quality, sheer and fine, 30 inches wide, the 15c grade; per yard **10c**

Sale of Men's Negligee Shirts, Odd Lots.

Men's Negligee or Shield-bosom Shirts, fancy colors, the Columbia or Monarch make. Broken lots; were $1.00; sale price, each **50c**

Embroidery Sale.

Perfect assortment of Corset-cover Embroideries, nainsook, Swiss or cambric, per yard 25c to **$1.25**

Special lot of wide Cambric Embroidery, beautifully made, worth 12½c; sale price, per yard **8½c**

$1 Golf Sweaters 39c.

Ladies' Golf Wool Sweaters; black, navy blue or gray stripe; sizes 32 to 36; were $1.00; sale price, each **39c**

Special lot of wide Cambric Embroidery for underwear trimming; very wide; well made, worth 20c; sale price, per yd. **10c**

Very special lot of extra wide Cambric Embroidery Flouncing; beautifully made in a range of dainty patterns; worth 25c; per yard **15c**

$1 and $1.25 Corsets 69c.

J. B. Corsets, also Ferris Waists, broken sizes; were $1.00 and $1.25; sale price, each.... **69c**

May Manton Patterns all 10c.

C. E. OVERSTREET & CO.,

The Golden Rule Store, Fourth, Bet. Main and Market.

The Weather.

Forecast for Sunday and Monday:

Kentucky—Partly cloudy and not so cold Sunday. Monday rain; warmer in central and east portions.

Indiana—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Sunday. Monday rain or snow and warmer.

Tennessee—Fair Sunday; warmer in west portion. Monday probably rain and warmer in east portion.

THE LATEST.

At the conclusion of a conference at the White House yesterday participated in by Secretary Taft, the President and a number of other Cabinet officers, the Secretary said that he was not ready yet to make any announcement regarding the awarding of the Panama canal contract.

The rebuff of the Socialists has astonished all Germany. While the general result of the election had been considered in doubt, it was generally believed that no matter how the other parties fared, the Socialists would gain.

American Vice Consul Orrett, at Kingston, Jamaica, has advised the State Department that no American dead have been reported so far in Jamaica. The situation is improving and the earthquake shocks have ceased.

The statement of the New York Clearinghouse banks for the past week shows that the banks hold $15,562,800 more than the legal reserve requirements. This is a decrease of $2,897,950 as compared with the previous week.

It was learned yesterday that Senator Morgan, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals, is preparing a report which will charge gross mismanagement and will make other sensational disclosures.

A protest against future presentation of "Salome," the sensational opera by Richard Strauss, has been made to Director Conreid, of the Metropolitan Operahouse of New York, by the directors of the operahouse.

An opinion was filed in the United States Court in Minneapolis yesterday overruling the demurrers to the indictment in the rebate cases recently brought by the Government against several railroads.

Representative Sims, of Tennessee, will endeavor to place the House squarely on record indorsing the President's action in the Brownsville affair, and has introduced a resolution to that effect.

The Senate of North Carolina has received a letter from Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson declining to accept a pension of $100 a month provided under a resolution introduced a few days ago.

Five boys lost their lives in a fire which destroyed Mill No. 1 of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company at Dover, N. H., yesterday. The property loss is $500,000.

Representative Reed, of Arkansas, has been appointed by Speaker Cannon to the place on the Judiciary Committee declined by Representative Shirley.

Western members of the House are circulating petitions for a call for a caucus to consider an extra session to bring about a reform of the tariff.

Senor Luis Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, is to wed an American girl, Miss Inda Belle Flemming, of Washington.

An amusing satiric skit based on centralization was the major motif of the annual dinner of the Gridiron Club at Washington last night.

Simple ceremonies characterized the funeral of the late Senator Alger, of Michigan, which was held at Washington yesterday.

Charles and James Harrison, brothers, aged twenty and twenty-one years, were drowned at Terre Haute, Ind., while skating.

Railroad traffic in Spain has been seriously interrupted at various places owing to an unprecedentedly heavy fall of snow.

The President has issued a new order looking toward the prevention of frauds in the acquisition of public lands.

It is now believed that Senator Aldrich, the Republican leader, will compromise on the Philippine Tariff Bill.

The British Parliament will open on February 12. King Edward will return this week from Windsor Castle to London.

The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, last of the famous Field brothers, died in Stockbridge, Mass., yesterday.

The President will shortly send another message to Congress dealing with the car shortage situation.

A cold wave prevails over the entire Northwest, many places reporting it the coldest of the winter.

Theodore P. Shonts delivered an address last night before the Commercial Club of Chicago.

DISCORD IN THAW FAMILY

Because of May McKenzie's Presence at Trial.

Lawyers Kept Busy Denying Current Rumors.

Jurors Have Lonesome Day In Hotel.

PLAY CARDS TO PASS TIME.

New York, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The report that there is friction in the Thaw family because of the presence of May McKenzie at the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White was persistent to-day, although there were official denials from the representatives of the family that such was the case. One report was that Thaw's sister, the Countess of Yarmouth, had become so annoyed at the presence of May McKenzie at the trial, sitting with the Thaw family, that she had made up her mind to return to Europe, and would sail after noon on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, of the Hamburg-American Line, but she did not. There is pretty good ground for the belief that arrangements have been made with agents of the Hamburg-American Line for passage at some future date, but just when could not be learned.

The next steamer of the line is the Moltke, which leaves Hoboken on Tuesday.

* * *

Denials From Attorneys.

Thaw's mother, Mrs. William Thaw, called on him in the Tombs this morning. She hadn't been in the Tombs more than ten minutes when Mrs. Harry Thaw came in. They were followed by Josiah Thaw, one of Thaw's brothers. Both Lawyers Hartridge and Gleason, of counsel for Thaw, denied that the Countess had any intention of going back to Europe while Thaw's trial was on. Then Mr. Gleason was asked about reports that Lawyer Delphin M. Delmas, who was imported from San Francisco for the trial, has announced that unless May McKenzie stayed away from the trial he would get out of it, and that Thaw was receiving a number of threatening letters.

Mr. Gleason said: "Miss McKenzie has been very devoted to Mrs. Harry Thaw, and has proved herself to be a devoted friend. She looked after her during the summer and was her companion, and is there any reason why Mrs. Thaw should throw her aside now? There has been no quarrel among the members of the family over the presence of Miss McKenzie at the trial. The story that Mr. Delmas said at the Yale Club that he would get out of the case if Miss McKenzie continued to come to the court room is also untrue. He has no objection to her. Another story that Thaw and his wife have contemplated divorce proceedings after the trial is untrue. Somebody wants sensations and is supplying them out of whole cloth. It is also untrue that Thaw has been receiving threatening letters.

"I see all his mail, and I have never seen a letter that even indicated a threat."

* * *

Says She Will Be There.

When Miss McKenzie was asked if she was going to stay away from the trial she said: "I will be there on Monday. There isn't any reason why I should not be there. There is no quarrel over my presence there. In addition, I am under subpoena and I will have to attend the trial."

It is true that Miss McKenzie has been summoned by the prosecution, although it is doubtful that she ever will be called. As soon as the jury is drawn she will be out of the court room altogether, as it is known that all witnesses, except possibly the experts, will be excluded. At least, that is Mr. Jerome's view of the subject, and he will ask that it be done.

Some finishing touches were put on the prosecution's case to-day. District Attorney Jerome had a long talk with his experts, Drs. Flint, MacDonald and Habon. At the same time Mr. Garvan was examining witnesses either to the shooting or who took part in the developments before or after White was killed. Howard Nesbit, Mrs. Harry Thaw's young brother, was at the District Attorney's office for a short time.

Mr. Hartridge declined to make any statement on what the defense would be. He said that he was not asking a lot of unnecessary questions of the jurors, as he wanted to facilitate the work of getting a jury as much as possible. It has been noticed that Mr. Hartridge has not examined the talesmen so thoroughly as Mr. Jerome has.

* * *

Lonesome Day For Jurors.

The seven jurors spent to-day at the Broadway Central Hotel. They did not go out at all. Juror Pfaff's wife called on him, but the wives of the other jurors stayed away. The jurors have a suite of nineteen rooms on the third floor. All their mail is read by Capt. W. J. Lynch, who is in charge of them, before it gets to the jurors. They are not allowed to read anything that has the slightest reference to the Thaw case. Most of the day was spent in playing cards (not for money) and gossiping about their business affairs. They are not allowed to have any liquors. It was not settled to-night whether the jurors would go to church to-morrow.

Unless they all agree on going to the same church nothing can be done, as they cannot be separated.

* * *

Rumor of Thaw's Motive.

One of the reports in circulation to-day dealing with Thaw's motive for shooting Stanford White was to the effect that on the night before the shooting Thaw called on White and exacted from him a promise that he would never try to communicate with Evelyn Thaw again. It was reported that while at dinner in the Cafe Martin, four hours before the tragedy, Thaw intercepted a note from White asking Mrs. Thaw to meet him.

Rooms are reported to have been engaged in this city for the Pittsburg witnesses for Thaw, to be brought to this city under the care of Roger O'Mara, the Pittsburg detective.

FIRST TRIAL DRAWS CLAMORING CROWDS

DOORS LOCKED IN FACE OF MANY WOULD-BE SPECTATORS.

WITNESS STONE CAUSES SENSATION BY HIS TESTIMONY.

EVIDENCE OF BACTERIOLOGIST

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The trial of Dr. Herman Feist, charged with the murder of Mrs. Rosa Mangrum, was marked by many dramatic scenes and incidents to-day. The court room was packed to suffocation, the crush being so great that at the afternoon session the doors had to be locked in the faces of men and women who were clamoring for admission.

As soon as Judge Hart ascended the bench this morning he admonished the spectators that the excitement and restlessness which marked the day previous must not be repeated, but this had little effect.

The first witness to-day was G. P. Stone, runner for a local boardinghouse. He was called by the State. He told of seeing a man, presumably Feist, drive up in front of the Union station on the night Mrs. Mangrum is alleged to have left Chicago, of a person supposed to be Mrs. Mangrum leaving the station, getting into the buggy with the man and driving off. He was not positive it was Feist or that it was a woman who got into the buggy.

On cross-examination Stone swore that Mrs. Logan Trousdale, sister of the dead woman, had offered him $500 to positively identify the horse and buggy he saw at the station.

Mrs. Trousdale was brought into the court room, and Stone identified her as the woman who had offered him the $500.

Stone's statement created a great sensation, but the State at once put Mrs. Trousdale on the stand, and she emphatically denied ever offering the man a cent. She said that the first time she saw Stone he asked her about the reward which had been offered for Mrs. Mangrum's body and the conviction of her slayer. She replied that there was a reward by the State, and that the family might supplement it. Mrs. Trousdale was so overcome that she became hysterical and wept, finally being excused for the present.

Dr. Louis Leroy, State Bacteriologist, who made an examination of Mrs. Mangrum's stomach, gave it as his unqualified opinion that she met death from external causes. He said there was no poison in the stomach and no marks of violence on her body, but that she could have been given chloroform, prussic acid, cyanide of potassium, etc., and all evidence of the drugs have disappeared within a short time after death. The defense could not shake Leroy's testimony or opinion.

The hearing will be resumed on Monday.

CASTRO HAS RETURNED "FROM DEATH'S DOOR."

Solemly Proclaims That He Neither Is Nor Ever Will Be a Dictator.

Caracas, Wednesday, Jan. 23.—The first public utterance of President Castro since the beginning, last August, of his present illness, was printed yesterday El Constitucional.

In it the President declares he has returned from death's door solemnly to proclaim that he neither is nor ever will be a dictator. He says the happiness of Venezuela depends upon adherence to the Constitution, which does not permit either himself or Gen. Gomez, the first Vice President, to resign.

This communication has created a deep impression in Caracas, where it is taken to mean that the President feels assured of his own recovery, in spite of the fact that in it he admits that his weakness compels him to be brief. Castro sick is still the strongest man in Venezuela and his word will do much to render remote the possibility of a revolution.

To-day the members of the Cabinet, in a signed letter published in El Constitucional, proclaimed their adherence to President Castro and the Venezuelan Constitution.

JUDGES UPHOLD WHITLEY'S LOCAL OPTION ELECTION.

Williamsburg, Ky., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The contested election case of the saloonmen of Corbin, to set aside the local option election held in Whitley county December 8, was heard to-day before County Judge Browning and Justices Byrd and Smith, who decided in favor of the contestee, upholding the election. The county went dry by nearly 2,500 majority. The case was thoroughly presented by H. P. Tye and K. D. Perkins for contestants, and J. N. Sharp and James D. Black, of Barbourville, for contestees.

WIPED OUT AT ONE FELL SWOOP.

Gridiron Club Obliterates All State Lines.

Satiric Skit Amuses Guests At Annual Dinner.

President and Most of Officialdom Enjoy the Fun.

CARTOONIST MAKES A HIT.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Centralization was the major motif in the entertainment furnished to-night by that famous association of Washington newspaper correspondents, the Gridiron Club, at its annual winter dinner, given at the New Willard under especially brilliant auspices. The new president of the club, Samuel G. Blythe, of the New York World, directed the entertainment.

In the presence of the President of the United States and the Vice President and representatives from the coordinate branches of the Government, a host of literary and newspaper men, statesmen and many of the captains of industry, an empire was erected with all the splendor attendant thereon. The scene was laid in Washington and the time 1917, ten years hence.

The kingly power was surrounded with all the officers of the State with courtiers and pages, a herald and a numerous court to complete the gorgeous picture, and the fun these men of the Gridiron Club got out of the "skit," to say nothing of the enjoyment of the guests, showed how keenly the assemblage appreciated the satire. There was a jester, too, who, clothed in his motley, spoke an epilogue, which served as the introduction of President Roosevelt, who made a forcible address.

* * *

"God Save the King."

The Grand Procession was welcomed by "God Save the King," rendered by a section of the Marine Band. But the King was finally deposed and the court sent into exile while the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner."

During the course of the centralization act, the King asked one of his ministers "Has Japan conquered the Philippines?" The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, "No, your majesty, they now offer to give them back to us for a coaling station at Guam."

The King replied, "Give them back! Not while I am on the throne."

A map of the United States is hung behind the throne which attracts the attention of the Emperor. This map has the outlines of the States in chalk. The King inquires: "What mean those lines?" to which the first courtier replies, "'Tis an old map, sire, and indicates the States that were."

The King with an imperious wave of his hand directs that the lines be removed, whereupon the jester remarks "All save the railroad lines, sire."

The initiation of Clifford K. Berryman, the cartoonist and creator of the "Teddy Bear," afforded an opportunity to introduce two enormous cinnamon bears, played, of course, by two members, and between the President and Mr. Berryman the club had a bit of sport over the bear incident.

* * *

Bears Lead Simple Lives.

A showman who had the bears in charge explained that he had taught them the language of man, that they could "think as quickly, speak as rapidly and spell as badly as the President of the United States."

The trainer was asked whether the bears had any friends in the United States Senate, the reply being "No. Their lives have been simple. Their habits correct. They own no Standard Oil stock nor have they fenced in the public domain."

Mr. Berryman, with the aid of his bears, made a number of cartoons. One of the bears requested that he draw a picture of the man whom the Senate loves most and a striking likeness of the President appeared. A picture of Senator Foraker showed up when the cartoonist was asked to draw a picture of the Senator whom the President loves most. The picture of the next vice president of the United States was a composite one, starting with David B. Hill and being changed into Fairbanks. The cartoon of the next Republican candidate began with Taft, was changed into Fairbanks and ended with a speaking likeness of Joseph G. Cannon.

Songs to Associate Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court; to Vice President Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon served as introductions to speeches from these gentlemen.

* * *

Sixty-Page Souvenir.

As a souvenir of the dinner a book of nearly sixty pages was presented to each guest, its title being "Who's Who in Gridiron Prose and Rhyme"—dealing

with historic characters and with a profusion of cuts.

The following is a partial list of the guests:

President Roosevelt, Vice President Fairbanks, the Chief Justice of Canada, Mr. Fitzpatrick; Justice Brewer and Justice Harlan, Secretaries Root, Taft, Wilson and Straus; Senators Aldrich, Beveridge, Blackburn, Clay, Clapp, Crane, Foraker, Nixon and Patterson; Speaker Cannon, Representatives Bartholdt, Champ Clark, Foster, Keifer, Lowden, McCall, McKinley, Sherley, Underwood, Wadsworth and Watson; the Swiss Minister, James H. Eckels, Chicago; F. P. Glass, Montgomery, Ala.; William Loeb, Jr.; John G. McCook, New York; John T. McCutcheon, Chicago; J. Pierpont Morgan, New York; Gen. Horace Porter, New York; H. H. Rogers, New York; John A. Sleicher, Melville E. Stone, the Associated Press; Henry Van Dyke, Princeton University; George Harvey, Harper's Weekly; Arthur W. Little, Pearson's Magazine; George H. Lorimer, Saturday Evening Post; James D. Whelpley, London Tribune, and John O'Hara Cosgrove, Everybody's Magazine.

INDIANA LEGISLATORS PROBING EXPLOSIONS

INQUIRY BEGUN BY JOINT COMMITTEE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

REPRESENTATIVES OF BOTH ON HAND.

TO TAX MONEY LENDERS.

Indianapolis, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—A joint committee of the two houses of the Legislature began an inquiry today into the causes of the numerous coal mine explosions that have occurred recently in the State. Representatives of coal companies and of the United Mine Workers were present at the session, and there was some sparring for points between these two, the evident purpose being on the part of each to show that they were not to blame.

State Mine Inspector Epperson was the only witness examined, but the committee determined to let down the bars and get the facts wherever they could be found. Epperson said that many of the accidents are due to carelessness on the part of the miners, and quoted one of them as saying that "powder is cheaper than muscle."

He gave the impression that too much powder was used, and said that accidents from falling slate were the result of not examining the roofs of mines after explosions, and resetting props that had been knocked down.

The mine most dangerous on account of gas accumulation, he said, is at Princeton.

The committee having in charge the bill of Senator Cox to prevent charging a higher price than sixty cents a thousand feet for gas in this city, held a meeting to-day and decided to report the bill on Monday. Two reports, majority and minority, will be submitted, but both will favor the bill, but with different modifications. It has been practically decided to recommend an amendment making the provisions of the bill apply to every city in the State.

The Fruechteniciht bill, placing a tax of $5,000 on "loan sharks," persons who are engaged in the business of advancing money on wages and collecting extortionate interest, or in buying wage claims for less than their actual value, will be recommended for passage by the House Committee on Criminal Code on Monday. There is sufficient sentiment in favor of the measure, it is thought, to put it through the House without hesitation.

SOCIALISTS GAIN ONE AND LOSE TWENTY SEATS.

Strength In the New Reichstag Probably Will Be Less Than Fifty.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—According to the latest returns of the Reichstag election held yesterday received by the Wolff Bureau, the Socialists have gained one and lost twenty seats. The two conservative parties have gained nine and lost six seats. The Clericals have gained two and lost four; the National Liberals have gained nine and lost nine; the Radical groups have gained five and lost two; the Poles have gained two; the Guelphs have lost three and the Agrarians and anti-Semitic groups have gained two and lost five seats each.

The Socialists have entered demands for seventy-five reballots. From these they are not likely to elect nineteen members, hence their strength in the new Reichstag probably will be below fifty. The Clericals have demanded about thirty reballots and have chances of winning enough seats to retain their full strength in the new house.

The two Conservative parties have demanded forty-one reballots, the National Liberals more than fifty, the Radical groups forty-five and the anti-Semites, the Agrarians, the Poles, the Alsatians and others a total of twenty-three. The Socialists probably have increased their total vote by from 10 to 15 per cent.

SOME PEOPLE KNOW
The Facts About Coffee.

Perhaps you know coffee contains the same kind of a drug as cocaine, morphine, strychnine—an alkaloid?

Perhaps you know tea contains the same thing and that neither coffee nor tea are foods?

Foods are necessary to do two things: Repair tissue waste from day to day, and furnish the individual vital heat and energy. Tea and coffee do not do the first and only make believe they do the last.

A N. Y. lady found out the cause of her and her husband's trouble. She writes:

"Using tea and coffee from childhood up, it was a hard thing to give them up, but my doctor told me they were killing me. Of late years I had trouble with my head, my memory was poor and my nervous system entirely upset. At last I was forced to keep my bed.

"My husband, also, had to give up coffee—he was a nervous wreck from drinking it.

"Postum was then brought into our household, and while on my sick bed I drank it, supposing it was merely a substitute for coffee. I drank it for breakfast and supper, and slowly but surely began to regain my health.

"I soon found out it was Postum that was doing the good. Now I am well and my nerves are stronger than I ever dared hope. My husband found Postum was a great benefit to him. He is now a strong man.

"If people knew that the dreadful diseases some of them suffer from could easily be prevented by banishing that poisonous thing named coffee, and use in its stead a pure, healthful drink like Postum, I am sure there would be fewer sick and miserable creatures." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Catarrh of the Stomach

A Pleasant, Simple, But Safe and Effectual Cure for It.

COSTS NOTHING TO TRY.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs and difficult breathing, headaches, fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played-out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do, and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlanson the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and, not being a patent medicine, can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. R. S. Workman, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom passing backward into the throat reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure, but to-day I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating after meals.

Send your name and address to-day for a free trial package and see for yourself. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 58 Stuart bldg., Marshall, Mich.

NOT READY YET.

Conference at White House Over Canal Contract.

THOUGHT THAT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS AWAITED.

NEW YORK BIDDERS WANT NO ALLIANCE WITH OLIVER.

MORGAN PREPARING BLAST.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Secretary Taft is not ready yet to make any announcement respecting the award of the contract for the construction of the Panama Canal. He made this statement at the conclusion of a conference at the White House this afternoon, lasting three hours, during which this matter was one of the subjects considered. He said no announcement on the subject will be made before Monday. He declined to discuss the question in any detail or to indicate in any way what might be the conclusion of the President and his advisers.

It is surmised that additional information is awaited on various features of the proposition under consideration, and that pending the receipt of this final action is not to be taken. In addition to the President and Secretary Taft, there were present Secretary Root, Postmaster General Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary of State Bacon and James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations, and for a portion of the time Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

No intimation was obtainable at the White House as to what might be finally done, the only information vouchsafed being that conclusive action had not been taken.

STAND BY THEIR BID.

New York Contractors Want No Alliance In Panama Job.

New York, Jan. 26.—John R. MacArthur, of the combination of contractors known as MacArthur & Gillespie, who submitted the second lowest bid for the construction of the Panama Canal, stated to-day that the firm stands on its bid as presented to the War Department to do the work for 12.50 per cent. of the total cost of construction.

"Certain overtures have been made to us," said Mr. MacArthur to-day, "but we have never thought of considering them. The bid which we and our associates submitted to the War Department was as low as we felt business prudence would allow, and we stand on it. We feel that we have offered to the Government as strong a combination of contractors as can be found in this country, and we have invited the closest scrutiny as to our past records and our ability actually to dig the canal."

The firm of MacArthur & Gillespie is really a combination of four concerns. They are the MacArthur Brothers Company, the T. A. Gillespie Company, of New York and Pittsburg; the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Dredging Company, and the J. G. White Company, of New York, with branches in London and Canada.

SQUARELY ON RECORD.

Representative Sims Wants House To Express Itself On Brownsville Affair.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Representative Sims, of Tennessee, wants the House to get squarely on record in favor of the President for his action in dismissing three companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry from the military service of the United States. He said to-day in the lower branch of Congress that by a unanimous vote of the Tennessee Legislature the President's course was indorsed, and he had therefore introduced a joint resolution commending the President in his position. He said the resolution had been referred to the Military Affairs Committee, which he believed would act upon it. If it should not, he would ask that the committee be discharged, and he would bring the whole matter before the House for discussion.

Another Message Coming.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The car shortage question was considered at the White House this afternoon during a conference which was participated in by the President, Secretary Root, Secretary Taft, Postmaster General Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary Bacon and Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Commissioner of Corporations Garfield. The President has announced his intention of sending to Congress a special message urging legislation of a remedial character to meet such emergencies as that now existing regarding the question.

Will Charge Extravagance.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—It is learned that the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals will make a report in a short time which will make sensational statements regarding the management of the financial affairs of the Isthmian Canal Commission. The nature of the charges is not obtainable with defineteness of detail, but it is stated that reckless extravagance will be charged in the report, and that it will be asserted that money appropriated for the construction of the canal has been expended carelessly and with unprecedented disregard for economy. The report is being drawn by Senator Morgan, of Alabama.

Free Seed Talk.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The House spent the greater part of the day debating the Agricultural Appropriation Bill, and it was still under consideration when adjournment was taken. The question of the free distribution of garden seeds continued to hold the most prominent place, although action on this provision of the bill, by a vote of 75 to 69, was postponed until Monday.

Short Senate Session.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The Senate was in session to-day only for a little more than an hour, the early adjournment being taken to permit attendance on the funeral of the late Senator Alger. A few bills of minor importance were passed.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Maj. Goodyear, Assistant Judge Advocate General, U. S. A., has gone to Fort Still, Okla., to examine some of the half dozen members of the discharged battalion of the Twenty-fifth infantry, now at that place, who have applied for re-enlistment.

Representatives Livingston, of Georgia, and Burleson, of Texas, together have introduced a resolution directing the Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor to make an investigation of the New York Cotton Exchange.

It is understood that while Prof. Martens, in the course of his talk Thursday with Ambassador Tower in Berlin regarding the reassembling of The Hague Congress, did not, in behalf of the Russian Government, name any special date for the meeting, it did develop, as a result of the conversation, that the month of June would be probably agreeable to most of the Powers that expect to participate in the Congress.

The resignation of Paymaster George M. Lukesh, U. S. N., has been accepted by the President. This officer was court-martialed about a year ago and the inadequacy of the sentence in his case led the President to make representations to Congress in a special message urging that he be clothed with authority to dismiss an officer without trial in such cases.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that suits be instituted on the surety bonds furnished by D. P. Dyer, Jr., until lately teller in the United States subtreasury at St. Louis. The bond was for the sum of $20,000 and the amount alleged to have been lost through Dyer is $61,500.

The national board for the promotion of rifle practice, which decided that this year's national matches shall be held at Camp Perry, near Put-in-Bay, Ohio, has selected the week beginning August 26 as the date for the event.

MAIL ORDERS Carefully and Promptly Filled

UPON REQUEST CHARGE CUSTOMERS MAY HAVE PURCHASES FOR NEXT FOUR DAYS PUT UPON FEBRUARY ACCOUNTS.

John C. Lewis Co.

BURNT WOOD—New Valentines for burning; also the latest burnt wood novelty, pictures with frames in harmonious designs. Heart-shaped Plaques, 3 for 5c. Teddy Bears for burning, 15c. See display in window.

OPTICAL DEPT.—Now is the time to have your eyes attended to. Come to see our oculist and let him look into your trouble. He will not charge you for examination and will sell you Glasses at the lowest possible price.

John C. Lewis Co.

Cloaks, Suits and Furs

For Women, Misses and Children.

GREATER REDUCTIONS THAN EVER.

We positively do not intend to invoice a single Winter Coat, Suit or Fur at stock-taking. Everything must go, no matter what the loss may be. The lowest possible prices have been made to insure an absolute clearance.

Any Coat on the Rack for $5.00

On the rack we have put about 60 fine Tailored Coats, in Broadcloth, Kerseys, Cheviots and fancy Tweed mixtures, in black, navy, red, gray, etc.; lengths are 50 and 52 inches; some have velvet collars and are half satin-lined; not a Coat on the rack worth less than $12.00, choice Monday for.....$5.00

Any Coat up to $25.00 for $10.00

This includes Coats of fine French Broadcloths, Kerseys, Cheviots and Tweeds; semi and tight-fitting, in 52 and 54-inch lengths; nearly all are satin-lined throughout. The workmanship is of the best and we have all sizes and colors; on Monday for.....$10.00

$30.00 and $35 Coats cut to $16.50

Beautifully tailored garments, in imported Cheviots, Worsteds and Broadcloths; tight-fitting effects; gracefully fitting and satin-lined throughout. These are the finest Coats we had in stock, but you can take choice of them Monday at.....$16.50

Last Call on Furs! Prices Cut to the Limit.

Every piece has suffered extreme reductions, as we must sell them, and this is the way we are to dispose of them:

$3.98 and $5.00 Furs reduced to....$1.98
$6.00 Furs reduced to.....$3.98
$7.50 Furs reduced to.....$4.98
$18.75 Furs now.....$10.00
$10.00 Furs reduced to.....$5.98
$12.00 Furs reduced to.....$6.50
$15.00 Furs reduced to.....$7.50
All finer Furs reduced in proportion.

Cut in Men's Furnishings.

This Is the Last Call Before Stock-Taking.

Never have we sold high-class merchandise at such prices. All articles mentioned below are displayed in our windows. If you see what you want there, and cannot find it inside, we will get it out for you. Don't fail to avail yourself of this money saving chance.

Underwear Clean-Up.

Regular 59c Ecru cotton, plain or ribbed, fleece-lined Underwear, now.....35c
75c Wright's health wool, fleeced seconds, Jaeger or gray; the best and warmest garment sold under $1.00; now.....50c
$1.00 grade Lackawanna camel's hair and wool mixed underwear; all sizes up to 50; reduced now to.....59c
$1.25 quality Lackawanna camel's hair and wool mixed, double-breasted shirts; drawers to match; reduced to.....75c
$1.25 quality American Hosiery Co.'s heavy red mixed merino underwear; good wear, perfect fit; now.....75c
$1.00 grade of Wright's genuine health wool, fleece-lined; all sizes to 48; now.....75c
$1.00 grade of Cooper's genuine 10-thread Derby ribbed cotton shirts and drawers.....70c
$1.50 grade of Royal Silk Plush Underwear, in pink or light blue; fit for a King; all sizes; now.....$1.00
$1.75 grade of Conradi & Friedman's 10-thread, Sea Island balbriggan, heavy Derby ribbed, full-fashioned Shirts and Drawers; longest wearing garment on earth; one customer has worn 3 suits 5 years; reduced to.....$1.12

Shirts.

50c Men's Madras Negligee Shirts, in great assortment; now.....35c
Men's White Linen Bosom Unlaundered Shirts; open back only; value 75c; now.....50c
All $1.00 Fancy Negligee Shirts of every kind go to-morrow at.....75c
All $1.50 Fancy Negligee or Plaited Bosom Shirts, including the famous "Quaker City" brand, in this sale to-morrow at.....98c

Neckwear.

All $1.00 and $1.50 London Squares, Inperials and French Four-in-hands now.....25c
All 75c and 50c Silk Puffs, Tecks and Four-in-Hands now.....25c
All 25c Fancy Silk Four-in-Hands and Bows, great variety of patterns.....19c
All 25c Tecks and some slightly soiled Four-in-Hands go now at.....12½c

Sock Sacrifice.

19c Worth 25c to 50c. In this lot we offer 1,500 pairs of Half Hose, in fancy stripes and figures, in lisle thread, solid black Hermsdorf cotton, black and gray merino, and the popular seamless Shaw knit, in black, tan, gray and navy. For your convenience they have been separated into sizes.

Bath Robe Clearance.

$2.00 grade, for children 4 to 14 years, now.....98c
$2.50 and $3.00 men's blanket robes, now.....$1.50
$6.00 Elderdown robes for men, now.....$3.00
$8.00 camel's hair and mohair robes, now.....$4.00
$12.00 French Elderdown robes, now.....$6.00

Toques and Tams at Cost.

25c wool toques, for children, now.....15c
50c wool toques for children, now.....29c
50c tams, for women and children, now.....29c
75c Scotch camel's-hair tams, now.....48c
$1.00 auto peek, silk and wool tams, now.....62c

Radical Clearing Sale of Dress Goods, Linens and Bedding.

At many times in the year do we present you money-saving chances, but at no time are we as anxious to close merchandise as on the eve of stock-taking. This occurs on January 31, so you have but four days to take advantage of these plums. Prices will surely increase, but will never be lower.

Dress Goods Clearance.

You can dress yourself and the children at very small cost from this list.

38-inch Novelty Suitings, in very desirable shades; always sold at 50c; to be closed now at.....19c
38-inch Fancy Wool Suitings and Mohairs; worth 59c and 65c; sold to-morrow at.....29c
45-inch Novelty Plaids and Mixtures; worth $1.00; Monday's closing price will be.....49c
46-inch Silk and Wool Crepe de Paris; worth $1.50; sale price to-morrow will be.....78c
Fancy Novelty Foreign Fabrics, very artistic patterns; worth $1.50 to $2.25; now selling at.....98c

Damask Cloths To Close.

72x 72 Fine Damask Pattern Cloths; formerly $3.00; now $2.25
72x 72 Fine Damask Pattern Cloths; formerly $4.50; now..$3.25
72x 90 Fine Damask Pattern Cloths; formerly $4.75; now..$3.48
72x108 Fine Damask Pattern Cloths; formerly $5.75; now..$3.98
72x108 Fine Damask Pattern Cloths; formerly $6.75; now..$4.98
81x 81 Fine Damask Pattern Cloths; formerly $6.00; now..$4.50
81x 81 Fine Damask Pattern Cloths; formerly $7.00; now..$5.00
90x 90 Fine Damask Pattern Cloths; formerly $8.50; now..$5.98
90x 90 Fine Damask Pattern Cloths; formerly $10.00; now $6.75
90x108 Fine Damask Pattern Cloths; formerly $12.00; now $7.50

Our Linen and Domestic Sale

Goes merrily on regardless of high water or wet weather every day this month. Look over your stock, then look over ours.

Fancy Linens, worth up to $6.50, Now $2.98

This lot includes Jap. Drawn-work Squares, Stand Covers and Scarfs; also Irish Embroidered Pieces and many cluny centers, worth from $4.00 to $6.50; on tables in Linen Department.

75c Heavy Silver Damask, all linen.....58c
90c Heavy Silver Damask, beautifully designed; now.....69c
$1.00 Heavy Silver Damask, fine and good.....79c
50c All-linen Bleached Damask, now.....35c
85c All-linen Bleached Damask, reduced to.....58c
$1.35 5-8 All-linen Napkins; now.....98c
$1.65 5-8 All-linen Napkins, reduced to.....$1.25
$1.85 Hemmed Napkins; all linen.....$1.45
10c Hemmed Huck Face Towels at.....5c
15c Hemmed Huck Towels at.....8½c
20c All-linen Hemmed Huck Towels, with red and blue borders.....15c
60c Heavy Table Padding, reduced to.....39c
75c Heavy Double-faced Table Padding.....59c
Extra Special: 1,000 dozen fine Bleached Extra Satin Damask Irish Linen Napkins; worth $4.00; now.....$2.98

Blankets, Comforts and Flannels.

This chance comes but once a year. You will surely profit. Read these trade bargains.

All 15c, 20c and 25c Book-fold and German-fleeced Flannelettes go now at.....10c
40c Scotch Flannel; now.....23c
60c Scotch Flannel; now.....40c
75c Waisting Flannel; now.....50c
$1.00 Waisting Flannel; now.....69c
25c Skirting Flannel; now.....18c
40c Skirting Flannel; now.....29c
60c Skirting Flannel; now.....39c
65c Skirting Flannel; now.....49c
50c Flounced Outing Cloth Skirt Patterns; now.....39c
100 pairs large Blankets; in white, red and gray, that sold at $6.50 and $7.50 a pair; closing price.....$4.98
Elderdown Comforts, all grades, that sold at $8.50 to $10.00; will be put in one great lot to close at.....$6.25
$3.00 Wrapper Blankets, of German make.....$1.50
$5.00 Wrapper Blankets, of German make.....$2.98

Sample Blankets, somewhat soiled, to be sold at HALF PRICE.

DOMESTICS AT COST.

This chance comes but once a year. You will surely profit. Read these trade bargains.

72x90 Unbleached Sheets; worth 55c; now, each.....39c
81x90 Bleached Sheets; worth 75c, now, each.....57c
17½c Cambric, length 5 to 20 yards; at, per yard.....10½c

Bear in Mind

We Lead in Odorless Dry Cleaning and Fancy Dyeing.

Our Lace Curtain Department is the best equipped in the city.

All Hand Work.

We Steam Clean Wool Blankets to perfection.

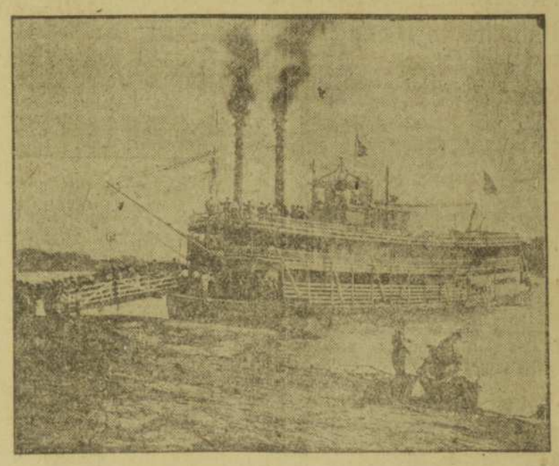
French Fancy Dye Works
(INCORPORATED.)

GOODS CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED.

Both Phones 2738. 734 Fourth, Bet. Chestnut and Broadway.

RIVER NOTICE!

HIAWATHA EXCURSIONS



TO-DAY —and— MONDAY

FLOOD SUFFERERS' BENEFIT

POSTPONED TO TO-DAY AND MONDAY

Owing to the inclemency of the weather and failure to make landing at the foot of First street. Tickets are good for Sunday and Monday. LOUIS SEELBACH, CLINT M'CLARTY, WM. J. BAIRD, W. M. MITCHELL, Committee in Charge.

Sweeping-Out and Expansion Sale

Of Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Shoes.

Winter footwear at cut prices, right when winter weather has just started. We must make A CLEAN SWEEP in order to open our new annex with an entirely new stock of spring goods. Don't mind the carpenters and the more or less inconvenience the remodeling causes. IT WILL PAY YOU WELL to come. These new bargains go on sale Monday.

Ladies' $3 Shoes **$2.28** — Patent colt, vici kid and gun-metal calf; all up-to-date styles, sizes 2 to 9 and widths AA to EE; high-grade $3 goods, for $2.28.

Misses' $3 Shoes **$1.48** — Patent vici, gun-metal calf and vici kid; lace and button; school heels; sizes 11½ to 2 and 2½ to 5; values up to $3; cut to $1.48.

Boys' $2 Shoes **$1.28** — Boys', youths' and little gents' first-class calf shoes; solid leather throughout; sizes 10 to 2 and 2½ to 7; regular $2 goods, for $1.28.

Boys', youths' and little gents' box-calf school shoes; heavy water-proof soles; regular $2.50 goods; cut to..... **$1.48**

Ladies' patent vici and vici kid shoes; lace, blucher and button; all styles heels and toes; values up to $3; for..... **$1.98**

Misses' and Children's vici kid shoes, with patent-leather tips; lace and button; all sizes and widths; medium extension soles; values up to $2; cut to..... **98c**

Ladies' vici kid, button shoes, Goodyear welt; medium extension soles; sizes 2½ to 8; regular $2.50 goods; cut to..... **$1.48**

Misses' and ladies' Japanese slippers; all sizes; regular 75c goods; choice while they last at..... **28c**

Ladies' patent colt slippers, with strap or flat bow, pump effect; $2.50 goods, cut to..... **$1.48**

Leggings *$1.00 Ones* **48c** — Children's, misses' and ladies' black Jersey leggings; all sizes; big lot of regular 75c and $1 goods, to go at 48c a pair.

Ladies' quilted satin fur-trimmed Romeo slippers; pink and blue; also some felt slippers; cut to..... **98c**

Boston Shoe Co.

(Incorporated.)

Ladies' Store **553** *Fourth Avenue.*

LOVING WIVES TELL OF HUSBANDS'

RESTORATION TO GOOD HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

AND PRAISE JAMES SANATORIUM.

Mr. J. S. Wells, of Memphis, Tells How He Was Benefited by the James' Home Treatment for the Tobacco Habit.

It is well for an institution to have the indorsement of the men, but when the women indorse the men's statement as to that institution it makes their statements more valuable, and especially is this true in regard to the drinking man's statement as to his reformation and as to how his reformation was brought about. Below will be found testimonials from Mrs. Agee, of Halls, Tenn., and Mrs. Cotton, of New Orleans, La. Judging from their letters, it is evident they write from a deep sense of appreciation.

MRS. AGEE'S LETTER.

Charles B. James, care James Sanatorium, Memphis, Tenn.—Dear Sir: "It gives me the greatest pleasure to write you this short testimonial as to what you did for my dear husband. He took your treatment for the whisky habit nearly twelve months ago and came home to me and our sweet children a cured man and a happy man, and consequently able now at all times to say no.

"I cannot express my feelings and thanks to you for what you did in his case and I feel it a duty as well as a happy privilege as I go through this world to tell of the blessed good work your institution is doing. I feel if I could possibly be instrumental in sending some poor unfortunate friend or acquaintance to you to be cured, as my husband was, that it would be one of the best deeds of my whole life.

"My family join me in sending their best regards. I am your lifelong friend and well wisher.

"MRS. J. M. N. AGEE.

"Halls, Tenn., December 21, 1906."

MRS. COTTON'S LETTER.

James Sanatorium, Memphis, Tenn.—Dear Sirs: "I am more than delighted to say my husband has been home about ten days and is doing fine; went through the 'temptations of the holidays' (which, of course, are numerous,) without even thinking of anything intoxicating to drink. He also says he feels better than he has for years (and certainly looks better). He seems perfectly happy and contented. He also speaks of the Sanatorium as being fine and all it represents; says the treatment is fine and the doctors are lovely. You all have no idea the good you have done us all, as well as my husband, and the change your treatment has brought about. I surely appreciate the good that was done my husband and also the interest that you and your good doctors took in him.

"Thanking you again and again for your kindness, and trusting that others may be benefited by your good treatment and kind attention, I am sincerely your friend,

"MRS. EDWARD COTTON.

"New Orleans, La., Dec. 28, 1906.

"P. S.—Would have written earlier, but thought I would see how he would pull through the holidays."

CURED OF TOBACCO.

Charles B. James, care James Sanatorium, Memphis, Tenn.—Dear Sir: "Two years ago I applied to you for a cure for the tobacco habit, at which time I was suffering with indigestion, insomnia and vertigo. Often when I would attempt to look upward black specks seemed to float before my eyes and I would have a tendency to topple over. My sleep was unrefreshing, I would get up in the morning feeling as tired as I did when I went to bed. I felt as if I was full of malaria, had no energy, appetite was poor, and I had had chills, which I could not get rid of. Since taking your tobacco home treatment two years ago I have not had a chill, and in addition to relieving me of malaria, it also proved a perfect cure for the tobacco habit. Since taking treatment I have not touched tobacco, neither have I had any desire for tobacco in any form. I now sleep well, my appetite is good, I no longer suffer with vertigo, indigestion or torpid liver, and consequently I now really enjoy life. Yours truly,

"J. S. WELLS,

"No. 31 East Euphon avenue.

"Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1906."

YOU CAN BE CURED AT HOME.

When it is impossible for the patient to visit the James Sanatorium a cure can be perfected within the privacy of the patient's home. The James Treatment is a positive, reliable cure, and will cure any case of Drug Addictions, Alcoholism, Cigarette and Tobacco Habits. A sixty-page illustrated booklet has been published, explaining the treatment, manner in which it is given, how to treat patients and much other valuable information. The book will be sent free on application, postpaid, under perfectly plain cover.

PRICE OF JAMES' HOME REMEDIES.

Whisky, Wine and Beer Habits..$12.50
Tobacco or Snuff Habits..... 5.00
Cigarette and Cigar Habits..... 5.00

Hypodermic and internal remedies for Drug Habits of all kinds specially prepared to meet requirements in each individual case. Free samples furnished drug users. Send for literature and testimonials. Address, in confidence, Charles B. James, or James' Sanatorium, Memphis, Tenn.; Charles C. James, or James' Sanatorium, 221 Missouri Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo.

STILL PROBING

Into Alleged Illegal Registration Certificates.

GRAND JURY ASKS EXTENSION OF TIME.

WILL STAY IN SESSION UNTIL AFTER THE PRIMARY.

LEXINGTON POLITICS HOT.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Much significance is attached, among city politicians here, to the action of the grand jury to-day, in asking that its term of service be continued two weeks, as it is considered a move in the direction of possible indictments in connection with the alleged fraudulent registrations of negroes as Democrats and the 1,400 registration certificates, which, it has been charged, were bought by certain politicians of this city, who will use them in the primary election for Mayor and other city officers to be held on February 7.

The regular term of three weeks' service of the grand jury ended to-day and the extension of two weeks, which it asked and was granted, will keep it in session till February 9, two days after the primary election. As the grand jury has apparently completed the regular business before it and has even made the usual inspection of the city jail, which generally is one of the concluding acts, there seems to be no reason for the extension of the term asked, except that it intends to continue its investigation of the alleged registration frauds and bring the whole, much-discussed matter to an end, by either bringing indictments, if grounds are found, or dismissing the charge, which will thus be officially branded as utterly baseless.

It is known that the grand jury has had the registration books and many witnesses before it, in an investigation of the matter, but, it is understood, found it difficult to secure sufficiently direct information on which to base an indictment. Now, it is said, the grand jury will hold over until after the election, so as to have the best possible opportunity for obtaining evidence of the existence of the registration frauds, if they exist, as the anti-administration faction, which has circulated the charges, has alleged that the illegal voters would be used at the approaching primary.

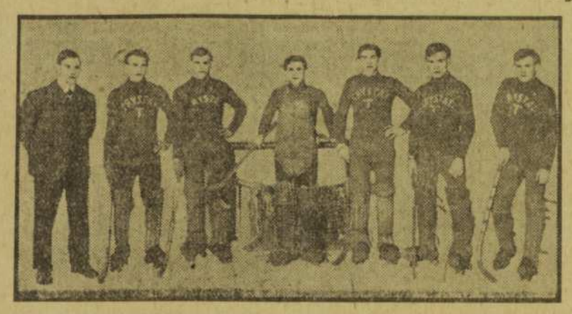
Col. John R. Allen, Prosecuting Attorney, is personally for Wilkerson, the anti-administration candidate, and if such irregularities are shown in the primary voting he may be depended on to bring them at once to the attention of the grand jury and recommend vigorous action. It is said that the extension of the grand jury's term was at his suggestion. It is reported that the Wilkerson faction will have men at every precinct on election day to secure any evidence which crops up of the use of the alleged fraudulent registrations. The followers of Skain, the administration candidate, laugh at the charge of false registration and declare that if there are such registrations they know nothing of them, and they will not be the beneficiaries.

CROSS-EXAMINATIONS.

[Justice Brewer, in Atlantic Monthly.]

The following story illustrates the exceeding cleverness of one of our leading counsel in this respect. A wealthy family in the West had an only son who came to an Eastern city and engaged in business. He left the West an unmarried man and lived for some years in the East. So far as his family knew he had never married, but on his death a woman claimed to have been his wife, and sought a widow's share of his property. She had no certificate of marriage nor was there any register of it. Most of the family, in order to avoid publicity, were willing to allow her something in compromise of her claim, but the mother, proud of the honor of her family, repudiated the idea of her son's clandestine marriage, and determined to fight the claim. On the trial it was shown that although the son frequently visited his home in the West, he never brought his alleged wife, never, never spoke of her, never suggested the fact of marriage; and the mother, testifying to all these facts, insisted that it was impossible that her son could have married without informing her, with whom he had been all his life on the most confidential terms, of the fact. After she had finished her testimony in chief she was turned over to the opposing counsel for cross-examination. She faced him with an air of determination as though she expected a protracted and bitter cross-examination and was ready to contest every inch. With the utmost deference and courtesy he said: "I understood you to say that your son was an honorable man." Quick as a flash the proud mother straightened herself up and replied: "The soul of honor, sir; the soul of honor." "That is all," was the counsel's comment, and the mother left the stand, astonished at his brevity. It appeared, however, in the case that the son had introduced this woman into the society of the city where he lived as his wife, and when counsel came to argue the case to the jury the burden of his successful argument was that this man was the soul of honor and could not have done such a thing unless it was true as she claimed, that they had been married."

Crack Anderson, Ind., Polo Team Will Play In Louisville To-day



Roller polo in its highest development will be the attraction this afternoon and evening at the Phoenix rink when the Western Champion Crystal team of Anderson, Ind., will meet the local Phoenix stars. The Crystals is one of the best equipped teams in the United States and has a clean record of victories this season. It has met and defeated teams from Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati and all through the Indiana gas belt region.

It is the only team in this section of the country that uses the new "flop" skates, and its appearance at a local rink will doubtless prove a big drawing card. These flop skates give to the Crystal players a great advantage over their opponents, as they are so arranged as to allow the player to kick his feet out of the skate entirely and stand flat-footed when the ball is in close quarters. They are just as easy to get back into, as they fasten themselves and no time is wasted.

Capt. Fisher, of the Crystals, is an athlete of well-known ability, having played on and managed the Shreveport La., baseball team for the past several seasons. Capt. Wallace, of the Phoenix team, realizes that in the Hoosier crowd his men will meet the best team in the West, but is confident of winning at least one of the games. The afternoon game will be called promptly at 3 o'clock and the evening contest at 8:45 o'clock. The line up for both games will be as follows:

Crystals.	Positions.	Phoenix.
Fisher, capt.	...First rush...	Wallace, capt.
Abel	...Second rush...	Wright
F. Hickey	...Center ...	E. Burgraff
C. Hickey	...Halfback...	Goldner
Hawkins	...Goal tend...	M. Burgraff

CHARGES ILLEGAL SPENDING OF MONEY

ATTORNEY-GENERAL SUES GUS COULTER'S ESTATE.

SEEKS TO RECOVER THE SUM OF $12,991.82.

WIDOW MADE DEFENDANT.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Attorney General Hays to-day filed in the Franklin Circuit or State Fiscal Court a petition in the name of the Commonwealth against Mrs. Hester D. Coulter, administratrix, and the American Bonding and Trust Company, of Baltimore, Md., and others, bondsmen of the late State Auditor Gus G. Coulter, in which he seeks to recover into the State Treasury $12,991.82, money which he claims was paid out during the Coulter administration wrongfully and without warrant of law.

The defendants, besides those named, are G. W. Ligon, J. L. Stunston, H. S. Hule, W. S. Cook, J. E. Robbins, Gus Thomas, W. S. Cavender, W. D. Sullivan, J. T. George, James T. Webb, S. A. Norman, W. A. Usher, W. E. Norman, G. T. Fulton and G. R. Allen, sureties on the official bond of the late Auditor.

The petition recites that, under the laws of the Commonwealth, Coulter was allowed $17,400 annually to enable him to employ and pay such clerks as might be necessary for the proper discharge of the business of his office; that between May 25, 1900, and the first Monday in January, 1904, he was allowed under the law $63,800 for clerk hire, and no more. Plaintiff says that Coulter expended out of the Treasury between said dates $76,791.82, thereby appropriating and paying without authority of law $13,991.82, and the same was "wrongfully, illegally and without authority paid."

The case will go upon the docket of the court for trial at the April term before Judge Robert Stout.

THIRTY-ONE CHAUFFEURS BAND SELVES TOGETHER.

Organize As Neucleus For Local League To Membership In Which Only Auto Drivers Are Eligible.

Thirty-one chauffeurs last night organized the Chauffeurs' League of Louisville, an organization to which only automobile drivers are eligible for membership, and which is organized for the purpose of advancing the interests of the chauffeurs of the city. Officers of the organization were chosen for one year, and a resolution was passed which will eventually lead to a request being made to the City Council asking that an ordinance providing for the licensing of chauffeurs be passed. It was the desire of all those present last night to secure the passage of an ordinance which will make it impossible for inexperienced and incompetent persons to drive automobiles. Many accidents are caused, the chauffeurs say, because of inexperienced drivers. It is expected that practically all of the chauffeurs of the city will join the organization.

SERIES OF DEBATES AT HIGH SCHOOL TO BEGIN.

All Classes In School To Be Given Chance Before Series Is Completed.

The first of a series of debates in the Male High School will take place this week. Between now and the close of school all of the classes will participate in the debates. Many questions will be discussed. The Sophomore class will start the ball to rolling. The first question to be debated is as follows:

"Resolved, That all foreign immigration to the United States should immediately cease except in the case of highly skilled artisans, professional men, graduates of universities and travelers."

INDEPENDENT AGENTS

ONLUY ONES AFFECTED BY INSURANCE MEN'S LICENSE.

Representatives of License-Paying Companies Not Required To Pay For Soliciting Privilege.

Under the impression that after February 1 they would have to pay a license tax of $10 a year before they could continue to solicit insurance of any kind, numerous insurance agents have called upon Judge A. E. Richards, City Attorney, for an interpretation of that section of the license ordinance affecting those engaged in the insurance business. Judge Richards informed them that the ordinance affected only independent agents identified with no particular insurance company, but at liberty to write policies for any company they might prefer.

Before receiving from Judge Richards an interpretation of the ordinance, insurance agents throughout the city had planned a mass-meeting to be held at Beck's Hall Tuesday night, at which time they intended to draw up a protest. There are fully 1,400 insurance agents in Louisville, who, until enlightened by Judge Richards, believed they would be affected by the license ordinance.

That section of the ordinance referring to the taxation of those engaged in the insurance business reads as follows:

Section 50. Every person who solicits life, fire, casualty, indemnity, industrial or any other kind of insurance shall pay a license of $10 a year.

When questioned regarding the matter last night, Judge Richards said he had been visited by a number of insurance agents during the past few days.

"They had an entirely wrong conception of the ordinance," he said. "Agents employed by companies who pay the city of Louisville a license for doing business in the city will not be required to pay the license fee of $10. Under the proper construction of the section affecting insurance men, but few insurance solicitors in the city will be affected. Every insurance company that does business in Louisville, and has regularly employed agents at work here, is required to pay the city as a license tax 2½ per cent. of every premium. It is only the independent agents who will be compelled to pay a license fee of $10 a year before they can do business.

They All Settle.

"To hear a Los Angeles man talk," remarks an urban philosopher, "one would imagine that bourne from which no traveler returns to be the California State line

FALL CHECKED.

High Water In Mississippi Holds Ohio Full.

COLD WEATHER NOT BELIEVED TO AFFECT RIVER STAGE.

"POINTERS" AND OTHER VICTIMS OCCUPYING HOMES.

DEMAND FOR COAL INCREASES.

6 a. m.	6	1 p. m.	13
7 a. m.	6	2 p. m.	14
8 a. m.	4	3 p. m.	14
9 a. m.	5	4 p. m.	15
10 a. m.	7	5 p. m.	14
11 a. m.	8	6 p. m.	14
12 noon	10	7 p. m.	12

There was a check in the rapidity with which the Ohio was falling yesterday, which it is said was due to the high water in the Mississippi river. The river reached its highest mark in the canal, 41.4 feet, at Louisville on Tuesday, and Wednesday morning was the first perceptible evidence of its receding. Since then, up to 6 o'clock last night the river had fallen 5.9 feet, but yesterday the fall was only six-tenths of a foot. At 6 o'clock last night the Government gauge in the canal showed 35.5 feet and at 6 o'clock yesterday morning it registered 36.1 feet.

Well-posted river men were not at all discouraged at the check in the fall yesterday. They asserted that the sudden spell of cold weather and the high water in the Mississippi river were accountable for the slow fall of yesterday. They think that there will be a steady receding of the water from now on, unless the cold wave should break up with a heavy rain along the Ohio Valley, which is not considered at all likely. The fall of nearly six feet has given much encouragement to people who reside on the "Point" and in Shippingport. Yesterday they were busily engaged preparing to remove into their homes again.

Yesterday was the coldest day of the winter, the thermomter registering 4 degrees above zero at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. From that notch the mercury climbed slowly up the tube until it reached the 15-degree mark at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It again began to recede at the rate of about a degree an hour after 6 o'clock last night. F. J. Walz, district forecaster, announced last night that he expected the mercury to go to 6 degrees above zero either during the night or this morning.

The indications are that a rising temperature will be noted this afternoon, as a low area has made its appearance in the Northwest following closely on the present cold wave. Mr. Walz said that snow or rain might be looked for to-night or to-morrow morning. He is of the opinion, though, that the weather conditions now will not interfere with the fall of the Ohio.

* * *

To Reoccupy Homes.

The continuous and rapid fall of the river has cleared the "Point" of water to such an extent that yesterday many of those residents whose houses withstood the onslaught of the deluge began to make preparations for an early return to their homes. Because of the opening of the flood gates on the "Cut-off" this section is being drained of water faster than any other part of the submerged district of the city. Along Fulton street the water has receded so far that one is able to walk from one end to the other without being subjected to a severe sousing or at least wet feet. The "Cut-off" again is visible and now is the line of separation between two lakes lying on the east and on the west.

Instead of a vast expanse of water, dotted here and there with the roofs of cottages, as it was a few days ago, the "Point" now resembles a miniature Venice. Water still flows through some of the streets, but many of the houses are high and dry, and in spite of the cold weather many of the residents yesterday were busy visiting their partly wrecked homes and taking an inventory of the articles necessary before they are habitable. All day skiff owners were busy rowing residents to and from their homes. In the lowlands the cottages have not yet been freed from water, but the two-story houses stand proudly erect with their first floors flooded, but with their second floors dry.

In some places the housewives are busy house-cleaning. January is an unusual month of the year for them to do their house cleaning, but nevertheless the women, in dusting caps and with brooms and buckets of water, started yesterday. They were unable to sprinkle soap powders on the floors or to steep their arms in soap suds, and so they used sand as an excellent article to scrape the dirt from the floors. Usually the women folk are out of humor during housecleaning season, but yesterday they displayed a remarkably cheerful mood, and even their husbands, who under ordinary circumstances become disgruntled when they find that they have to hang a picture on the wall or have to help hang curtains, danced attendance when they were ordered to display some "elbow grease."

* * *

Flood of 1907 Over.

From such scenes one would hardly realize what suffering and misery are prevalent among these flood sufferers. All of them are happy now, because they believe that the flood of 1907 is a thing of the past, and that soon they and their neighbors will be able to get employment and recoup their fortunes. One must go to the school houses, in which are lodged hundreds of women and children, in order to get an idea of the want and privation that resulted from the flood. One must find out where some of the aged men and women who were forced from their homes are residing now, and seek them there. Some of them are ill, others are incapacitated for work by their age, and all are suffering hunger and cold.

The charity organizations and the city are doing everything possible to alleviate their suffering. Coal has been distributed among them, food and provisions and clothing have been given them, but all this does not suffice. According to Mrs. Susan Warner, president of the Louisville Flower Mission, coal is in demand, and unless something is done to help the flood sufferers in this particular much illness will result. Those who are housed at the schoolhouses, she said, can keep warm, and all that must be done here is to keep them well supplied with food and clothing until the river has receded to its natural level. But those who have sought other homes, she said, are suffering from the cold weather, and she appeals to the charitably-inclined public to help them.

* * *

Relief Averts Suffering.

Much suffering has been averted, however, by the prompt action of the city officials in establishing relief stations, where supplies of food and coal are being distributed to the refugees. Capt. "Billy" Devan has charge of the Central district, and more than two hundred families have been helped by him. At No. 10 engine-house, "Billy" McFarland is in charge of the work, and yesterday he was busy in distributing the coal sent there by the city. Two hundred bushels were sent there, and it vanished so rapidly that it is feared that it will not go very far. Yesterday the coal was given out in bushel baskets, and only to those who were absolutely in need of it. The Shippingport people are receiving aid from No. 6 engine-house and at No. 13 engine-house.

In addition to this, the charity organizations have aided the flood sufferers. Since Wednesday probably three hundred persons were supplied by the Union Gospel Mission, at 128 East Jefferson street, and at the Louisville Flower Mission 150 mothers were provided with clothing and food for their families and themselves. Regular distribution day was last Thursday, when so much was given out that the mission was unable to give out further supplies until a sufficient quantity of clothing and provisions had been sent them. Mrs. Warner announced yesterday that the public was so generous following her appeal that at 10 o'clock Monday morning supplies will be distributed to the flood sufferers from the Louisville Flower Mission, 720 Second street. She further said that none but flood sufferers need apply for assistance.

The children who are housed in the schoolhouse on Main street, between Preston and Floyd, were made happy yesterday, when a bright bouncing baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Riley Proctor. Both mother and father are well-known residents of the "Point," and the other people in the building are making every effort to see that the wants of the mother and the newcomer are attended to.

In the Eastern district Capt. Devan and Mr. McFarland have been ably seconded by the members of engine company No. 10, of which John Kraemer is captain, and by Patrolman John J. Dolan, who has been detailed to assist them ever since the distributing station has been established. They have been assisted also by John F. Gillooly, senior boatman at the Life-saving Station, who has made that point a distributing station for those in need along the river front from First to Sixth streets. John F. Gillooly, Jr., has been an efficient aid to Capt. Devan and Mr. McFarland at the engine company station. The part of the firemen in the relief work is much commended. The members of the company have gladly helped in whatever way they could personally, going so far at times as to take supplies to the homes of those unable to go for them.

* * *

Relief In West End.

At engine company No. 13, Capt. Herman Gernhardt and his men were kept busy yesterday providing for the many flood sufferers of Portland who appealed to them for both food and fuel. Many orders for provisions were given out, and many families were provided with buckets of coal, but the supply at the engine house is so small that only a bucket at a time would be given out. According to the firemen at No. 13, the extreme cold is doing much to add to the misery of flood sufferers. Many families are crowded into a single room, and with but scant fuel and but little bed clothing. One of the firemen said last night:

"This cold is making it miserable for those who are still living in their homes which are partly flooded and for those who are living in cramped quarters. While the water is going down it is so cold that no one wants to move back into a house that is now above the water, but which has been flooded, until it can be thoroughly dried out. It's too cold for anybody to do much. We have given away many a bucket of coal to people who have two and three hundred bushels under water."

But while conditions in Shippingport and Portland are not as pleasant for the people who have been flooded out of their homes as they might be, those who have in charge the distribution of food and fuel say that so far there has been no extreme suffering, and that there is practically no sickness.

COAL SHORTAGE FEARED.

Cold Causes Much Suffering In the Flooded Districts.

Whcennes, Ind., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The crest of the Wabash river rise was reached at 2 o'clock this morning at 22.1 feet. The river is now on a stand at 21.3. The fall relieved the anxiety of many factories, but many plants will have to close down because of coal shortage, railroads refusing to haul coal over the treacherous tracks in the flooded districts. Nearly all of "Oklahoma suburb" refugees are now comfortably housed in a large schoolhouse, but the cold has brought renewed suffering and distress to many water-bound families in various parts of Knox county, Ind., and Lawrence county, Ill.

NEAR STAND AT CAIRO.

Rise In Ohio Only Half Foot In Twenty-four Hours.

Cairo, Ill., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The rise in the Ohio base been only a half foot in the last twenty-four hours. To-night the gauge reads 50.3 feet. In the next twenty-four hours it is expected the crest will reach here and the river come to a stand. To-day was bitterly cold, but there was little wind. The Iron Mountain is sending one train a day out of Cairo, a mixed train, which runs over the Illinois Central to the Thebes bridge. The Cotton Belt has abandoned service entirely. The Illinois Central still maintains service into Mound City from Mounds, but it has to run through nearly two feet of water to make it.

River Invades Hickman.

Hickman, Ky., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The Mississippi river here is rising very rapidly, and the water is out over a large part of the western end of the town. Seventy-five or more houses are surrounded by the water; the Richmond-Bond Oil factory and the two large Mengel box factories are completely surrounded, and work is all stopped, throwing several hundred men out of work. It is said that the river will reach a stand by Sunday. The weather is very cold, and a sleet and rainstorm has been raging all day.

DIRECTORS PROTEST AGAINST "SSALOME"

CALL SENSATIONAL MUSIC-DRAMA OBJECTIONABLE.

CONRIED SAYS IT IS A GREAT ARTISTIC ACHIEVEMENT.

WILL PROBABLY GO ON.

New York, Jan. 26.—A protest against future presentation of "Salome," the sensational opera by Richard Strauss, has been made to Director Conried, of the Metropolitan Opera House, by the director of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, owners of the Metropolitan Opera House. The protest was presented to Mr. Conried in the following letter from Frank N. Dodd, secretary of the directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company:

"Henri Conried, Esq.—Dear Sir: The directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company consider that the performance of "Salome" is objectionable and detrimental to the best interests of the Metropolitan Opera House. They therefore protest against any repetition of this opera.

"By order FRANK N. DODD,
Secretary."

"Salome" is based on Oscar Wilde's dramatic variant of the biblical story of the beheading of John the Baptist by Herod's order to satisfy the caprice of Salome.

To-night the protest was considered at a meeting of the directors of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company. Later a statement was issued in which it was intimated that the production would be continued.

After setting forth that the subject of the protest was being further discussed between the directors of the opera company and the owners of the operahouse, the statement continues in part:

"Mr. Conried holds that the production of 'Salome' is a great artistic achievement. Inasmuch as this music drama has been acknowledged by the musical world as one of the most important, if not the most important, musical production since Wagner, and has been produced in many of the most important operahouses in Europe, Mr. Conried said that it was his duty to the musical public of New York to produce this work. Mr. Conried hopes that the directors of the Metropolitan Opera House and Real Estate Company, upon full consideration of the subject will withdraw their objections and will share his view that the musical public is entitled to an opportunity to hear this master work adequately produced.

DON'T FORGET THE FAIRBANKS BOOM.

Correspondent Says Tall Indianian Has Captured Hanna Machine.

[Washington Letter to the Brooklyn Eagle.]

The Taft declaration on the presidency has started the political forecasters and statisticians to taking stock of the chances of the various aspirants for the 1908 nomination. Without exception the wise men all concede that Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, leads the field by a good margin. The Fairbanks boom occupies an unenviable position. There is no Fairbanks headquarters, no Fairbanks literary bureau; no Fairbanks traveling agents. No one is being paid to boom him in the newspapers or in the various States. There is only one man on the Vice President's pay roll, and he is merely a stenographer who knows nothing about the game of politics. There is no Fairbanks organization in any State that is known to be working for the tall Indianian.

In spite of all these negative facts more has been done to secure the nomination for the Vice President than for any other candidate, or for all the rest put together for that matter. Mr. Fairbanks is busy keeping his boom out of sight. He is in mortal fear lest the movement for him shall develop too rapidly, and die from an early frost. He is anxious to avoid a situation that will force him to declare his position, as Mr. Taft was compelled to do by the publications in Saturday's papers that Mr. Taft was a candidate for the plum. Mr. Fairbanks wants to keep in the background for six months or a year more, and if he succeeds in doing this he will then give the signal to his friends to get to work openly in his behalf.

Although on the surface nothing is being done to develop a Fairbanks boom, a great deal of activity exists for him in places that escape the eye of the casual observer. Those who are familiar with the status of Republican politics in a majority of the States declare that unless something unforeseen occurs to destroy Mr. Fairbanks' availability he will win easily. This assertion is made with the full knowledge that the Roosevelt influence will be solidly against Mr. Fairbanks. It is believed that the President cannot control the selection of more than a mere handful of delegates in the nominating convention. It is pointed out that conditions in Republican politics have changed very little since in a few States since the time the Hanna machine was all-powerful. New York is lost to the old leaders, and so is Iowa and Wisconsin. Pennsylvania had a narrow escape from being captured by the reformers, but it is now in the tight grasp of the Penrose machine. In Ohio a different status obtains, but much of the old Hanna crowd is in power there.

Four Inches At Sharpsburg.

Sharpsburg, Ky., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Four inches of snow covers the ground throughout this section. It being the heaviest that has fallen this winter. It will prove of great benefit to the growing wheat and rye. For the first time this winter farmers are giving their stock dry feed, the bluegrass up to this time having furnished ample grazing.

Reception For Negro Lawyer.

S. Lang Williams, a colored lawyer, of Chicago, will be given a reception Monday night at the Foreign Mission rooms by the local Negro Business Men's League. Attorney Williams is register of the National Business Men's League, and he comes to meet the colored business men.

Piles

Cured Quickly and Painlessly—No Risk, No Danger.

A Free Trial Package to Convince Sent by Mail to All Who Write.

Common sense is just as necessary (even more so) in medicine as in business or the affairs of everyday life. People are getting to know more than they used to. Not so long ago, it was the fashion to make all sorts of claims for a medicine, and wind up by asking the reader to go to a drug store and buy a bottle. People won't stand for that kind of thing now. They want proof—tangible proof. They want to try the remedy first and if they find it to be what is claimed they will be glad enough to go and buy it.

A CONVINCING ARGUMENT.

That is why we say to every person suffering from piles or any form of rectal disease, send us your name and we will gladly send you a free trial package. For we know what the result will be. After using the trial you will hurry to your nearest druggist and get a 50c box of Pyramid Pile Cure, now admitted by thousands to be one of the most wonderful reliefs and cures for Piles ever known.

"Please excuse my delay in writing to you sooner in regard to what your Pyramid Pile Cure has done for me. I consider it one of the finest medicines in the world for piles. I suffered untold misery for four months when my wife begged me to send for a 50c box. When it was half gone I knew I was better and it didn't take any begging to get me to send for a second box. I think I am about well now, but if I feel any symptoms of a return I will order at once. I order it from the Pyramid Drug Co. to be sure of the cure. Tell all about this fine remedy for piles.

"And if there is anything in this letter you want to use do so. I received your letter a few days ago. Yours for a remedy like Pyramid Pile Cure. J. J. McELWEE.

"Honey Grove, Tex., R. R. 9, Box 29.

"P. S.—I only used two boxes and don't think I need any more. Piles of seven months' standing."

To get a free trial package send today, to the Pyramid Drug Co., 64 Pyramid building, Marshall, Michigan. It will come by return mail and the results will both delight and astonish you.

395 COATS! 250 FURS!! 420 WAISTS!!!

In a Mighty Clearance Sale

To-morrow will see a Reckless Slaughter of COATS, FURS and WAISTS. Be on hand.

Want a $15 Kersey Coat For $6.98?

Ladies' All-wool Kersey Coats, 50 inches long; loose back, tailored straps; black or castor; former price $15; Monday's special $6.98

Get a $12.98 Plaid Coat For $5.98.

Choice of a grand collection of Ladies' and Misses' All-wool Plaid Coats; beautifully trimmed; all new styles; former price $12.98; Monday special..... $5.98

$2.00 Waists 98c.

25 dozen White Lawn Shirt Waists; beautifully trimmed with Val. lace; open front or back; long or short sleeves; arranged on tables for easy picking—the whole lot on sale Monday; $2.00 grades; only..... 98c

$4.00 Waists $1.98.

White or Black China Silk Shirt Waists; elaborately trimmed; made of splendid quality silk; long or short sleeves; open back or front; made to sell at $4.00; display of 10 dozen Monday at, only..... $1.98

$5.75 Furs **$2.98**

Those that waited can come a running now. Choice of all Double Fur Scarfs, black or brown; very fine and showy, and sold at $5.75; Monday..... $2.98

$9.75 Furs **$3.98**

Pick 'em out to-morrow and carry home with you choice of all our Furs; all styles; Black or Brown Throws or Scarfs; former price $9.75; Monday..... $3.98

Cloaks At Half Price. **Greenstein's** Furs At Half Price.

Market Street, Between Second and Third.

Receding Flood.

To get an idea of the extent of the water, take a ride on the

JEFFERSONVILLE FERRY,

Boats leave the foot of First street every 30 minutes.

MANAGING EXCURSIONS IN THE INTEREST OF LOUISVILLE FLOOD SUFFERERS

LOUIS SEELBACH, W. J. BAIRD, CLINT C. McCLARTY ARE THE COMMITTEE WHICH IS MANAGING EXCURSIONS ON THE STEAMER HIAWATHA IN THE INTEREST OF THE FLOOD SUFFERERS OF LOUISVILLE. THE BOAT WILL MAKE TRIPS EVERY TWO HOURS TO-DAY, LEAVING THE FOOT OF FIRST STREET AT 10 O'CLOCK. COL. W. M. MITCHELL, OWNER OF THE BOAT, GAVE ITS USE TO THE COMMITTEE FREE OF CHARGE, AND ALL THE MONEY RECEIVED FROM SIGHTSEERS IS TURNED OVER TO THE COMMITTEE FOR THE USE OF THE NEEDY. FRANK G. DREWRY WAS ACTIVE IN ARRANGING FOR THE USE OF THE BOAT.

AGAINST RICH.

Roosevelt Charged With Arousing Demagogy.

REPUBLICANS FEARFUL OF RESULT OF CONTEST.

NEW YORK ALDERMEN MAY LOSE THEIR JOBS.

NEWS CENSOR AT ALBANY.

New York, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—If the fight between President Roosevelt and the conservative members of his party for the control of the next national convention continues along those lines on which the anti-Roosevelt wing is now harping, there promises to be a campaign of demagogy, the like of which the American people have seldom witnessed before. There are Republicans here who believe that it will, and are fearful of the effect such a contest will have, not alone on the chances of their party, but also on the country as well. In a word, the conservatives are attacking the President along the same lines as the Democrats of the East made war on Mr. Bryan in the campaign of 1896. They are charging that Mr. Roosevelt is setting the poor and middle classes against the rich; that he is arousing such class prejudice as will in time be dangerous to his own welfare. But a short time ago the Sun, which is a conservative organ, had a long editorial attack on the President written along these lines, and this is not the first, either.

Upon the expediency of such a gauntlet of battle, there seems to be no doubt in the minds of those hostile to Mr. Roosevelt. The idea obtains at the Union League and Metropolitan Clubs and among the influential Republicans who pass an hour each day at the Waldorf, Sherry's and the St. Regis, that it is the only way in which the President can be beaten. For the objective point of his foes is to gain the support of the vast army of wage-earners and business men. If the foes of the President urge, both classes can be brought to believe that a continuance of his grip on the Republican party does not mean so much a warfare on trusts as it does the timidity of capital to seek investment in an era of radicalism, and as a result hard times are apt to ensue, the mass of Republicans are apt to help the conservatives drive Mr. Roosevelt from power.

* * *

Going Too Far.

Partymen hostile to the President believe that the task can be accomplished. They urge that the idea Mr. Roosevelt is going too far is spreading in circles everywhere, and by the time 1908 arrives a demand will be created for a conservative man to take his place.

The friends of the President, those who seek to have his policies perpetuated by the Republicans, are not alarmed at this. They do not think that the mass of voters will take any stock in such a cry as the conservatives urge. It is their belief that if the party could have kept away from the high tariff barons when the McKinley act was framed, Cleveland never would have been chosen President in 1892. That the present strength of their party is due to the fact that Mr. Roosevelt has made it one for all the people. The record of his Administration has taken the wind out of the sails of Mr. Bryan and his party, and will make it impossible for either to get the labor vote away from the Republicans.

Many New York Republicans who are on the fence at the present time deplore the conservative attack on the President. They urge that it is a mistaken policy. For even Democrats are inclined to admit that no man in public life is stronger with the masses than the President. The cause of his popularity is the pursuing by his administration of the very policies which the conservatives now condemn so vigorously. These Republicans believe it would have been wiser had the conservatives refrained from attacking the President along the present lines and instead allowed this source of strength to remain with the party during the next campaign, instead of seeking to repudiate it. Their criticism of Mr. Roosevelt is that he is trying to do too much. That he might accomplish much more were he only to attempt a little at a time. But many are inclined to overlook the fault, considering the honesty of purpose of the President.

* * *

Aldermanic Bribery.

The belief is general on the part of many that as a result of the recent bribery of a number of the Board of Aldermen, renewed efforts will be made to abolish that body altogether. Some years back, it was suggested, and the hope was strong with many that when the Greater New York charter was being framed, the Aldermen would be wiped out. But Seth Low, Benjamin F. Tracy and others who drew up the instrument decided that the board should stay and it did. When Gov. Odell was State boss of the Republican party, he clipped the wings of the Aldermen considerably, by having the Legislature take away their power over public franchise and bestowing it on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The board kicked, because the act deprived its individual members of graft that ran up into the thousands. The most important function now performed by that body is to confirm the tax rate, a mere matter of form. Its main business otherwise is to appoint commissioners of deeds and grant licenses for stands on the sidewalks.

Our Court of Appeals has just declared unconstitutional an act of the Legislature passed during the recent real estate boom, by which it was intended to protect property owners from irresponsible brokers. The law in question was that anyone who attempted to sell or negotiate a loan on a piece of real estate without the written consent of the owner was guilty of a misdemeanor. This was to prevent people from having the value of their property diminished through its being hawked over the city by a tribe of irresponsible brokers. But a strange conflict took place after the law went into effect. The second department of the Supreme Court which includes Brooklyn, held it unconstitutional, while the first department, the old city of New York, decided just the reverse. All the brokers therefore did business in Manhattan, when they could not obtain written authority until the Court of Appeals held the law unconstitutional.

Some years back when John Kendrick Bangs was an editor of Harper's Weekly, there appeared in the Christmas number of that periodical a sketch called "Whence the Song." It was the work of Theodore Dreis, and told with "the soul of Dickens," the lives of those figures who dominate the little world given up to popular songs. Of course, it was pathetic in spots, for such lives as it portrayed always are. The other day New York had an incident, one that seemed to stand out from that sketch. It was the taking of Lottie Gilson in a patrol wagon to the police station. The dark days had come and she was drinking to forget them. What person who goes to vaudeville shows don't recall Lottie Gilson? She was the woman who sang all about little Willie, most of the songs of the late Paul Dresser and "Elsie from Chelsea." But as her star rose it also fell and she was finally driven to sing for $15 a week.

* * *

News Censorship.

The Tribune is one of the papers that does not take seriously the new rule of the State Senate empowering the clerk to expel any newspaper correspondent. The paper urges that however this is done it will be quite possible to find out the Senator who causes the clerk to act and no member of the upper house is therefore apt to take such a step. Both Raines and Grady have been in the limelight, so far as public criticism is concerned, for many years. The former hails from Rochester and is author of the present Liquor Tax Law. The latter is a New Yorker, a star orator of Tammany Hall.

New York politicians have tried to stifle newspapers in the past. There was a time when Richard Croker had it in for the Sun and the World and endeavored to exclude both from obtaining any news at the Democratic Club and from the city departments. The attempt failed. He then joined hands with Boss Platt in trying to have an anti-cartoon bill passed with the same result. EDWARD LISSNER.

S. M. YOUNG FAILS TO FIND HIS DAUGHTER.

More Than Ever Convinced That She Was Drowned In the Kentucky River.

S. M. Young, of Frankfort, father of Virginia Young, the sixteen-year-old girl who has been missing from her home since January 14, after a vain search in this city yesterday, told Capt. Hendricks of the police department that he was still of the opinion that his daughter was drowned in the Kentucky river. Capt. Hendricks, together with Mr. Young, yesterday visited several places where it was thought that his daughter might possibly be, but nowhere could any trace of the girl be found.

Mr. Young came to this city yesterday morning after he had been told that his daughter had been seen here. However, he was unable to find any trace of her whatever, and after his search stated to Capt. Hendricks that it was his firm belief that she had been drowned.

"The girl left home between 5 and 6 o'clock one evening," said Capt. Hendricks, "and just had on her house clothes. She had no hat or cloak, and when last seen she was walking toward the river. Her father, since he is unable to find his daughter here, is more certain than ever that his daughter is dead."

Patrolman Sam Hart, who has been working on the case, said last night that he thought that he knew where the girl had been in this cit, but so far he has been unable to locate her.

PRIZ POULTRY READY TO COMPETE FOR PRIZES.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Everything is in readiness for the opening of the second annual exhibition of the State Breeders and Fanciers' Association here Monday morning. It is believed, from the rush of entries already sent in to the secretary that over 1,000 birds will be in the exhibition when Judge Frank L. Shaw passes down the line.

Exhibitors will be here from eight States. Many of the most prominent fanciers from Louisville will be on hand with past winners, and will make strong efforts to pull down some of the rich premiums offered. Quite a number of birds have already arrived, and it is confidently expected that the exhibition will be the greatest show of poultry and fancy stock ever held in the Bluegrass section.

GRANDSON OF FOUNDER OF SHARPSBURG DEAD.

Sharpsburg, Ky., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Relatives here have received news of the death of John W. Sharp at his home in Boone county, Ind., aged nearly eighty-four years. He was born and reared here, but moved to Indiana in 1853 and had resided there ever since. He was a prosperous farmer, and is survived by three married daughters, twenty grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren.

His grandfather, Moses Sharp, founded this town and donated the land for its streets and alleys. In gratitude for this favor the inhabitants, after the death of Moses Sharp, had the town incorporated under the name of Sharpsburg.

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR GEORGE TINGLEY HELD.

Memorial services in honor of the late George Tingley, who was for thirty-one years the superintendent of the Louisville public schools, was held yesterday morning in the chapel of the Girls' High School, Fifth and Hill streets, under the auspices of the Louisville Educational Association.

Beginning with an invocation by the Rev. Harlan K. Fenner, a short programme was carried out, in which remarks eulogistic of the life and work of Mr. Tingley were made by W. H. Bartholomew, principal of the Girls' High School, and E. H. Mark, superintendent of the Louisville schools. Musical selections of which Mr. Tingley was especially fond were sung by the pupils of the school. A chorus, "Crossing the Bar," by Tennyson, arranged by Miss Lina Bourgard, was sung by teachers of the public schools, accompanied by Miss Brightie McGrain on the violin.

CONFEDERATE HOME TRUSTEE APPOINTED.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Gov. Beckham to-dap appointed trustees for Confederate Hose, at Pewee Valley, as follows

For terms of six years—Col. Bennet H. Young and Andrew M. Sea, of Louisville; C. L. Daughtry, of Bowling Green; Dr. W. F. Bear, of Shelbyville; W. N. Bumpus, of Owensboro.

For terms of five years—William A. Milton, of Louisville; eGn. Fayette Hewitt, of Frankfort; Garrett S. Wall, of Mayasville; George Mattingly, of Bardstown, and Charles Reed, of Paducah.

The new appointees are Messrs. Milton, Wall and Reed. All of the others named are reappointments.

Pimples Stopped In 5 Days

Every Possible Skin Eruption Cured In Marvelously Quick Time By the New Calcium Treatment.

Send For Free Sample Package To-day

Boils have been cured in 3 days, and some of the worst cases of skin diseases have been cured in a week by the wonderful action of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. These wafers contain as their main ingredient the most thorough, quick and effective blood-cleanser known, calcium sulphide.

Most treatments for the blood and for skin eruptions are miserably slow in their results, and, besides, many of them are poisonous. Stuart's Calcium Wafers contain no poison or drug of any kind; they are absolutely harmless, and yet do work which cannot fail to surprise you. Then are the most powerful blood purifier and skin clearer ever discovered, and they never derange the system.

No matter what you suffer from—pimples, blackheads, acne, red rash, spots, blotches, rash, tetter or any other skin eruption—you can get rid of them long before other treatments can even begin to show results.

Don't go around with a humiliating, disgusting mass of pimples and blackheads on your face. A face covered over with these disgusting things makes people turn away from you and breeds failure in your life work. Stop it. Read what an Iowa man said when he woke up one morning and found he had a new face:

"By George, I never saw anything like it. There I've been for three years trying to get rid of pimples and blackheads, and guess I used everything under the sun. I used your Calcium Wafers for just seven days. This morning every blessed pimple is gone and I can't find a blackhead. I could write you a volume of thanks, I am so grateful to you."

You can depend upon this treatment being a never-failing cure.

Just send us your name and address in full to-day, and we will send you a trial package of Stuart's Calcium Wafers, free to test. After you have tried the sample and been convinced that all we say is true you will go to your nearest druggist and get a 50c box and be cured of your facial trouble. They are in tablet form and no trouble whatever to take. You go about your work as usual, and there you are—cured and happy.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 55 Stuart bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Whisky and Beer Habit Cured

THOUSANDS of persons who really want to quit the use of whisky and beer realize that they cannot do so without medical help, yet they cannot afford the time or perhaps the money to go to a sanatorium. Happily a cure for drunkenness has been discovered which is to be taken at home and costs less than the average drinker will spend in a day for drink.

Mothers, wives and sisters can give Orrine without the patient's knowledge. Orrine No. 1 is to be given secretly. It is perfectly tasteless, colorless and odorless. Orrine No. 2 is for those willing to take the remedy. Either form costs but $1 per box. Mail orders filled.

Cure Effected or Money Refunded.

A registered guarantee in every package.

Write to the Orrine Co., Inc., 1191 15th st., Washington, D. C., for a free treatise on Drunkenness. Mailed in plain envelope. Correspondence strictly confidential.

Read What T.P.Taylor & Co. [Inc.] Louisville, Ky., Say About Orrine.

We are happy to advise you that we have sold many gross of your remedy, and a great many remarkable cures of the drink habit have come to our notice. We have had customers tell us that after taking a few doses of ORRINE the odor and taste of liquor were very repulsive to them. We know of many cases where your valuable remedy has cured confirmed drunkards and been the means of making good citizens of hopeless cases.

Orrine Destroys All Desire For Drink.

Sold by T. P. Taylor & Co., Inc., 332 4th, 582 4th, N E.Cor. 3d and Jefferson.

LAND OF LIONS.

British East Africa Domain of Wild Beasts.

"OLD RESIDENT" OF DARK CONTINENT TALKS.

HABITS AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS DISCUSSED.

TALL TIMBER TALES TOLD.

[London Express.]

Lord Delamere, who, it is reported, has been charged with claiming property to which he is not entitled at Nairobi, in British East Africa, is famous as a mighty hunter. He almost holds the record for lions, and has had a whole series of thrilling adventures in the Dark Continent.

Lord Delamere married, in 1889, a daughter of the Earl of Enniskillen, and shortly afterward Lady Delamere accompanied her husband on an African hunting expedition.

It was his big game shooting experiences in British East Africa that led Lord Delamere, four years ago, to purchase a large estate of 100,000 acres, and to devote his whole attention to the cultivation of land and the raising of stock. Though the equator line runs through the estate, it lies 7,000 feet above the sea level and enjoys abundant rainfall.

Already Lord Delamere has a thousand acres under cultivation, and he runs a fine model dairy, which is in every way a success. As regards his stock, he has crossed native cattle with selected shorthorns, and it is curious to know that the hump of the native cattle disappears at the first cross. Lord Delamere has a herd of 17,000 head, besides some 15,000 native sheep, a flock of sheep bred from Australian ewes, and a large stock of Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs.

Lady Delamere has made the ranch homely with a beautiful flower garden. The railway from Mombasa forms one of the boundaries of the estate, and dairy, farm buildings and homesteads are connected by telephone.

Mombasa, the port of British East Africa, is an up-to-date city, containing a first-class hotel, and from there one travels to Nairobi by train, passing through a country alive with zebra, antelope, lion, rhinoceros, ostrich, jackal and elephant.

As soon as the coastal belt is passed the traveler arrives at a highland region, where the climate allows white men to live and flourish, and which is said to offer better prospects for farming than most of the regions of South Africa. Nairobi, the inland city, is a busy town with some 10,000 inhabitants, containing shops, hotels and Government offices.

Unfortunately for the protectorate, it has been administered until the last year and eight months by the Foreign Office, which regarded the country as a sort of annexe of India, encouraged Indian immigration, and set up a government on the Indian model. This system of government still continues, and Lord Delamere is, according to advices from Mombasa, being charged under certain sections of the Indian penal code.

Although progress and civilization are evidenced in the protectorate, British East Africa still remains a veritable happy hunting ground. The country contains a variety of excellent shooting routes, where the sportsman can obtain something he will see in few other countries of the world.

It has been said by a cynic that "where the sportsman is there is the liar also," and "tall" sporting stories seem to flourish amazingly in the luxuriant climate of British East Africa. Here are two charming specimens. On one occasion a month or two ago a Government official was out on safari, and being unable to get sufficient porters, he commandeered a convict chain-gang.: About two days out the sergeant in charge reported one convict sick. "Unlock his chain," said the irate official. "I have lost the key," answered the humble sergeant. "Then chop the man's beastly head off," retorted the official, suddenly becoming facetious. The sergeant, saluting respectfully, departed, and carried out to the letter his superior's instructions. Of course, there is not the slightest truth in this story. Here is another of the same sort:

Recently a well-known man was out looking for elephants, or "tuskers," as they are usually called here. He camped with his friend one night not far from a mountain, and they made up their minds to strike camp before daylight next morning, as they had been tracking a certain "tusker" for two days. Before dawn the camp was struck, the packs were put on the donkeys, and orders given to march. Daylight arrived about an hour later, and with the discovery of two lions among the donkeys, carrying their packs quite peacefully.

The sportsman will find many things other than game to interest him, and not least among these will be the habits of the different tribes. Among the true lion stories one stands pre-eminent as showing the coolness and pluck of some men in a case of danger. Three residents of the town of Nairobi had gone for a few day's shooting on the farm belonging to one of them. Arriving at the farm, and hearing from the head boy that a lion and lioness were in the vicinity, they arranged to start early next morning to try to get them.

The lion was secured that day, but his consort, having lost her mate, was more difficult to handle. The party proceeded for two days to ride down the lioness, and at last came up with her. One of the party was unfortunately about half a mile behind the others, his pony being rather tired. The lioness charged, and one man fired, but missed. In an instant the great cat had teeth and claws into his side and dragged him from his horse.

His friend dismounted and approached the lioness, but like a flash she turned, springing on him, tore away half his face, and mauled his right arm and shoulder very badly. His friend, in spite of his injured thigh, crawled to the rescue, and with his rifle silenced the cat for once and all. He lifted his wounded comrade and took him back to the farm, a very arduous undertaking, considering his injuries, and an action worthy of a V. C.

This happened during the rains, and the doctor in his drive from Nairobi to the farm was twice overturned and once had to swim a river. The wounded man was brought in, but, to the deep regret of his numerous friends, died a few days after.

There is a saying in Nairobi that nine out of every ten tombstones in the little graveyard on the hill record the work of a lion. Some men are more daring in their lion-hunting, and I remember a rash, but happily not fatal, action of a hunter last year. He waited in the moonlight on top of some railway water tanks for lions that were reported near. Three arrived. He accounted for two and wounded the third.

Then he descended to finish his work, but the beast was on him like lightning, and man and beast struggled for life a minute and a half within sight of several terror-stricken natives. The hunter, finally managing to release his knife, dispatched his quarry.

A very well-known B. E. A. official cultivated a hobby of keeping young lion cubs loose in his house. One day a bishop visited him, and as his reverence ascended the steps to the veranda two fair-sized cubs appeared round the corner stalking him. The bishop retreated, and sent a letter to the gentleman complaining. The matter was brought before the then highest official in the land, who remarked to the gentleman who kept such unusual pets that he thought lions were cheaper than bishops, and that the one could be chained up and the other could not.

GLOBE TROTTER HAS HARD LUCK.

Nothing To Show For Strenuous Spiral Tour of World.

[New York Sun.]

A breezy little man blew into a small store in lower New York carrying a brand new suit case of large size and with an extension on one side that could be opened like a concertina.

As he dropped this piece of baggage on the floor it fell not with the dull thud of a grip packed for traveling, but rather with the resilient touch of a paper collar box.

"I am just back, you know," he said to the salesman, "from a few spins around the world. My track described a sort of screw of Archimedes, you understand.

"I counted Montreal as my starting point. From there I went by rail to Vancouver and took the steamer for Hongkong, stopping at Honolulu. From Hongkong I went out to Manila, and came back to Hongkong. I made my way up the coast, taking in Tokio on the way, and came across to St. Petersburg by the Siberian railway. From there I went to Glasgow, then to New York.

"I went across to Frisco by the Central Pacific and took passage again for Hongkong. From Hongkong I came down around the Indian ocean, taking in Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore and other way stations to Cairo, through the Suez canal, up to Venice and through Europe to Liverpool. The steamer brought me back to New York again.

"From here I went out to the Bermudas and back, went by rail down to the Florida east coast, devoted a week to seeing the Bahamas, came back and crossed over to Tampa and took in Cuba. I came back to Tampa, went up to New Orleans and Galveston, took a trip down to the City of Mexico, came back and went by the Southern Pacific to San Francisco.

"From Frisco I sailed again for Hongkong—beats all how hard it is to get away from New York, San Francisco and Hongkong—and from Hongkong I came around to Aden. From there I went down to New Zealand, Australia and Cape Town, then up to the west coast of Africa and to London. I crossed the Channel, went down to Genoa and took a Mediterranean ship back to New York.

"From New York I sailed to England, took a steamer to Buenos Ayres, crossed over to Valparaiso and came up to Panama and thence to New York.

"And what do you think?" said the man with a shudder. "When I was coming down the gangplank here in New York with my suit case in my hand I dropped the thing overboard. Fortunately I didn't have any money in it and it floated. The pier hands fished it out; but—" here the man's emotion seemed about to get the better of him, "every blamed label pasted on the thing flaked off.

"That suit case was papered with labels of steamships, railroads, express companies, baggage transfers and that sort of thing from Montreal three times around the world, and every one of them either fell off in the water or curled up and dropped off after the bag was rescued. And that bag was the pride of my life.

"Now, what can you do for me with this new bag?" asked the man, very seriously. "Of course, I stopped at the best hotels while spinning around, but I can't remember the names of all of them."

"Well," said the salesman, "we have labels of the principal steamship and express companies of the world, and of the best hotels—hotels with such names as the 'Palace,' the 'Victoria,' the 'Grand,' the Quinta Avenida—"

"The 'Quinta whicha?' interrupted the traveler.

"'Quinta Avenida,' Spanish for Fifth avenue," said the salesman.

"That's all right," replied the traveler. "Work in a few 'Imperials' and 'Royals' and that sort of thing. Cover the bag with 'em. Scratch 'em up a little; and, say, if you know any way to 'age' the bag and make it look as if it had been through all the ordinary and extraordinary vicissitudes of travel, I wish you would do that. How long will it take? That will be all right, but be sure to have it done on time as I am going South shortly."

As the globe trotter banged the door behind him the salesman saw a smile on the face of a customer whose purchase of a trunk strap had been interrupted.

"What do you think of that?" asked the salesman. Without waiting for an answer, he went on: "I am almost inclined to believe he has been around a little. Did you notice the fine old weatherbeaten face he has?"

"But I happen to know who he is," said the customer. "He is a crank down on Jamica Bay, with a flatty he has put a gasoline engine in, and he spends all his time, summer and winter, monkeying with new spark figs that he has filed out of pieces of iron and brass."

WE CAN SAVE YOU MANY DOLLARS ON A PIANO.

We still have on hand some good used Pianos, taken in exchange on

Farrand-Cecilian Pianos

Included in the lot are some of the standard makes of the world; all are in first-class condition.

Prices $100 Up

We advise an early call, as the prices at which these Pianos are marked they will not remain long on our floor. If, after looking over the lot of used Pianos, you cannot find one to suit, then examine the

25 New Pianos

some of which we have marked as low as

$168

An examination of the Pianos we are offering will, we know, convince you that each and every one is truly a bargain.

Payments Arranged to Suit Purchaser.

Montenegro-Riehm Music Co.

INCORPORATED

628-630 Fourth Avenue, - - Louisville, Ky.

REGULAR SCHEDULE OF TRAINS AGAIN.

All the trains on the B. and O. S. W. will resume their schedule to-day. During the high waters it was necessary to to take off some of the trains.

WILL IT MAKE US SICK TO FLY?

[London Lancet.]

Accidents apart, traveling by aeroplane is calculated in some directions to be a healthy mode of getting about from place to place. The vehicle will rise above the impurities contained in the air of the streets, and may even reach a level far removed from the madding crowd of microbes. The aeroplane, it may be assumed, will soar, it need not be at a very great height, yet, nevertheless, into regions of the air purified by light, ozone and the process of sedimentation.

All this sounds ideal, but, on the other hand, there will be a diminution of pressure which may unfavorably affect the heart's action, for the pulse rate increases as the atmosphere pressure is withdrawn. Secretions are diminished, while evaporation from the skin and the lungs is decidedly augmented. At extreme heights there are swellings of the veins and bleeding from the nose, and there is a sense of being unable to use the legs and arms. The distressing symptoms of mountain sickness may even be simulated during a journey in an aeroplane.

Doubtless, however, all these evils could be avoided by keeping the aeroplane at the proper level.

Wabash Still Rising.

Princeton, Ind., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The stage of Wabash river is 26.1, and still rising at a rapid rate. The water will soon break all past marks. At Mount Carmel all the principal factories have closed. A little more than one foot more and the city will be in darkness, as the fires in the electric light plant will be put out. In the bottom lands all people have deserted their homes or are living in second stories. Stock has in most cases been saved. Fifty thousand acres of wheat will be a total loss in this and Posey counties.

Baby Mine

Every mother feels a great dread of the pain and danger attendant upon the most critical period of her life. Becoming a mother should be a source of joy to all, but the suffering and danger incident to the ordeal makes its anticipation one of misery. **Mother's Friend** is the only remedy which relieves women of the great pain and danger of maternity; this hour which is dreaded as woman's severest trial is not only made painless, but all the danger is avoided by its use. Those who use this remedy are no longer despondent or gloomy; nervousness, nausea and other distressing conditions are overcome, the system is made ready for the coming event, and the serious accidents so common to the critical hour are obviated by the use of **Mother's Friend.** "It is worth its weight in gold," says many who have used it. $1.00 per bottle at drug stores. Book containing valuable information of interest to all women, will be sent to any address free upon application to

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Mother's Friend

MOTHERHOOD

MRS. JAMES CHESTER

The first requisite of a good mother is good health, and the experience of maternity should not be approached without careful physical preparation, as a woman who is in good physical condition transmits to her children the blessings of a good constitution.

Preparation for healthy maternity is accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from native roots and herbs, more successfully than by any other medicine because it gives tone and strength to the entire feminine organism, curing displacements, ulceration and inflammation, and the result is less suffering and more children healthy at birth. For more than thirty years

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

has been the standby of American mothers in preparing for childbirth.

Note what Mrs James Chester, of 427 W. 35th St., New York says in this letter:—Dear Mrs. Pinkham:-"I wish every expectant mother knew about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. A neighbor who had learned of its great value at this trying period of a woman's life urged me to try it and I did so, and I cannot say enough in regard to the good it did me. I recovered quickly and am in the best of health now."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly a successful remedy for the peculiar weaknesses and ailments of women.

It has cured almost every form of Female Complaints, Dragging Sensations, Weak Back, Falling and Displacements, Inflammation, Ulcerations and Organic Diseases of Women and is invaluable in preparing for Childbirth and during the Change of Life.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free.

RIVER AND WEATHER.

LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.

Latitude, 38° 15'. Longitude, 85° 45' West From Greenwich.

STAGE OF THE RIVERS.

Louisville, Jan. 26.

Stations.	Flood Height.	Stage.	Change, 24 hrs.	Rise in 24 hrs.
Louisville	28	36.2	—2.5	.62
Frankfort	21	8.3	—0.6	.69
Evansville	35	46.1	—0.1	.12
Paducah	40	45.0	+0.7	.58
Nashville	40	22.0	—3.6	.06
Chattanooga	33	6.1	—0.5	.02
Cairo	45	50.2	+0.5	.23
St. Louis	30			
Memphis	33	34.8	+0.7	.08
Fulton	35	44.2	+0.2	.12
Vicksburg	45	45.8	+0.2	.40
Shreveport	29	11.1	—0.3	.01
New Orleans	16	17.7	+0.2	.80
Little Rock	28	18.8	—0.2	.18
Kansas City	21	5.6	—1.0	.00
Davenport	15	7.7	—0.1	T.

+Increase. —Decrease. T—Trace.

Reports of maximum temperature and precipitation for the twenty-four hours ended January 26 at 7 p. m.:

Stations.	Temp.	Pre.	Stations.	Temp.	Pre.
Abilene	42	T	Marquette	16	.14
Amarillo	36	.01	Memphis	34	.06
Atlanta	40	.18	Modena	46	.00
Bismarck	6	T	Montgomery	44	.06
Cairo	18	.02	Nashville	24	.06
Cincinnati	16	T	New Orleans	46	.80
Charlotte	32	.18	New York	30	.12
Chattanooga	34	.03	North Platte	18	.08
Chicago	12	.00	Oklahoma	28	.00
Cor's Christi	62	T	Omaha	20	.01
Davenport	10	.00	Palestine	58	.00
Dodge City	22	.04	Pittsburg	12	.24
El Paso	70	.00	San Antonio	60	.00
Fort Smith	28	.00	Shreveport	40	.00
Galveston	48	.00	St. Louis	16	.00
Indianapolis	16	T	St. Paul	4	.00
Jacksonville	66	.06	Vicksburg	48	.00
Kansas City	22	T	Washington	34	.01
Little Rock	30	.00	Yello'ne Park	18	.00

T—Trace.

SEMI-DAILY OBSERVATIONS.

[Official.] Louisville, Jan. 26, 1907.	7 a. m.	7 p. m.
Barometer	30.36	30.38
Temperature	6	13
Dewpoint	4	8
Relative humidity	86	61
Wind velocity	13	12
State of weather	Clear	Clear

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

Constants and Normals.

[Official.] Louisville, Jan. 26, 1907.	
Maximum temperature	15
Minimum temperature	4
Mean temperature	10
Normal temperature	37
Departure for day	—27
Departure for month	+257
Departure since March 1	+302
Prevailing winds	NW
Mean barometer	30.37
Mean relative humidity	73
Character of day	Clear
Total precipitation	.18
Normal precipitation	.14
Departure for day	+0.4
Departure for month	+8.37
Departure since March 1	+8.96

ARRIVAL YESTERDAY.

Lizzie Bay, from Cincinnati.

BOAT LEAVING THIS DAY.

Lizzie Bay, Capt. Moody, for Cincinnati at 9 a. m.

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

The river was falling last evening with 25 feet 1 inch in the canal, 32 feet 9 inches on the falls and 60 feet 10 inches at the foot of the locks. Business dull. Weather clear and cold.

DRIFTWOOD.

The good Lizzie Bay, Capt. Moody, leaves for Cincinnati at 9 o'clock this morning. She is a good boat and she offers a fine opportunity to see the big river....The Peters Lee leaves for Memphis next Thursday at noon....The boats are now wheeling into line and will soon be coming and going on time....On next Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock the fast City of Louisville will leave for Cincinnati. Her cabin and rooms are heated by steam and lit by electricity, making it a pleasure and a comfort to make a trip on her. The City of Cincinnati follows on Wednesday at 5 p. m. Two finer boats never ran on the Ohio river....The people living on Kentucky river will be glad to see the Falls City running in that stream again. She hasn't been up that stream for so long she will get lost....The homeless and poor suffered yesterday....Falling from here to Pittsburg....The river is falling at St. Louis....Capt. George Wilson has got the Evansville packet ready at an hour's notice to turn them loose in the Evansville trade. The Tell City and Tarascon are great favorites in the trade, and their return will be hailed with pleasure by their patrons and friends....Gasoline boats won't be able to do much business for some time to come on account of mud....There is no trouble in the packets making the wharfboat landings.... The Sam Brown and Sam Clark, are bringing coal tows from Pittsburg....The Sprague takes a big tow of coal to New Orleans the latter part of the week.... The Nugents are now able to haul sand and gravel from the landing at the lower wharf. They were shut out by the flood. ....In a few days everything goes....The City of Louisville for Cincinnati Tuesday and the City of Cincinnati goes Wednesday....The river falls very slowly....The river is too high to freeze....Wabash river threatens to get higher than ever. ....The Lizzie Bay goes to Cincinnati this morning at 9 o'clock. She is ready for business. She is the first boat to leave for up the river since the flood....Work will be resumed on the Madison marine ways next week....The river was on a stand at Evansville yesterday and is no doubt falling to-day....The river man of the Courier-Journal wants some pretty calendars. Send 'em along....The Cincinnati packets received freight at the foot of Third avenue yesterday....The Evansville packets will be running on time in a few days....The Charlie Clark is on the marine ways at Elizabeth....The cold wave caused lots of coal to be hauled from the river yesterday....What a pretty picture it must have been to see the S. S. Brown coming up on top of the big Mississippi from Vicksburg to Memphis. ....Harvey Whitlow, mate, had his leg broken trying to raise the sunk Maria E. Howell, near Evansville....The worst is over at Evansville....Capt. Charles Oldreive, the water walker, passed Hickman, 26 miles above Memphis, Monday. The Georgia Lee, en route from Cairo to Memphis, passed him at the point, and he had to walk over her waves. He left Memphis, going south, Wednesday....The sound of a steamboat whistle is music to the ears of people living along the river....The Hiawatha will carry a crowd of excursion people to-day up and down the river to see the flood for the benefit of the flood sufferers....The Fulton took a tow of fuel down to Stephensport for the Sprague.... The boats will not do much business until the wharf is clear of mud and water so that teams can haul to and from the wharfboats, which will be in a few days. ....Crowds will go to the wharf to-day to see the remnants of the flood and what is left of it....Beargrass creek is running out rapidly....All the side streams of the Ohio are falling.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Pittsburg, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The boats operating in the upper Ohio river are having much trouble with the large amount of floating ice which formed and broke up in the Allegheny river. Capts. A. R. Mackey and W. R. Reno of Harbor No. 25, who have been in Washington all week attending the sessions of the Grand Harbor, as well as giving testimony before the Rivers and Harbors Congressional Committee, returned home to-night. The Keystone State arrived and departed to-day. The packet lines will probably be able to operate for a long season now unless high water and heavy ice should develop again. There was 7.1 feet at No. 2, Ohio river, and 8.1 feet at Davis Island dam to-night, and the river was falling slowly.

Wheeling, Jan. 26.—River 10 feet and 8 inches and falling. Departed: Ben Hur for Pittsburg, 1 a. m.; Keystone State for Cincinnati at 6 a. m. and Kanawha for Pittsburg at 10 a. m.

Cincinnati, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—At 6 p. m. to-day the Ohio river at Cincinnati was 51 feet 2 inches and falling. The Lizzie Bay left for Louisville. The river continues to fall rapidly. Freight and passenger business will be resumed Monday, when the City of Louisville will leave this port for Louisville and all way points. The steamer Greenwood will leave Monday for Maysville. Repairs on the Peters Lee have been completed, and she is expected to leave this port for Memphis during the present week. Clear and cold.

Madison, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—River 49.5 feet; falling. Boats resume to-morrow. Clear; warmer.

Evansville, Jan. 26.—River 46.1; falling. Clear; colder.

Cairo, Jan. 26.—River 50.2; rising. Partly cloudy, cold. Arrived: John Mcren, lower Mississippi, 1 a. m.; Oakland, New Madrid, 11:30 a. m.; Birmingham, lower Mississippi, 12 noon; Herman Paepcke, lower Mississippi, 12 noon; Harry Brown, New Orleans, 2 p. m. Departed: Oakland, lower Mississippi, 11 p. m.; Georgia Lee, Memphis, 2 p. m.

St. Louis, Jan. 26.—River 25 feet and stationary. Clear and cold.

Memphis, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—River at 3 p. m. stood 35.2 on the gauge; a rise of .6 in twenty-four hours, and now 2.2 over the flood stage. Sadie Lee departed for Ashport. Towboat Dolphin, No. 3, with a tow of empty barges, departed at noon bound South. The Government steamer Titan was in port this evening.

AN EMPIRE BUILDER.

[Chicago Chronicle.]

In Topeka, Kan., the other day there died a man to whom the farmers of the West and Southwest are under a heavy debt of gratitude.

He was Harrison Parkman, and he was the man who introduced alfalfa into this country from South America. His death was far more briefly chronicled than it deserved to be. Future generations of American farmers will, perhaps, do tardy honor to his memory.

The plant which Parkman introduced to the farmers of the arid and semi-arid regions of the West has proved to be the most valuable of all things considered, of their crops. Not only in New Mexico and Arizona and Southern California, but in Western Kansas and Colorado and Western Nebraska alfalfa has been the salvation of the farmer and cattle-raiser—the sure fodder crop, the unfailing money-earner.

Give it water and the fecundity of alfalfa is marvelous. In the Imperial valley of California, which is now threatened with submersion by the Salton sea, it has been said that ranchers have cut a crop of alfalfa every two months the year round. In almost any climate two or three crops are to be relied upon.

Alfalfa's greatest glory is that it is an absolutely sure crop. It never fails. It reproduces itself. If it has any insect enemies it has overcome them. It is the sure reliance of the Southwestern rancher.

Alfalfa has played the most prominent part in the reclaiming of the arid Southwest. It is the agricultural backbone of the region; so that, although Parkman may not have realized it, he was the builder of an empire when he brought the hardy plant from South America to this country.

FISH STORY FROM CANADA.

[Country Gentleman.]

I had the following story from a Montreal gentleman and I believe it to be absolutely authentic. He was fishing for a salmon in one of the streams that run into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. His friend, who knew the river well, pointed to a spot on the opposite bank where "a salmon ought to lie," and then crossed the stream a little higher up, with a desire to have a peep over the edge of the bank to verify his belief.

As he made his way through some bushes on the other side it would seem that a cast wound around his hat got loosened. He approached the spot and, lying prone, cautiously peered over the bank. In so doing a fly on the loose cast of the hat gently touched the water, when immediately a salmon seized it, with a rush up stream, carrying hook and hat.

HOW TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.

[Chicago News.]

If you have a low front veranda to your home or boarding-house, crawl under it, after first saturating the floor above with gasoline and other greasy and ill-smelling substances that will leak through on to your face. Now go on your back under the floor where it leaks, and try to trim your finger nails with a dull monkey wrench, swearing loudly all the while. When you get out, go to the police station and pay a fine. This procedure, accompanied by the wearing of a pair of fierce goggles, will make you feel the real thing.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank our friends and relatives for their kindness on the occasion of the untimely death of our son and husband, Ben Rohr; especially we thank the pallbearers, the Revs. John and McLaughlin, and the donors of flowers.

WIFE AND MOTHER.

Card of Thanks.

I desire to thank my many friends for their kind attention shown me during his long illness and at the death of my beloved husband, Thomas Drachett. Especially do I thank the King's Daughters and the Masons and the Rev. Wilhoff.

BEREAVED WIFE.

SHAH OF PERSIA INFORMAL DESPOT

MUZAFFER-ED-DIN DEMOCRATIC AMID ORIENTAL SPLENDORS.

WEARS SLIPPERS TO COUNCIL MEETINGS.

EATS WITH HIS FINGERS.

The life of the Shah of Persia, Muzaffer-ed-Din, who has been lying at the point of death for some weeks past, is a queer jumble of contrasts between European and Oriental ways. In the midst of splendors that defy description, he passed his days, while his health lasted, in an easy, comfortable and wholly informal style.

Among the adornments of his palace is the famous peacock throne of Persia. Is is fashioned with jewels after the showy tail of the bird and it has been appraised at from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000.

There is, besides the terrestrial globe which his father had constructed of pure gold with 51,000 precious stones used to indicate the conformations of land and sea. The oceans and seas are of emeralds, Russia is marked with turquoises, India with amethysts, Africa with rubies, England and France with diamonds.

But Muzaffer shows no interest in these things. He rises early, performs his devotions and breakfasts on a little loaf of bread and a cup of sweetened tea.

He receives his Ministers at 8 a. m. and devotes the succeeding six hours to business of state. Letters are read to him and he dictates dispatches. He holds private consultations and official receptions and attends meetings of his council.

For all these occasions he is absolutely indifferent to his appearance. He wears a loose jacket, keeps his trousers turned up and paddles around in a pair of heelless slippers which go flap-flopping on the marble floor as he walks up and down the council room. So careless is he in such matters that the story is told that his first wife procured a divorce from him because he was less scrupulous in his ablutions than became a good Mussulman.

At 2 o'clock, when in health, he takes his luncheon. The preparation of all his food is most strictly supervised, since he has many bitter enemies, and is not specially loved by any of his officials or attendants—a result, say those who know the Persians best, of his easy disposition, which has always caused him to treat his subjects with far less severity than they were accustomed to.

The imperial kitchen is under control of a prince of the blood, who is answerable for it with his head that no accidents happen. Every dish is sealed before it leaves the kitchen, and the seals are broken only under the Shah's own eyes.

In accordance with court etiquette, the Shah eats alone. Formerly Muzaffer, after the manner of his forbears, crouched on a carpet and ate from a great platter set in front of him on the floor. Later he made a step toward European customs.

He now sits cross-legged on a divan, and a table about a foot high is placed in front of him. He began with tablecloths and napkins of printed muslin. Now he uses white ones.

From fifty to sixty dishes are prepared daily for the meal, but the Shah partakes of only two or three. His favorite viands are rice cooked in fat, fricasseed chicken and broiled mutton cutlets.

As dessert he enjoys a lemon preserved in syrup, a favorite Persian delicacy. Knives and forks are inadmissible in the Persian court, and the Shah eats everything with his fingers—greasy rice, cutlets, fruit. While eating he reads the most important articles in the European papers, especially the French ones.

He is much impressed with European culture. He tries to mould his policy along European lines. When he is puzzled by a question of state, it is usual for him to ask, "Now what would the King of England do in such a case?"

After luncheon the Shah sleeps an hour. Then he amuses himself for the remainder of the day.

He delights in sending messages over a miniature telegraph apparatus; he plays backgammon with his Ministers and he digs in his garden and takes care of his favorite flowers. But his greatest delight is photography.

His takes excellent pictures himself and likes to show to visitors the albums which he fills with his own work. He has also a mania for being photographed, and for this purpose he will take the trouble to array himself in all sorts of costumes. Among others he has been photographed in the uniform of a Prussian soldier and in the robes of an English bishop.

He is a much more moderate man than his father in his personal life. Nasr-ed-Din used to drink a bottle of port wine every night before he retired. The present Shah never tastes wine. His harem consists of only sixty ladies, and he has four sons and twenty-three daughters. When his father died there were 1,720 women in the seraglio.

Don't Be Fat.

My New Obesity Reducer Quickly Changes Your Weight To Normal, Requires No Starvation Process and Is Absolutely Safe.

TRIAL PACKAGE MAILED FREE.

My new Obesity Reducer, taken at mealtime, compels perfect assimilation of the food and sends the food nutriment where it belongs.

The Above Illustration Shows the Remarkable Effects of This Wonderful Obesity Reducer—What It Has Done for Others It Can Do For You.

It requires no starvation process. You can eat all you want. It makes muscle, bone, sinew, nerve and brain tissue and quickly reduces your weight to normal. It takes off the big stomach and relieves the compressed condition and enables the heart to act freely and the lungs to expand naturally and the kidneys and liver to perform their functions in a natural manner. You will feel better the first day you try this wonderful home food. Fill out coupon herewith and mail to-day.

FREE.

This coupon is good for one trial package of Kellogg's Obesity Reducer with testimonials from hundreds who have been greatly reduced, mailed free in plain package. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to

F. J. KELLOGG, 4161 Kellogg Bldg., Battle Creek, Mich.

.....

.....

E'en though your auto be of highest power, and social prestige lend its pregnant aid, the milk of human kindness will turn sour and all the joys of life with quickly fade—if you've got the malaria. Get Wintersmith's Tonic for it.

UNTAMED YAQUI INDIANS HEROIC VANISHING RACE.

Spanish Gentleman From Mexico Says It Is a Shame That Red Warriors Are Wantonly Killed.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

"When some new Homer shall arise to sing the glories of a heroic but vanishing race he will find ready to his pen a worthy theme in the story of the Yaqui Indians of the California gulf. These people have never made a treaty with the white people; they have never bowed the knee for a moment, even under the relentless and never-ceasing march of a superior race, and they have never yielded a foot of their ancestral hills as long as there was a man to defend them. They have made no plea for the sympathy of the world, have called upon none of the people of their own color and race to help them defend their homes, and they have never wantonly committed atrocities. But whenever a white man invades the Yaqui country with the intention to remain and occupy it he is just mortally sure to find a grave there. A few white men have gone there and have been well treated, but in every such case they had gone to trade with the Yaquis or to transact some business with them, and with the avowed intention to leave again as soon as their business was finished. In nearly every case, too, the victim has been duly warned by the fighting men of the tribe what he might expect if he did not leave. I have been there and I know."

* * *

Gregorio del Amo, a Spanish gentleman, long resident in Old Mexico and for the past ten years a resident of Southern California, came to Chicago recently on his way for a visit to his native Madrid. He is a physician and surgeon, a natural scientist with sufficient of this world's goods at his command to enable him to please himself in the mater of an occupation, and for many years he has pleased to visit among the aborigines; in these visits he has ministered to them as a physician and nurse, and in the course of time he came to be regarded by many of them in the light of a superior being—able to perform wonders in the driving out of disease. This advantageous point he has used to bring him into a form of intimacy with some of these people, and it was in this way he came to know the Yaquis so well.

"Even during some of their worst outbursts of war against the white men," he said. "I lived right in their camps, ate of their miserably frugal fare, nursed their sick and attended to the wounded who were brought in from the fighting line, and I must confess that sometimes I have given them a word of advice as to the white man's methods of war and his tremendous resources. Once I started to argue with one of their head men in favor of their giving up the awfully one-sided and devastating wars against the whites, but the old man gave utterance, in the single way of his people, to so many fine thoughts on the desirability of all being killed rather than brought under the white man's domination, like so many of their kindred tribes in the new world, that I had not the heart to persevere, and it would not have done the least bit of good if I had.

* * *

"When let alone they are a most friendly and peave-loving tribe of Indians; they are industrious far bbyond the common run of Indians, and in the intervals of war, go about their business, cultivating their small fields of wheat and corn, melons, the citrus fruits and berries. Presently one of them will see a band of American or Mexican prospectors invading their hills; then he lays down his rude tools and goes to alarm the rest of the tribe. Presently a sort of committee waits upon the intruders, asks their intentions, and unless their story is satisfactory they are ordered away. If they refuse to go they are again waited upon, and this time told that death will be the result of their waiting longer. More time is given, and then, if the invaders make no move to clear out, one of them is waylaid and shot, generally in such a way that he will be merely wounded, but not killed. This is their formal declaration of war. The next move will be a dead man, and unless the party gets out in a big hurry there will be none left to get out."

* * *

"Do they always hold themselves aloof from the white people about them?"

"Oh, no; many of the men go quite a way from their hills to work for the farmers, especially on the American side, and they are faithful, hard-working people, and if this country were to interest itself in some sort of modus vivendi between them and the Mexican Government I am very sure that in a short time they would yield to civilizing influences and take up seriously the white man's ways, but until now no one seems to have taken any interest in their welfare, and they have come to believe that they are to be annihilated without mercy. This belief on their part has made them suspicious and very wary, and inclined to fight on the slightest provocation. It is too bad; they are too fine a people to be wantonly killed off."

DEATHS.

ABBOTT—January 25, at 5:30 p. m. at her residence, 537 Fifth street, Mrs. Catherine Abbott.

Funeral from Gran. W. Smith's Sons, 809 West Jefferson street, Sunday afternoon, January 27, at 1 o'clock and from the Cathedral at 1:30 o'clock. Interment in Catholic cemetery in Jeffersonville, Ind.

CELLER—Entered into rest, Saturday, January 26, at 1:45 p. m., Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late Martin Celler, in her 66th year.

Funeral from residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Gill, 2616 Grayson street, Monday, January 28, at 2 p. m. Interment in Cave Hill cemetery.

COBB—Fell asleep Saturday afternoon, January 26, at 3 o'clock, William C. Cobb, aged 39 years. Remains are now at John Maas & Bros., Floyd and Broadway.

Due notice of the funeral will be given later.

HAGERMAN—Entered into rest at 7 p. m., January 26, Ralph Hagerman, in his thirty-second year.

Funeral Monday, January 28, at 2:30 p. m., from residence, 2548 Griffith avenue. Friends invited. Burial in Cave Hill.

HALLAGAN—January 25, at 4:20 p. m., John J. Hallagan, aged 34 years, at St. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital.

Funeral from residence, 822 Nineteenth street, Monday morning, January 28, at 8:30 o'clock and from St. Patrick's church at 9 o'clock. Interment in St. Louis cemetery.

ROSER—Fell asleep, Friday morning, January 25, 1907, at 7 o'clock, Joseph Louis Roser, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. George Roser, aged 3 months and 10 days—a little bud, transplanted from earth's garden to heaven.

Funeral from the residence, 1434 Stephens avenue, Sunday afternoon, January 27, 1907, at 2 o'clock. Funeral and burial private.

TANNER—Fell asleep Thursday morning, January 24, 1907, at 11 o'clock, Miss Lillie C. Tanner, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Tanner, aged 22 years 7 months and 6 days.

Funeral from her parents' residence, 515 Shelby street, Sunday afternoon, January 27, 1907, at 2 o'clock. Interment in Cave Hill cemetery.

THIERMANN—Saturday, January 26, 1907, at 8:45 a. m., William Thiermann, aged 38 years.

Funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Ferdinand Kurk, 1406 Gaulbert avenue, corner De Barr street, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Cave Hill cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

WARREN—January 25, at 4 p. m., Mrs. Rose Warren, widow of T. C. Warren.

Funeral from residence, 2614 West Market street, Monday morning, January 28, at 9:15 o'clock, and from the Cathedral at 10 o'clock. Interment in St. Louis cemetery.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The officers of Banner Council, No. 39, Jr. O. U. A. M., are hereby requested to assemble at their hall, Preston and Market streets, at 1 p. m., Sunday, January 27, to pay our last sad tribute of respect to our deceased brother, J. D. Copeland. The members will assemble at the entrance of Cave Hill cemetery at 3 p. m. Sister councils invited. By order of GEO. HERTER, Councilor.

WM. S. MARKOLF, Secretary.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our sincere and heartfelt thanks to all our neighbors and friends for their kindness and consolation during the illness and at the death of our beloved daughter and sister, Anna Bell Sullivan. Especially do we wish to thank the Rev. Father Brady, of St. Cecilia's church, the pallbearers, and all those who sent such beautiful floral offerings.

THE FATHER, MOTHER, BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our sincere thanks to our many friends, to the Rev. Theodore F. John, the members of the Willis Stewart Lodge, No. 224, F. and A. M.; the Columbia Lodge, K. of H., and the Jefferson Lodge, A. O. U. W., the donors of flowers and for all kindnesses shown us in the sad loss of our dearly beloved husband and father, Christian Hotopp.

THE BEREAVED WIFE, SON AND DAUGHTERS.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to extend our heartfelt thanks for the many kind expressions of sympathy shown us during the bereavement attendant upon the death of our beloved son, Robert Gray Tully. Especially are we grateful to the Rev. Father Brady, the pallbearers, the donors of the beautiful floral offerings.

JOHN M TULLY AND FAMILY.

ALL AROUND THE CORNER

Fourth and Walnut

McKNIGHT'S

The Finest Furniture Stock in Kentucky.

Becognized Carpet, Rug, Curtain House of the South.

The Remaining Days In January

We want you to come to this store and see the hundreds upon hundreds of good values in our different lines—the last of a month affair. Determined as we are to make the last few days of January real hummers, you are certain to benefit by the tremendous reductions. McKNIGHT'S SIX-FLOOR STORE contains nothing but the best. Being assured of getting the HIGHEST QUALITY we will prove to your entire satisfaction that the prices are the lowest.

12 Patterns Cable Net Lace Curtains

Best made-to-wear; regular $4.50 values; this sale price

$2.75

50 Large Arm Rockers

Weathered oak, Spanish leather, spring seats, in assorted colors; $8.00 values,

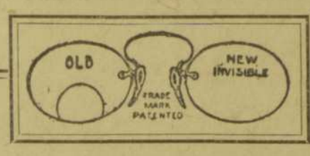
$4.75

Re-Upholstering of Furniture 25 Per Cent. Discount This Month.

W. H. McKnight, Sons & Co.

INCORPORATED.

Years of continued selling better quality merchandise at an honest margin of profit is the one true reason of this store's great success.



The KRYPTOK

One-Piece Invisible Bifocal Lens

represents the acme of lens grinding, having perfect optical centers for both the far and near vision without the annoying lines between the fields to tax the eye.

None of the inconveniences of the old-style patched bifocal.

KRYPTOKS ARE YOUTHFUL IN APPEARANCE.

SOUTHERN OPTICAL CO.

(Incorporated)

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-GRADE OPTICAL GOODS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Ask Your Optician for The KRYPTOK or write us direct.

WE WILL OCCUPY CORNER STORE OF THE NEW ATHERTON BLDG., 4th and Chestnut sts., when completed.

IN MEMORIAM.

In Memory of Lizzie Charlotte Kammer, Who Departed This Life January 22, 1906.

Dear mother, one year has flown
Since we have parted from you.
As it is only for a space of time,
God's will be done.
Our home is desolate and lonely
At not seeing our loved mother there.

O mother, the dearest one on earth,
How hard it is to say,
Must we forever part?
Alas! how true, but sad,
For she has been called from her earthly home
To her heavenly home above.

FATHER AND CHILDREN.

In Loving Remembrance of Our Mother, Anna Marie Schneider, Who Died January 22, 1906.

One sad year since our dear mother left us,
Whom we cherished and loved so dear,
Can we help to feel so lonely
When our dear mother is not here?
No more her kind and loving face
Shall light the gloom of home,
Yet, in memory's love we see her
While in sorrow we are alone.
She is not dead, but only asleep.
Little do they know the sorrow
That's within our hearts concealed.
She is gone, but never forgotten.

CHILDREN.

In Loving Remembrance of Our Dear Mother, Mrs. Catherine Basler, Who Departed This Life January 24, 1906.

You are not forgotten, mother, dear,
Nor ever will you be,
For as long as life or memory lasts
We will always remember thee.

THE CHILDREN.

In Memory of Fred Veit, Who Departed This Life January 29, 1906.

'Twas hard to say good-bye, Fred,
And to leave thee all alone.
But God's message called you onward,
You left a lonely home.

MOTHER AND SISTERS.

In Memory of Agnes Tanian, Who Died January 27, 1905.

She is gone, but not forgotten;
Never shall her memory fade,
Sweet thoughts shall ever linger
Around the grave where she is laid.

DAUGHTER NORA.

UNDERTAKERS.

Gran. W. Smith's Son

AL S. SMITH, Proprietor.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

809 West Jefferson Street.

Schoppenhorst Bros.

Funeral Directors & Embalmers

1820 West Market.

Telephone 1841. Chapel for use of patrons

HOWARD

SKIRTS

There's a few more Sample Skirts left—to be sold at cost of material. You must come to the factory, though.

HOWARD SKIRT CO.

INCORPORATED.

Factory 745 Eighth Street.

Bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

STEAMBOAT TIME TABLE.

Navigation Resumed

Steamer Lizzie Bay For Cincinnati

And intermediate points, Sunday, Jan. 27, at 9 a.m. Steamer City of Louisville follows Tuesday, January 29, at 5 p. m., and daily boats thereafter.

C. C. FULLER, Supt.

Phones 141.

Of wonderful wealth and weirdly wise is the canny Scot. Carnegie; to tell all his ventures of high emprise, how he bought steel low and sold on the rise would without doubt fatigue ye. But though we cannot achieve his wealth, with Wintersmith's Tonic we'll keep in health.

HOTEL TRAYMORE

ON THE OCEAN FRONT,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

A magnificent ten-story fire-proof addition is just being completed, making this famous hostelry, the newest and most up-to-date of Atlantic City Hotels. A new feature is the unusual size of the bedrooms, averaging 19 feet square.

Every room commands an ocean view, bath attached, with sea and fresh water. Cheval glass in every chamber. Temperature regulated by Thermostat, the latest development in steam heating. Telephone in every room. Golf privileges. Capacity 600. Write for illustrated booklet.

CHAS. O. MARQUETTE, Manager.

TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY, D. S. WHITE, President.

A HELPING HAND

To all sufferers. A hand full of health-giving nourishment—pure as country air—fresh and delicious in taste.

NICK'S BREAD

Is a daily need.

The best bread in Louisville—On the market for years as "Ky. Thoroughbread."

ITS PECULIAR SHAPED LOAF IS A FEATURE.

Holds its flavor and freshness longer than most bakers' breads.

Buy it of your grocer if he's a good one. If not telephone the bakeries.

Home 5019.

EDUCATIONAL.

University-Flexner School

SPRING TERM

Begins Monday, January 28.

THIRTY STUDENTS from this school have entered some college, university or technical school during the past two years.

LARGEST ATTENDANCE this school has ever had at this time of year.

14 INSTRUCTORS, well equipped gymnasium, bowling alley and tennis courts.

SWIMMING POOL—Largest in the city.

W. H. THARP,
H. G. BROWNELL,
Principals.

Notice of Payment of Louisville Water Company Coupons.

The coupons of second mortgage bonds, due February 1, 1907, will be paid at office of the Board of Water Works, 549 Third street, until January 29, at 12 o'clock noon, and after that time at First National Bank, New York.

WILSON H. ESCOTT, Treasurer.

WINTER RESORTS.

Hotel Naples

Naples-on-the-Gulf, Florida.

When you go South, why not go far enough to reach the region where the sun shines throughout the winter? In Naples, during the winter, it rains on an average of but once a month. There is almost as great a contrast between the climate of Naples, Florida, and that of Jacksonville, Florida, as there is between the climate of Jacksonville and that of Washington, D. C. The winter climate of Naples is the most delightful in the country. Complete relief from asthma, catarrh and rheumatism. Finest and safest bathing beach in Florida, and the best hunting and earliest fishing right on the spot.

For descriptive pamphlet and other information address Manager, Hotel Naples, Naples, Fla.

MEXICAN GULF HOTEL

Pass Christian, Miss.

FAMOUS WINTER RESORT ON GULF OF MEXICO

Golf Links, Tennis, Beautiful Drives, etc. For particulars address E. F. CARROLL, Prop.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

HOTEL TRAYMORE

ON THE OCEAN FRONT.

A magnificent ten-story fire-proof addition is just being completed, making this famous hostelry the newest and most up-to-date of Beach Front Hotels. Bed-rooms averaging 19 feet square, and every room with an ocean view, bath attached, sea and fresh water, telephones and Chevaliglass. Spacious solarium. Golf privileges. Write for illustrated booklet.

Chas. O. Marquette, TRAYMORE HOTEL CO. Manager. D. S. WHITE, President

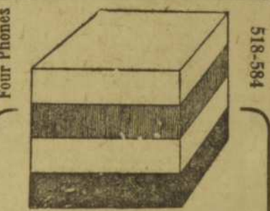
HOTELS.

Park Hotel HOT SPRINGS, ARK. OPEN ALL THE YEAR

Practically Fire Proof. During the past summer entirely refitted and decorated, hot and cold running water in every room. American and European plan.

J. R. HAYES, Lessee and Mgr.

Four Phones 518-584



Cuscaden's Ice Cream

Made in all designs. We ship to all railway stations.

FACTORY 415 and 417 Second st.

WATER PRESSURE

Have us test your plumbing with our new hydraulic machine and demonstrate whether it will stand the new pressure. See our regulator in action in our show room.

H. L. NEVIN & BRO., Plumbers.

Both 'Phones 1373. 416 Second street.

Backward, turn backward, oh, time in thy flight; give me my youth, with its joys and its ills; even the colic, with measles in sight, is better than fever and ague and chills. For the latter try Wintersmith's Tonic.

A Day of Dazzling Opportunities To-morrow!

It's a one-day chance to secure the most astounding values. Tuesday we commence to invoice, and we are so determined to sell $10,000 worth of merchandise to-morrow that we have made prices in utter disregard of cost or value.

The few items quoted evidence most eloquently our determination to make this a day long to be remembered. The reductions will be found on every article we handle, whether indicated in this advertisement or not.

Economical buyers can afford to brave any kind of weather in order to secure such bargains as we shall offer, but you must come to-morrow.

Five Dollars

This price is all we now ask for choice of over 400 exquisite Waists. A dozen distinct styles to choose from; plain black or staple shades in taffeta, fancy silks in polka dot designs, white ground with colored dots and colors with contrasting figures. Some plain and elegantly tailored, others in fancy models with lace trimming. Buttoned front or back. Elbow or long sleeves. It is the most stupendous range ever featured at a given sum.

Corsets

The enormous trade in this department during the past three weeks has again demonstrated the superiority of our Corset values. It necessarily follows as a result of this selling that we find ourselves with countless broken lines and odd pieces.

These we shall sell at

68c, 95c, $1.95, $3.75

Goods that have been selling up to now from $1.25 to $7.50. It's a great Corset chance.

Take advantage of it.

Ladies' Coats

$10 Ladies' Cloth Coats in black and colors; worth $20.00.

$15 Ladies' Beautiful Cloth Coats; worth up to $30.

$19 Splendid Velvet Coats; worth up to $35.00.

$25 Novelty Velvet Coats; worth up to $50.

$7.90 Misses' Stylish Coats; worth $15.00.

$9.75 Misses' Coats; worth to $20.

$3.75 Children's Cloaks; worth up to $7.50.

A few Opera Coats at half-price.

Small lot of Raincoats one-third off.

End of Suits

About one hundred is all we have left.

$15 Choice of Ladies' Suits; worth up to $33.

$19.50 Choice of Ladies' Suits; worth up to $38.

25 Choice of any cloth Suit in our establishment.

$8.90 Misses' Suits; worth up to $17.50.

$12.75 Misses' Suits; worth up to $28.00.

Petticoats

$4.90 Choice one lot consisting of 400 heavy rustling Taffeta Silk Petticoats, in black and every desirable color; three separate styles to choose from. Values up to $7.50.

Underwear

All odds and ends and broken lines of Muslin Underwear left from our three-weeks' sale have been reassorted and prices reduced, affording the most exceptional Lingerie bargains, for notwithstanding the unusually low prices that have prevailed all articles have been reduced.

The reduction applies to all makes. The most startling values will be found in the Paris Hand-made Underwear. To give an idea, we will sell beautiful French Chemises at

95c

Actually worth $2.00.

Fur Coats Half Price

Besten & Langen INCORPORATED

Fur Sets One-third Off

Sacrifice

Of all Fancy Goods. Bargains of unusual magnitude will be featured in our novelty goods department.

25c—Ladies' Back Combs, Beauty Pins, Hat Pins and Belts; worth in many cases a dollar or more.

50c—Ornamental Combs, Lace Pins, Hat Pins, Bracelets, Beads and Belts; worth two or three times the price quoted.

95c—One monster assortment of Jeweled Combs, Bracelets, Leather Purses, Handbags, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Belts, Belt Buckles; worth in every instance double the price now asked.

$2.95—La Vallieres, Brooches, Pearl Collars, Rings, Novelty Combs, Studded and Jeweled Belts, Beaded Bags, Chain Bags; worth up to $6.50.

Veils--Ruffs

15c yard—Mesh Veiling, in popular patterns; worth 30c.

25c yard—Novelty Veiling; worth 50c.

95c—Lace Veils; worth $1.50.

$1.79—Ladies' Chiffon Ruffs; worth $2.50.

$1.95—Ruffs; worth $3.00.

$3.95—Ruffs; worth $6.00.

RESIGNS UNDER FIRE.

TREASURER OF EVANSVILLE GIVES UP HIS OFFICE.

Investigation of Books Completed, But Result Not Made Public—Shortage Made Good.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—John P. Walker, Republican Treasurer of the city of Evansville and County Treasurer of Vanderburg county, whose books have been under examination for the past four days, to-day handed his resignation to the Board of County Commissioners, and it was accepted. The commissioners appointed Otto Klauss, Deputy County Treasurer, as his successor. Klauss was elected County Treasurer last fall, and will begin his regular term in one year from this month.

The representative of the Federal Union Surety Company of Indianapolis, sent here to look over the books of Treasurer Walker a few days ago, finished his work, but refused to make any statement to the public. Close friends of Walker say that his shortage will amount to about $60,000. Of this amount, Mr. Walker has made up $25,000, having deeded all his personal property and real estate to the Federal Union Surety Company. The balance—$35,000—has been made up by friends of Mr. Walker, and it is understood that he will not be prosecuted.

As soon as the report became current that Mr. Walker was short, many of the influential men of the city went to his office and offered financial aid, and it is understood that he had no trouble in making up the shortage. Mr. Walker is a Republican, and was serving his second term as Treasurer. Under a law passed recently, he also acted as City Treasurer. Neither the city nor county will lose anything by the shortage, it is understood. The County Commissioners will take charge of the Treasurer's books next Monday.

It is supposed that Mr. Walker's shortage was caused by reckless speculation. He had many investments in and around the city.

RAILROADS MUST GO TO TRIAL.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 26.—An opinion was filed in the United States Court in Minneapolis to-day, overruling the demurrers to the indictment in the rebate cases recently brought by the Government against the Omaha, Great Northern, Wisconsin Central and Minneapolis and St. Louis railroads. The cases will now go to trial on the indictments at the April term of court.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL

Few People Know How Useful It Is In Preserving Health and Beauty.

Costs Nothing to Try.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion; it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but, on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

Send your name and address to-day for a free trial package and see for yourself. F. A. Stuart Co., 56 Stuart bldg., Marshall, Mich

TRIAL JUDGE AND LAWYERS IN THE THAW CASE.

[New York Telegram.]

New York, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—With the trial of Harry Kendall Thaw on at last, every other occurrence is subordinated to it in public interest. There has never been a case since the famous alienation suit of Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher that interested as many from far and near as the present one. And the statement may be sustained in face of the fact that New York has had other famous murder trials which were productive of much controversy in the columns of the press as well as among the public.

The last young man of social prominence who was tried for his life here was Roland B. Molineux. He is now writing his impressions of the present trial for a morning paper. A young man before him, who also came of good family and had a promising career mapped out, before he faced a jury in the Criminal Court, was Carlyle W. Harris, charged with poisoning Helen Potts, a pupil at a fashionable boarding school. William T. Jerome was leading counsel for the defense in that case. Harris was convicted, however, and paid the penalty with his life.

The present trial is replete with many interesting side lights. They are being discussed now wherever people gather, as well as in the columns of the press. All are part and parcel of the fierce spirit of controversy raging around the present case.

There is at the outset the not very credible question whether, even if the evidence justified the verdict, it would be possible to convict one so wealthy as the prisoner at the bar. The idea prevails on the part of some who actually believe Thaw guilty. Perhaps it was due to the general idea that Judge Fitzgerald, who is presiding at the trial in the place of Justice Greenbaum, kept the jurors under guard as soon as they were accepted. The motive, of course, was to have them above suspicion. Those skeptics who seem to think that even if the evidence justified an adverse verdict, Thaw would not be convicted, are careful not to particularize how money will save him. But that such ideas are demoralizing, that they have virtually placed the law itself on trial in this case, is the view of thoughtful men and women. No one appreciates the sentiment more than District Attorney Jerome, who has set out to vindicate the majesty of the law at all cost.

* * *

The Unwritten Law.

Much interest has been aroused as to what effect the verdict may have on the unwritten law, whether it will inspire a movement to give it some sanction on the statute books and thereby cause it to cease as a legal fiction. There is no doubt that people are looking at the plea to-day through somewhat different spectacles than they did in the past. The reason is obvious. That plea is being used too often. There are too many summoned before the bar of justice asking to be freed in the name of the unwritten law. There is a growing sentiment here that it is not entirely a good thing to permit men and women to take the law entirely into their own hands. The danger lies in the proneness on the part of some to abuse the privilege. A belief prevails that in the event of the acquittal of Thaw upon that ground, such legislation may be enacted as will give satisfaction to a wronged husband or wife without allowing either to take the law into their own hands. That this form of lynching must stop, law-abiding citizens here unanimously agree. Much of it is due to the inability to enforce the present statutes against adultery.

Much sentiment also exists for new legislation on the defense of insanity. That it should be surrounded by more limitations than at present goes without saying. The very idea that it is looked upon as a subterfuge, a last resort where circumstantial evidence and self-defense can play no part, is bad.

* * *

Thaw's Counsel.

Prior to the opening of the trial much discussion raged around the counsel for Thaw. Had he made a mistake? Will too many lawyers spoil the case? The verdict, of course, will tell the story for most people go by results alone. There is no doubt that his first counsel, Black, Olcott, Gruber and Bonyage were a strong combination. Frank S. Black is one of the finest lawyers in the State and very effective before a jury. He prosecuted Bat Shea in Troy and defended Roland B. Molineux in New York. His partner, William M. K. Olcott, who was appointed District Attorney upon the death of the late John R. Fellows, has had a wide experience in the preparation of cases for trial, a most important thing. The question of interest is how these attorneys have been replaced. The powerful factor, as well as the unknown quantity in the array of the Thaw attorneys is Delphin Michael Delmas. He comes from San Francisco, where, it is said, he has had a wide experience in defending cases under the plea of the unwritten law. Delmas is said to be very powerful before a jury. The retainer in the case was first offered to Joseph H. Choate who declined on the ground that he was too old to go into it. Of the lawyers for Thaw who are New Yorkers, none has had any experience in criminal courts and the rest are unknown. Whether their inexperience has handicapped the defense in the preparation of the case for trial, the coming week must tell.

* * *

The Jury.

The jury is from a special panel of 200. This means that wherever a crime of more than ordinary interest and import is about to be moved for trial and when newspaper accounts have excited public sentiment to the highest pitch, the District Attorney moves that the jury be drawn from a special panel of citizens, who are usually men of standing pledged to disregard any opinion formed by them prior to the trial. Under our Code of Criminal Procedure it is the privilege of the defendant where he proves that he cannot secure a fair and impartial trial in the county where the crime has been committed to have the case disposed of elsewhere. This section was invoked by a police captain during the time when feeling ran so high because of the notorious red light district expenses and he was accordingly tried in Albany, but nevertheless convicted.

The Thaw jury will be far above the average. This because the special panel makes it so. The very discouraging situation exists in New York that men qualified by intelligence and position do not want to do jury duty. They look upon it as a badge of servitude. For this reason many New York juries have little in their make-up to commend them and litigants and prisoners suffer thereby.

The present trial finds the yellow press in its glory. The two evening papers typifying it have let loose their corps of female writers, who are filling the columns with sidelights. How Evelyn Nesbit acts at each stage of the case, what Harry Thaw hopes for, the savage Mr. Jerome, all these are subjects for special articles. The accurate and intelligent reports are appearing of course in the Sun, the Times and the Herald. Probably the first promises the best. One feature of the Sun reports noticeable at criminal trials is the explanation to readers of the objects of the more important questions asked by counsel and the value of the answer. The Herald and the Times are more like stenographic reports.

EDWARD LISSNER.

"77"

Humphreys' Seventy-Seven Cures Colds and

GRIP

It appeals to busy people.

If you will keep "Seventy-seven" handy (it fits the vest pocket) and take it promptly, you will not have to lay up with the Grip, but can keep about your business. Because "Seventy-seven" acts directly and quickly on the sick parts without disturbing the rest of the system.

Use it as you would render "first aid to the injured" and save a winter's illness.

At Druggists, 25 cents or mailed. Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and John streets, New York.

MAY TEST CHARTERS OF CITIES IN STATE

ANOTHER DEADLOCK IN PADUCAH GENERAL COUNCIL.

ROW OVER NUMBER OF POLICEMEN ON FORCE.

LEGISLATIVE ACT GOVERNS.

Paducah, Ky., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Deadlocked more securely than ever over the question of the police budget, the Board of Aldermen bids fair to raise a question of class legislation that may test the validity of the charter of every city in Kentucky. After electing a president of the Board of Aldermen last night, the Finance Committees of both boards of the General Council met this afternoon and in a lengthy session disagreed over the apportionment for the police.

The Democrats insist on $35,000, sufficient to maintain a force of thirty men, while the Republicans hold for $25,000, sufficient only for twenty-one men, the extent of the force last year. When the Republicans came into power a year ago they cut the police force under control of the Democratic administration from twenty-seven to twenty-one men and discarded detectives. Then the Democrats went to the Legislature and secured an amendment to the charters of second-class cities providing for a minimum police force of thirty men. As the apportionment had previously been made the Board of Police Commissioners did nothing last year, but on January 1 put on thirty men.

The charter provides that the General Council shall pass an ordinance in accordance with its provisions but no ordinance ever was passed and the Republicans contend that the Police Commissioners acted without authority in appointing the men. They have legal advice which calls the act of the Legislature class legislation and unconstitutional. The General Council has four days in which to pass the apportionment ordinance. If it does not act the old ordinance, appropriating $21,000 for the police, will stand. The Police Commissioners are standing pat and say they will allow the patrolmen to sue for their wages. When the appropriation gives out it is expected that a lawsuit on the issue will go to the Court of Appeals.

HURLED BY ONE TRAIN IN FRONT OF ANOTHER.

Unidentified Man Killed—Had Letter From Man In Newport, Ky.

St. Louis, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Missouri Pacific accommodation No. 34, outbound, struck an unidentified man 150 feet west of Kraft avenue at 7:30 a. m. to-day, hurling him in front of the Sedalia accommodation No. 21, westbound, which ground him to pieces. The man is about forty, five feet seven inches tall and weighs 165 pounds. He has long, light hair, wore a shabby brown suit, worn out shoes, black cap and a blue jumper. He had a letter in his pocket signed "Albert J. Snyder, Newport, Ky."

WANT LIQUOR ELECTION IN DAVIESS COUNTY.

Owensboro, Ky., Jan. 26.—Numerous ministers, lawyers, doctors and business men held a meeting here and arranged to circulate a petition for the holding of an election on the liquor question in Daviess county. It is believed that there will be little difficulty in obtaining the requisite number of signatures.

Mrs. Will Neale Dead.

Georgetown, Ky., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Mrs. Will Neale, aged about thirty years, died to-day at her residence on West Main street. A husband, son and daughter survive.

COLD WAVE

Follows Snowstorm All Over Kentucky.

THERMOMETER TUMBLES DOWN INTO THE TUBE.

ALMOST ENTIRE STATE COVERED BY WHITE FLAKES.

NINE INCHES IN SOME PLACES.

Kentucky was covered with snow yesterday, the depth varying from two to nine inches. The fall was heavy and extended from the mountains to the extreme western portion. Rain began falling Friday afternoon, changing to snow during the late afternoon or night, and yesterday sleighs were in order in nearly every town in Kentucky. With the snow came a cold wave, the thermometer dropping lower than it has at any time during the present winter, going close to zero in many places.

Cold At Owingsville.

Owingsville, Ky., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—A cold wave struck this place last night. It began snowing yesterday at noon, and the snow is now eight inches deep on the level, and drifted badly. The mercury dropped more than thirty degrees in a few hours, and registered 9 above this morning, the coldest it has been this winter. As trains have not been running regularly since the rain, there is a shortage of coal here, and if the cold weather continues many days there will be much suffering because of shortage in fuel.

Conditions At Paris.

Paris, Ky., Jan. 26.—In Paris and Bourbon county eight inches of snow covers the ground and the thermometer registers close to zero. Farmers were caught unprepared to shelter stock, especially sheep, as young lambs are arriving daily. The snow is a decided advantage to the wheat crop, which was in no condition to withstand a severe cold spell.

Deep At Maysville.

Maysville, Ky., Jan. 26.—This entire section has been covered with snow to a depth of from six to eight inches, and the thermometer this morning registered ten above. The suffering among those who have been in the grasp of the flood has been alleviated by the relief committee.

Eight Inches At Owingsville.

Owingsville, Ky., Jan. 26.—The snow is eight inches deep here. The mercury is nine above zero, a drop of over thirty degrees in twelve hours. There is a shortage of coal.

Heaviest of Season.

Mayfield, Ky., Jan. 26.—The heaviest snow of the winter fell here last night and this morning. Because of snow and rain the roads in Graves county are almost impassible.

Heavy At Harrodsburg.

Harrodsburg, Ky., Jan. 26.—Snow fell to the depth of six inches here last night, decidedly the heaviest fall of the season. There was a big drop in the temperature.

Nine Inches At Winchester.

Winchester, Ky., Jan. 26.—Snow fell yesterday afternoon and last night to the depth of nine inches and the thermometer this morning stood at seven above zero.

Six Inches At Bowling Green.

Bowling Green, Ky., Jan. 26.—This morning the ground is covered with six inches of snow. The thermometer registers 8 degrees above zero.

Lebanon's Thick Layer.

Lebanon, Ky., Jan. 26.—The heaviest snow of the season fell here last night, being six to eight inches deep. The weather is bitter cold.

Catarrh Is Dangerous

Thousands of Common Cases of Catarrh Result in Consumption and Death Every Year.

Gauss Combined Treatment Quickly Cures Catarrh—You Can Try It Free and Prove It.

Catarrh is not only dangerous, but it causes bad breath, ulceration, deafness and decay of bones, loss of thinking and reasoning power, kills ambition and energy, often causes loss of

Catarrh, Bad Breath, K'Hawking and Spitting Quickly Cured With Gauss Combined Treatment.

appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, raw throat and coughs to general debility, idiocy and insanity. It needs attention at once. Cure it with Gauss' Catarrh Cure. It is a quick, radical, permanent cure, because it rids the system of the poisons germs that cause catarrh.

In order to prove to all who are suffering from this dangerous and loathsome disease that Gauss' Catarrh Cure will actually cure any case of catarrh quickly, no matter how long standing or how bad, I will send a trial package by mail free of all cost. Send us your name and address to-day and the treatment will be sent you by return mail. Try it! It will positively cure so that you will be welcomed as of shunned by your friends. C. E. GAUSS, 8418 Main st., Marshall, Mich. Fill out coupon below.

FREE.

This coupon is good for one trial package of Gauss' Combined Catarrh Cure, mailed free in plain package. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to

C. E. GAUSS, 8418 Main St.,
Marshall, Mich.

.....

.....

.....

Are You a Church Member?

No matter to what denomination you may belong, or whether you are identified with any particular faith, you will enjoy reading the series

About Religions in America,

Which Will Appear In the Courier-Journal This Week.

In preparing these articles our special correspondent, **Frederic J. Haskin,** has gone through many old records, and he brings forth a mass of interesting material. He assails no creed and offers no criticism of any denomination. He boils down the facts and seasons the account with just enough live information to make the big points stick in your mind. There is not a dry line in the whole series.

Do you know to what church George Washington belonged? Do you know how many Catholics there are in the United States? Do you know what denomination has had the most Presidents? Do you know about the romantic story of the Mormons; the remarkable development of the Christian Scientists, or the extraordinary history of the Salvation Army? Order the Courier-Journal and read these authentic and unprejudiced articles. The first installment will be found in this issue, and the schedule for the remainder of the week will be:

Monday.....CATHOLICS.
Tuesday.....METHODISTS.
Wednesday.....BAPTISTS.
Thursday.....SALVATION ARMY.
Friday.....LEADERS OF RELIGION.
Saturday.....STORIES OF THE CHURCHES.

Write to the Courier-Journal or Order From Your Newsdealer.

BUILT, not stuffed

Trade Mark

2 feet 6 inches wide, 25 lbs.	$8.35	All 6 feet 3 in. long.
3 feet wide, 30 lbs.	10.00	
3 feet 6 inches wide, 35 lbs.	11.70	
4 feet wide, 40 lbs.	13.35	
4 feet 6 inches wide, 45 lbs.	15.00	

EXPRESS CHARGES PREPAID.
In two parts 500 extra.
Special sizes, special prices.

The Ostermoor Mattress

$15

consists of airy, interlacing OSTERMOOR sheets, of snowy whiteness and great elasticity; closed in the tick by hand, and never mats, lose shape or gets lumpy. Is perfectly dry, non-absorbent, and is guaranteed vermin-proof. Softer and purer than horse hair can be; no remaking or refluffing necessary.

Send for Our 136-Page Book, Mailed Free.

The best $50 Hair Mattress made is not the equal of the OSTERMOOR in cleanliness, durability or comfort. We pay all transportation charges anywhere. You may return it and get your money back (if not satisfied after thirty nights' free trial). Mattresses shipped, express prepaid, same day check is received. Beware of imitations—our name and trade-mark on the end of every genuine OSTERMOOR.

OSTERMOOR & COMPANY,
116 Elizabeth Street, New York.

W. B. TRUMBO CO., Agents.

SIMPLE CEREMONIES AT ALGER FUNERAL

PROMINENT OFFICIALS, INCLUDING PRESIDENT, ATTEND.

BODY ESCORTED TO STATION BY TROOPS OF CAVALRY.

NO MUSIC AT SERVICE.

Washington, Jan. 26.—A special train of six cars, bearing the body of the late Senator Russell Alexander Alger, of Michigan, left Washington on the Pennsylvania railroad at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and is scheduled to reach the Senator's home, Detroit, at 10:30 to-morrow morning.

Mrs. Alger, her five children, and other relatives, were accompanied on the special by Senators Burrows, Warren, Scott, Foster, Dick and Crane and Representatives Gardner, Loud, Denby, William Alden Smith, Townsend and Fordney, all of Michigan; Representative De Armond, of Missouri, and several other members of the House.

President Roosevelt, Vice President Fairbanks, Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court; Secretaries Root, Taft, Shaw and Hitchcock, Postmaster General Cortelyou, M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador to the United States, and Mr. Quesada, the Cuban Minister, were among the scores of prominent officials and diplomats who attended the funeral ceremonies at the Alger home, on Sixteenth street, early in the afternoon.

Four troops of cavalry and the Thirteenth cavalry band escorted the body to the station, but the band did not play, the procession being unlike the ordinary military escort in this particular.

The services were unusually simple, consisting merely of a brief eulogy and prayer by Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of the New York-avenue Presbyterian church, and a short tribute and prayer by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the Chaplain of the Senate, and a warm personal friend of the late Senator Alger. There was no music at the services, except the bugle blasts in front of the residence, which announced the arrival of the President.

MARSHAL FAGIN GETS JAIL SENTENCE.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 26.—A fine of $100 and twenty days in jail, was the sentence pronounced by Judge Spiegel upon former United States Marshal Vivian J. Fagin to-day upon the conviction of Fagin on the charge of intimidating an election officer. Fagin had pleaded guilty.

Later the imprisonment was suspended after Fagin had paid the fine. President Roosevelt has been greatly interested in the case.

Dies After a Year's Illness.

Georgetown, Ky., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Albert Cobb, aged forty-eight years, a life insurance agent, died here, after a year's illness. He was a Past Grand of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 115, I. O. O. F., and had many friends. He leaves a wife and five children. He will be buried to-morrow at Owenton, from whence he came several years ago.

ADVANCE IN FREIGHT RATES ON PIG IRON.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—On the first of the coming month the railroads will put into effect another advance of twenty-five cents a ton on the freight rate on pig iron from Southern points to the North, East and West. This will bring the rate on Southern pig iron to Chicago up to $4.35. This advance is resented by the consumers of iron, in view of the poor service the railroads have furnished. It affects the cost of iron that was bought and should have been delivered months ago, as well as iron taken after the freight order goes into effect.

CONDITIONS IMPROVE.

UTICA PEOPLE SUFFERING LESS AS RESULT OF FLOOD.

State Appropriation Drawn Upon and Supplies Given To Those Who Need Them—Waters Receding.

Flood conditions at Utica, Ind., six miles east of Jeffersonville, have changed materially for the better since yesterday morning and many of the people who were hungry have been well fed through the appropriation of the Indiana Legislature, a part of which was given to Utica on the report of Allen A. Swartz, John C. Zulauf and James E. Taggart, the members of the committee appointed by Gov. J. Frank Hanly to look into the needs of the people in the stricken district and who had a conference with the Rev. J. H. Baldridge, Dr. Frank Johnson and E. I. Coombs, a committee from the sufferers.

Dr. Johnson last night said groceries had been issued during the day to about 400 people by his committee. He said the committee had added Oscar Dix to it and the amount of groceries given out was between $500 and $700 worth. He said the people were being well cared for so far as provisions and fuel are concerned. Andrew Eggenspiller has been given charge of the coal commissary and had been kept busy all day. The supply is being sent out from Jeffersonville in wagons. The committee is empowered to give out bed clothing and articles of that description where they are actually needed, but there will be no money to pay for repairing houses.

The water, Dr. Johnson said, had to a large extent left the houses, but on the street facing the river there was still part of the flood to be seen last night. It was thought, however, that the water would be in its banks by this morning. A new cause for trouble has confronted the people and will cause considerable more expense. Many of the houses yesterday morning still had water in them and during the night this had frozen to a considerable depth. As the water fell the ice broke and floated around the rooms, breaking the glass in the windows and doing other damage, which will have to be repaired by those who own the dwellings.

There is still some sickness among the flood sufferers, but none is in a critical condition and all those who are ill are receiving attention. It will be several days before any of the flooded homes can be dried out and moved into. The people have become cheerful and if the weather were not so cold they would be comfortable. Every effort, however, toward the latter end is being made and within a week it is expected the little town will resume its normal conditions.

HAAGER
MENS FINE SHOES

THIRD AND JEFFERSON STREETS.

By cash buying, cash selling and not obligated to one particular factory we can save you a dollar on each pair.

$4.00 Valves for $3.00

$3.50 Values for $2.50

SAVE A DOLLAR SHOE STORE FOR MEN THIRD & JEFFERSON ST.

We also carry a full line of the very best

Rubber Shoes $1.00 Pair

Haager Shoe Store,
307 WEST JEFFERSON.

BY HIS PRISONER

Life of Deputy Sheriff Ball Probably Saved.

FRIGHTENED HORSES THREATENED DEATH IN COLLISION.

DEATH OF MRS. NETTIE ELLIOTT HASTENED BY FLOOD.

MOVED WHILE CRITICALLY ILL.

Emory Jackson, whose home is in the vicinity of Sellersburg, Ind., probably saved the life of Alexander Ball, a deputy Sheriff, who had him under arrest, as the two approached Jeffersonville Friday night in a buggy. Jackson was indicted some time ago on the charge of disturbing a religious gathering, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. William Money, who was implicated in the trouble, pleaded guilty and was fined $5 and costs. Clarence Richards, the third of the indicted persons, surrendered Friday and gave bond for his future appearance. After the trouble Jackson went away to avoid arrest and returned a few days ago.

Ball, who had the warrant, learned where he could find Jackson, and after securing two horses and a buggy started to Jeffersonville. Ball has but one arm and found driving through the blinding snow and over bad roads a difficult task at best. Just as the horses were approaching Ninth and Spring streets Jackson saw that an interurban car was bearing down upon them. The horses became frightened and were in the act of running away when Jackson, at the risk of his own safety, leaped from the buggy, caught the frightened animals and throwing all of his weight upon the bridle bits began to struggle with the animals.

The horses began to back, and before they could be stopped had shoved the buggy against the car. The vehicle was badly wrecked and Jackson was hurt about the legs. The horses continued to lunge, and it was some time before they could be calmed down after the car had been stopped. Ball was then able to leave the buggy and take his prisoner to jail on foot. Those who saw the accident say that had Jackson not done what he did Ball would in all probability have been killed.

FLOOD HASTENS DEATH.

Mrs. Nettie M. Elliott Succumbs To Consumption.

It is believed the flood in Jeffersonville to some extent hurried the death of Mrs. Nettie M. Elliott, who was the wife of Henry Elliott, and who died at the home of her father-in-law, William W. Elliott, 834 Walnut street, at an early hour yesterday morning. Mrs. Elliott's home was at Eighth street and Ohio avenue, and she had been ill of consumption for some time. Tuesday morning, when the alarm over the approaching water became general, it was decided to send Mrs. Elliott to a place of safety, and she was taken in an ambulance to the home of her husband's father. The shock was considerable, and she continued to grow steadily worse.

Mrs. Elliott was a daughter of Mrs. William Moore, whose husband dropped dead several years ago. She was twenty-seven years of age and had been married about eight years. Besides her mother she is survived by her husband, one brother and five sisters. She was a member of the First Presbyterian church, of Jeffersonville, and funeral services will be held at that place tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. S. Howk.

Piles Can Be Cured

Twenty-three Years of Agony With Piles Before Using Pyramid Pile Cure. Trial Package Free.

We offer to every piles sufferer a free trial package of the wonderful Pyramid Pile Cure to prove the genuineness of our claim.

If you tried a so-called "cure for piles" and it did not relieve you, can you conceive of anything that would more surely prejudice you against it? We know this, and yet we are glad to place our remedy on trial, because we know what it will do, and we know also that we are running no risk of failure to relieve.

Read how grateful this sufferer is to the Pyramid Pile Cure after undergoing every torture with piles:

"This is to certify that I have used three 50c boxes of Pyramid Pile Cure and it has benefited me more than any other pile remedy I have ever used. I had almost lost all hope of ever getting any remedy that would help me until I tried Pyramid Pile Cure. I believe they will entirely cure me if I continue their use, which I intend doing so long as I can get money to pay for them. I do not think anyone ever suffered very much more than I have at times. Then I would be so nervous that I could not get any ease in any position I could place myself.

"I cannot express my gratitude for the good your medicine has done me. I will continue to tell my friends of their merit. Yours, Emma Bodenhamer, Bedford, Ind."

If you are suffering from piles we make no charge for a trial package of the Pyramid Pile Cure. This sample will relieve the itching, soothe the inflamed membrane and start you on the way to health. After you have used the sample go to the druggist for a 50c box of the remedy, which contains suppositories just like the sample we are sending you. Write to-day and relieve your suffering. It costs you nothing. Pyramid Drug Co., 75 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

BOYS SENT TO SCHOOL.

They and Their Father Arrested In New Washington, Ind.

Louis McDonald and his two sons, Frederick McDonald, aged twelve years, and Willie McDonald, ten, were arrested at their home, near New Washington, Ind., twenty-five miles northeast of Jeffersonville, by Charles D. Pernett, Deputy Sheriff, and brought to the Clark county jail late Friday night to answer charges filed by Oliver Crone, a truant officer. Before the Deputy Sheriff had completed his work he had to ride thirty miles over roads laced with swollen streams and in a blinding snowstorm. He, as well as his prisoners, suffered greatly from exposure. After driving all day Pernett reached Charlestown Friday night, and there boarded an interurban car for Jeffersonville.

The charge against McDonald was that he refused to permit his children to attend school and encouraged them in remaining away. It is also said that he defied the truant officer when he urged him to obey the law. The two boys were charged with being truants, and it is alleged they were growing up in ignorance. Yesterday afternoon the father and his two sons were taken before Judge Harry C. Montgomery, in Jeffersonville, and the boys were ordered committed to White's Manual Training School at Wabash, Ind. The institution is to some extent a reform school, but is not considered so in the general term, many truants being sent there. Judge Montgomery told McDonald he would permit him to return home on his own recognizance, but would expect him to come back of his own accord when wanted. McDonald accepted the terms.

Mrs. Katherine Miller Dead.

Mrs. Katherine Miller, whose home was originally in Jeffersonville, wife of Lee Miller, died at her residence, 700 East Green street, Louisville, Saturday morning at 1:15 o'clock, of consumption, and the body will be buried in Jeffersonville the funeral services taking place at St. Anthony's German Catholic church tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock. Mrs. Miller was a daughter of Bart Dean, of Jeffersonville, and was twenty-sixth years of age. She was married April 4, 1899, in Jeffersonville. She is survived by her father, husband, one son and the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. Josephine Miller, of Louisville; Charles Dean, of Jeffersonville; Frank Dean, Mrs. Carrie McDonald and Mrs. Grace Ogden, of Elwood, Ind.

Money Lost Or Stolen.

Either through having her handbag robbed or by carelessly dropping the money on the floor of the interurban station on Court avenue, Jeffersonville, to be picked up by some dishonest person who kept it, Mrs. Addie Oliver, of Memphis, Tenn., lost $35 Friday night and no trace of it has been found. The loss was reported to Sergt. J. J. Kendall, of the Jeffersonville police force, but he failed to obtain any clew as to what had become of the funds. Mrs. Oliver is the wife of Ernest Oliver, who is located at Mound City, Ill., but the two are separated.

NOTES OF THE NEWS IN JEFFERSONVILLE.

—Every room in the Deaconess Hospital is crowded and patients who are convalescing will have to be sent home as soon as they are in a condition to leave.

—The Rev. Dr. J. S. Howk, pastor of the Congregation, will officiate at both services at the First Presbyterian church Sunday, and will preach on interesting topics at both gatherings.

—The surface water that has collected at several places in the city has frozen to the depth of several inches, and the best skating known for years is being enjoyed in the heart of the city.

—There was considerable suffering reported yesterday from persons living in temporary homes on account of a lack of fuel and a number of cases were relieved by Thomas H. Stradley, township trustee.

—Dr. Floyd Parks, joint Senator from the counties of Clark, Scott and Jennings to the Legislature, came down from Indianapolis Friday night to visit his family and look after his business. He will return to-night.

—The body of Irvin Lafever, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lafever, formerly of this city, was brought here from Louisville yesterday afternoon for burial at the Eastern cemetery. Death was caused by typhoid fever.

—It was not until late yesterday afternoon that the Louisville and Jeffersonville Ferry Company managed to get its first boat started after the flood. It is being found troublesome to get the docks in the proper position.

—The bridge across Lacassange Creek, between this city and Utica, was moved six inches on its foundation by the high water, which is now below the structure, and repairs were made yesterday for the resumption of travel.

—The death of Mrs. Josie Stewart Matthews, who was the wife of Edward N. Matthews, is reported from Bethlehem. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stewart and was thirty-three years of age. Her husband and two children survive.

—Edward Richardson, nineteen years of age, son of John Richardson, who lives near Sellersburg, had one of his hands caught in a corn shredder while working on the farm of his grandfather and amputation at the wrist was found necessary.

—The Rev. Dr. Tilman Hobson, who begins a revival at Wall-street Methodist Episcopal church to-morrow night, will conduct the services this morning and evening. The music for the revival will be furnished by a trained choir of 100 voices.

—The Rev. Fred Davies, of Charlestown, will occupy the pulpit at the First Christian church this morning and evening on account of the Rev. J. M. Vawter, the regular pastor, being at Clifty, Ind., where he will conduct a revival until February 2.

—Thomas Henderson, a foreman for the Bauer Machine Company, who was taken to the Deaconess Hospital Friday evening, suffering from a complication of troubles, was in an alarming condition last night, and apprehension for his recovery was felt.

—Willard D. Barr, according to a notification received yesterday by Capt. M. E. Clegg, has been missing from his home at Vincennes since January 12, and it is believed he may have come here. He is forty-one years of age, and is said to be a capable newspaper man.

—Services at St. Paul's Episcopal church to-day will be conducted in the parish house on account of the cellar of the church being filled with water, and the furnace out of commission. This is the only church in the city where the services have been interrupted by the flood.

—An operation was performed at the Deaconess Hospital yesterday morning on Marquis D. B. Stamper, a well-known contractor, who was taken suddenly ill at his home, 1315 North Spring street, during Friday night with locked bowels. His condition was greatly improved last night.

—The Board of Public Works will relieve the strain on the sewers that have been sealed for several days by opening the flood gates from now on. The first gate that will be opened will be the one on Walnut street, and the others will be attended to as fast as the river falls below them.

—Cards have been received in this city announcing the marriage of Miss Maud Hessing to Earl Phillips, at El Paso, Tex., to which place Miss Hessing recently went to meet Mr. Phillips. Both formerly lived in this city. The attendants at the wedding were William Devlin and Miss Thesia C. Moebbins.

—Giving as a reason for his condition that he had lost so much sleep on account of the flood and had taken something to quiet his nerves, Thomas Binion was fined $5 and costs in the City Court yesterday morning on the charge of intoxication. To satisfy the judgment he went to jail for fifteen days.

—Capt. Clegg has decided to make war on runners who lay in wait for eloping couples to escort them to the courthouse, and on Friday afternoon notified George W. Badger, Circuit Clerk, that a negro had a Louisville pair in tow. The runner was ordered to leave the courthouse or he has not been seen since by Capt. Clegg.

—The Hoosier Record, which succeeds the Hoosier Democrat, and is to be a Republican paper, made its first appearance at Charlestown yesterday under the editorship of Lunsford Jones, who has been connected with the paper in different capacities for the past sixteen years, and is well qualified for his new undertaking.

—In chambers yesterday afternoon Judge Harry C. Montgomery granted the petition of Harry S. Morris, executor of the estate of Elisabeth Emma Schaffer, to sell personal property at private sale. He also filed a statement that articles of the value of $14.25 had been placed on the inventory that did not belong to the estate.

—Rachael A. Wichelman and Frederick Wichelman, her husband, of New York, by a deed filed in the office of George W. Stomer, Recorder of Clark county, yesterday conveyed to George O. Littell and wife twenty-five acres of land in Grant 23, for a consideration of $1,125. The land is a part of the Thomas W. Prather estate, and is located in Utica township.

—George H. Voigt filed suit in the Circuit Court yesterday against Silas Carr, Emma C. Carr and Charles W. Doolittle to foreclose a lien on part of lots 175 and 176, in the town of Fort Fulton. It is alleged in the complaint that the plaintiff sold the first named defendant the property on April 11, 1901, for $312, in payment of which a note was given that has never been settled. It is set forth Doolittle claims to have purchased the lots on February 12, 1906. A demand is made for $400.

ACCELERATED BY JAPAN'S VEILED REQUEST.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 26.—The Associated Press learns that the decision of the Russian Government to withdraw its troops from Manchuria immediately, instead of waiting until April 15, the date fixed for this step in the Russo-Japanese Portsmouth treaty, was made at a veiled request from the Japanese Government, which apparently foresees trouble in the matter of the internal administration of certain provinces of China.

WEST VIRGINIA COAL MINE ON FIRE.

Clarksburg, W. Va., Jan. 26.—The Solon coal mine, near Shinniston, operated by the Fairmont Coal Company, is burning. The fire is in the main heading, 1,000 feet from the mouth of the mine. Water was pumped into the mine for hours to-day, but it failed to extinguish the flames. The mouth of the mine has been sealed in an effort to smother the fire.

TO RESUME WORK

New Albany Factories Clean Away Sediment

FLOOD GATE IN RAILROAD EMBANKMENT AS PRECAUTION.

MRS. ALICE WEISSINGER GETS DIVORCE AND ALIMONY.

SHE FILED CROSS PETITION.

Several of the New Albany factories inundated only a few days ago, are making preparations to begin work and expect to have the machinery in operation before the middle of the week. A large force of men has been at work cleaning away the debris left by the high water during the last two days, and it is expected that the rolling mills of the Ohio Falls Iron Company and the foundry and machine shops of the New Albany Manufacturing Company will have a full force of men employed. The Roberts-Conner Veneering Company's plant and the hickory mill will be a few days later in beginning operations, as they have lost heavily in material and will have to get an additional supply together. The foundries and machine shops of the Charles Hegewald Company and S. J. Gardner, which are in the lowest part of the city, were the first to be overflowed and will be several days later in starting up. Other factories of the city were not interrupted in any way by the flood and have continued steadily at work.

The Southern passenger trains are running through New Albany over the company's tracks after having been compelled to transfer by wagons across the city for five days. The trains are running over the trestle work along the river front, but the passenger station at West First and Water streets will not be used before to-morrow and in the meantime the passengers will get on and off the trains at the B. and O. S.-W. station at Vincennes street. The suburban trains on the Pennsylvania line are still using East Ninth street as the terminal, but the water is off the tracks and it it probable that the "Dinkey" trains will be run to the State-street station to-day, although there is a quantity of driftwood collected along the tracks that will have to be removed.

It has been suggested for future protection that a flood gate be placed as soon as practicable in the big culvert under the embankment constructed by the Louisville and Southern Indiana Traction Company across the low lands at the foot of Spring street. This gate could be installed at a comparatively small sum and would protect all the property on the low lands north of New Albany. This would make the city absolutely safe from any damaging high water excepting on the narrow strip that extends along the Ohio river on Water street, which is principally occupied by either coal yards or manufactories, there being but few dwellings.

ALIMONY ON CROSS COMPLAINT.

Mrs. Alice Weissinger Granted Divorce From William Weissinger.

A decree of divorce was granted in the Floyd Circuit Court at New Albany yesterday to Alice Weissinger from William Weissinger, on proof of cruel treatment, and she was awarded $500 alimony. The suit was brought originally by the husband, who alleged cruel treatment. Mrs. Weissinger then filed a cross-complaint, making a similar allegation, and demanding alimony. The case occupied several hours yesterday and was stoutly contested, a number of witnesses having been examined, but it resulted in judgment being rendered in favor of the wife. Mr. Weissinger is eight years of age, and is a veteran of the Mexican War, while his divorced wife is more than twenty years his junior. This is his second matrimonial venture, his first wife, the bride of his young manhood, having died years ago.

OBJECT TO IMPROVEMENT.

Remonstrance Signed By 147 New Albany Property Owners.

At the meeting of the New Albany Board of Public Works held yesterday, a remonstrance was presented to that body against the improvement of Elm street from State to Silver street with asphalt, a petition to that effect having been presented at a previous meeting and the City Engineer directed to prepare plans and specifications. The remonstrance was received and ordered placed on file. There were affixed to it the names of 147 property owners, of which 127 were residents, while twenty did not live on the street. These, under the provisions of the new law, will have no weight in the remonstrance as a resident on the street is required. The resident property owners represent 7,220 feet, while the nonresidents own 1,974 feet. The City Controller was directed to ask the Common Council for an appropriation of $1,500 to be applied to the purchase of hose for the Fire Department. In regard to the matter of widening East Market street to sixty feet, preparatory to improving it with vitrified brick, as contemplated, was referred to City Attorney, John H. Weathers.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller Makes a Fortune

Started a Few Years Ago With No Capital, and Now Employs Nearly One Hundred Clerks and Stenographers.

Until a few years ago Mrs. Cora B. Miller lived in a manner similar to that of thousands of other very poor women of the average small town and village. She now resides in her own palatial brown-stone residence, and is considered one of the most successful business women in the United States.

Mrs. Miller's New Residence, Earned In Less Than One Year.

Several years ago Mrs. Miller learned of a mild and simple preparation that cured herself and several friends of female weakness and piles. She was besieged by so many women needing treatment that she decided to furnish it to those who might call for it. She started with only a few dollars' capital, and the remedy, possessing true and wonderful merit, producing many cures when doctors and other remedies failed, the demand grew so rapidly she was several times compelled to seek larger quarters. She now occupies one of the city's largest office buildings, which she owns, and almost one hundred clerks and stenographers are required to assist in this great business.

Million Women Use It.

More than a million women have used Mrs. Miller's remedy, and no matter where you live, she can refer you to ladies in your own locality who can and will tell any sufferer that this marvelous remedy really cures women. Despite the fact that Mrs. Miller's business is very extensive, she is always willing to give aid and advice to every suffering woman who writes to her. She is a generous, good woman and has decided to give away to women who have never used her medicine $10,000.00 worth absolutely FREE.

Every woman suffering with pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing-down feelings, nervousness, creeping sensations on the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness or piles from any cause, should sit right down and send her name and address to Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box 3573, Kokomo, Ind., and receive by mail (free of charge, in plain wrapper) a 50-cent box of her marvelous medicine, also her valuable book, which every woman should have.

Remember, this offer will not last long, for thousands and thousands of women who are suffering will take advantage of this generous means of getting cured. So if you are ailing, do not suffer another day, but send your name and address to Mrs. Miller for the book and medicine before the $10,000.00 worth is all gone.

THE REV. M'CRACKEN RESIGNS.

Failing Health Causes Him To Leave St. Paul's P. E. Church.

The Rev. William C. McCracken, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church at New Albany for several years, has offered his resignation to the vestry on account of continued ill-health. The resignation was accepted and the Rev. Mr. McCracken will preach his farewell sermon February 3. No steps have been taken as yet to select a successor, and until the vacancy is filled Bishop Francis will assign some rector to have temporary charge of the parish.

The Rev. Mr. McCracken has been rector of St. Paul's for the last two years, and during that time his health has been failing. He spent several weeks in the mountains of North Carolina, but did not obtain the relief he hoped for. His physicians have advised him to seek a Southern climate and he will leave in about ten days for El Paso, Tex., where he will spend several months. Should his health be benefited he may locate there. Until he becomes permanently located his family will remain in New Albany.

MONON RAISES WAGES.

Bulletin To That Effect Posted In New Albany Yesterday.

An increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of trainmen and machinists has been granted by the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company (the Monon), a bulletin to that effect having been posted in the company's shops and offices at New Albany. Both machinists and trainmen have requested an increase several weeks ago and the matter has been agitated since, resulting in the raise being granted. The engineers in the employ of the company have also asked that their wages be increased, and a grievance committee, selected by the men, has been holding a conference with the officers in Chicago. No settlement has yet been made. Nearly all the machinists in the employ of the company are stationed at Lafayette, where the main shops are located, but there is a crew at New Albany, located there in order to attend to repairs that are required at once.

ITEMS OF INTEREST IN NEW ALBANY.

—Miss Hettie Perry has been called to Alexandria, Ind., by the death of a relative, Mrs. Harry B. Perry.

—A euchre will be given next Thursday night at Union Hall, West First and Main streets, by Alpha Lodge, Shepherds of Bethlehem.

—Mrs. Oliver March is reported somewhat improved at St. Edward's City Hospital. She underwent an important surgical operation a few days ago.

—David Melton, aged fifty-eight years, and Mrs. Adeline Current, sixty-seven years old, were married a few days ago at the home of the bride near Corydon.

—Paul Hammer has a half dollar silver coin minted in 1807, and which is in an excellent state of preservation. It has thirteen stars and the edges are not milled.

—Miss Sadie Crecellus has returned from Marengo, where she had been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Crecellus. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Grace Crecellus.

—In the popularity contest at the Crescent rink, Virginia and Spring streets, Friday night, the prizes were awarded to Cassie Felock and Florence Phillips for the handsomest couple in the skating contest.

—Mrs. Jennie Murphy has received from New Albany's Mayor, Ben F. Hay, a check for $1,200, that being the amount of a policy held on the life of her late husband, Hamilton Murphy, who died in this city a few weeks ago.

—The Rev. William C. McCracken, at St. Paul's Episcopal church this morning, will have for the subject of his discourse "Blessed Are They that Mourn for They Shall Be Comforted." At night he will preach on "A Night Scene in the Bible."

—The Brewers' Exchange of Louisville and New Albany, through Henry Meinhardt, president of the Paul Reising Brewing Company, handed to Mayor Jacob Best yesterday a check for $100 to be applied to the fund for the relief of the sufferers from the flood.

—Since the revival meetings began a few weeks ago, in the Central Christian church, there have been eighty-two accessions to the membership. So much interest was developed in the meetings that they will be continued nightly through the coming week.

—To-morrow night interesting basketball games will be played in the Athletic Hall. The First Regiment team, of Louisville, will play the Y. M. C. A. club in the Falls Cities League series, and an extra game will be played between the Arrows, of this city, and the Apollo Club.

—Wiley Porter, aged forty-five years, dropped dead of heart failure while loading lumber in the yards of the Stout Furniture Company at Salem, on the Monon railroad, north of this city. He is survived by his widow and three children. He had been suffering from heart trouble for nearly a year.

—The Rev. E. A. Hatch, the blind evangelist, of Leon, Ia., will deliver an address this afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium at the young men's meeting, his subject being "Earning a Living." A feature of the meeting will be the music, which will be furnished by the choir of Trinity M. E. church.

—The Rev. W. F. Smith, at Centenary M. E. church this morning, will have for his theme Flooded Channels, or High Tide in Christian Life." To-night he will preach on "What Must Sinners Do to Be Save?" During the revival meetings now in progress at this church a number of conversions have been made, and the services will be continued.

—This afternoon at 3 o'clock the Boys' Sunday-school Club will resume its meetings in the Y. M. C. A. building. The purpose of the club is for the social and moral betterment of the boys, and a meeting is to be held each Sunday afternoon hereafter. All boys from twelve to sixteen years old are invited to become members.

—This afternoon a lecture for men only, with no one admitted under sixteen years of age, will be delivered at the Main-street M. E. church by the pastor, the Rev. W. B. Grimes, the subject being "The Knighthood of the New Chivalry." The special evangelistic services that have been held for the last two weeks in this church will be continued nightly for several weeks.

—Willis J. Laidley, a soldier of the Spanish-American War, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 834 Pearl street, of consumption after an illness of several months. He was twenty-six years of age and is survived by his widow and one child. His body will be taken to-day to the home of his brother, Reginald Laidley, in Jeffersonville, and the funeral will be held from there to-morrow afternoon.

—At the Central Christian church all the services will be conducted to-day by the Rev. J. H. O. Smith, who has been in charge of the revival meetings there for the last three weeks. This morning the subject will be "Workers with God," while to-night he will preach on "The World's Need of a Nonsectarian Church." A meeting to be held this afternoon he will preach a sermon especially to traveling and railroad men and their families.

—The funeral of Charles Jones, who died Thursday evening of typhoid fever, aggravated by conditions due to the flood, took place yesterday afternoon from the temporary home of the family, 706 West Market street. The services were conducted by the Rev. F. T. Porter, pastor of the Park Christian church, and the burial was in Fairview. This is the sixth death that has occurred in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Jones within two years.

—Information will be filed in the Floyd Circuit Court by George B. McIntyre, Prosecuting Attorney, against Shelby Porter and George Dugan, who were arrested by Patrolmen Spence and Tether on a charge of stealing old iron. They were in contest with pilfering in a small way, but are charged with having stolen several wagon loads from Mrs. A. Joseph, the junk dealer on State street. Porter served a term in the State Reformatory a few years ago, having been convicted with shooting with intent to kill.

"FOR EVERY SOUL" AT MASONIC THEATER.

The Sunday night meeting conducted by Arthur Meaker in the Masonic Theater will commence at 7:30 o'clock. Doors will be open at 7 o'clock. Beginning with a prelude of fifteen minutes on "Hell," the service will conclude with a lecture-sermon on "The Law and the Profits." No seats are reserved and all will be cordially welcome.

We Open at 8 a. m. — H. J. Gutman & Co. INCORPORATED. 521 FOURTH AVENUE. — We Close at 5:30 p. m.

THREE MORE DAYS!

We generally do not advise haste in buying garments of quality—but here is an unusual occasion when prompt action is absolutely necessary.

Three days—we invoice—and must sell every possible garment.

Real winter has just come—here are winter garments at less than half price. We must hurry—Discriminating buyers will hurry. Are you going to be too late?

WINTER GARMENTS SACRIFICED!

All $35.00 Coats for $14.75

Unrestricted selection from all our immense stock of Cloth Coats, selling up to and including $35—in choicest black materials or in any of the exclusive fancy fabrics so much admired this season. Choice. **$14.75**

$25.00 Mixture Coats $9.75

A most tempting display of Dressy Coats, in fancy mixtures, novel checks and tasteful plaids. Originality is the keynote of every style. Coats now selling up to $25.00. Choice **$9.75**

$20.00 Black Coats for $9.75

Your choice of 100 Fine Black Broadcloth Coats, luxuriously lined with satin and overlaid with elegant soutache—many novel effects. A black coat is essential to every wardrobe. These sold up to $20.00. Choice..... **$9.75**

$50.00 Fine Suits for $24.50

Some of the most attractive styles of this season; tailored in finest broadcloth; blacks and in various shades of the season's most popular colors. Choice of 100 suits selling up to $50.00. Choice **$24.50**

FURS SACRIFICED AT 1-4, 1-3 and 1-2 OFF.

UNHEARD-OF SACRIFICE OF FINE SKIRTS.

25% Discount

On Entire Stock of

Bric-a-Brac

We have a great number of odd pieces, and in order to clean up our stock we make this reduction for one week only. Everything marked in plain figures.

The Art Company. SUCCESSORS TO W.H. ESCOTT. 519 FOURTH AVE.

On YOUR NEXT TRIP

GO VIA THE

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

THE NEW LINE

To Atlanta

L&N

An evening train leaves Union Station Louisville 8:00 pm. Daily arrives Atlanta 12:40 noon next day. Modern Sleeping Cars and the Finest Dining Service Offered Anywhere.

City Ticket Office, S. W. Cor. Fourth and Main

PHONES 258

SOUTHERN DIPLOMAT TO WED MISS FLEMING.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Senor Luis Corea, the Nicaragua Minister to Washington, is to wed in a short time Miss Inda Bell Fleming, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Robert I. Fleming. The bride-to-be is a debutante of this season and is in her nineteenth year. She and the Minister met at tea at Col. Fleming's residence a short time ago. It seems to have been a mutual case of love at first sight. Miss Fleming's beauty, which is of the brunette type, excites admiration wherever she is seen. Senor Corea is a very handsome man of the dark Spanish type, probably forty-four years of age. He has been the Nicaragua representative at Washington since 1897, and has been known in New York society as in the society of the National Capital.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Bluefield, W. Va., Jan. 26.—An earthquake shock lasting almost a minute was felt here at 1 o'clock this morning. Houses were badly shaken and people jumped from their beds in a frightened manner. No serious damage resulted, however.

DOROTHY RUSSELL GRANTED DIVORCE.

New York, Jan. 26.—Dorothy Russell Einstein, daughter of Lillian Russell, the actress, was to-day granted an absolute divorce from her husband, Abbott L. Einstein. They were married in 1903.

Courier-Journal.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL LOUISVILLE, KY.

SUNDAY.....JAN. 27, 1907

CITY FEATURES.

New Traymore Will Be Ready For Occupancy During Easter Season.

The additionn to the Hotel Traymore, which has progressed with such wonderful rapidity, far in advance of proprietors and contractors, will be ready for occupancy for the early Easter season.

When this addition is completed it will be one of the richest and most pleasing along the entire New Jersey coast.

The addition to the Hotel Traymore extends from the front of the old building to within forty feet of the Boardwalk, covering, approximately, an area of 116 by 80 feet.

The first floor above the basement is the main lobby of the house, and will be surrounded by broad, commodious and airy porches. Between that and the tenth floors will be the sleeping apartments, and one of the most striking features in this connection is that every room will have a private bath attached. This is a departure that will not be found in any other hotel in the country, and one which will appeal strongly to the class of patrons found at the Traymore.

Every stick of furnishings that will be installed in the Traymore is of special design, and now being made to order, exclusively for this house. The bedrooms will be furnished in Louis XV. and Louis XVI, and in old Colonial styles. The carpetings are to be Wiltons and Axminsters throughout.

The interior finish of the house will be mahogany, and this will set off to good advantage the beautiful styles of furniture which will be used.

The tenth floor will be devoted to reading rooms, conservatories and sun parlors, and outside will be broad promenades on which one should be able to get delightful breezes on the hottest nights in midsummer. The top floor is surmounted by a large concrete dome, the most prominent feature of the building's architecture. From this visitors will be enabled to secure a good view of the entire resort.

There will be no change in the management. The house is under the general supervision of Mr. Daniel S. White, who, for many years was the active manager of the Traymore, and under whose administration the hotel has become one of the best known on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Marquette, who has been the active manager for the last two years, and whose ability along managerial lines has been clearly demonstrated, by the success which has attended his every effort put forth for the welfare of the Traymore, will remain at the helm.

ORGANIZATION FORMED.

SANTA CLAUS ORGANIZATION BECOMES PERMANENT.

Executive Board Already At Work Preparing For Real Christmas For Louisville's Unfortunates.

The Santa Clus Association of the Young Women's Auxiliary of the First Christian church has been made a permanent roganization following the wonderful success which met the efforts of the young women last month to give the poor children of Louisville a real Christmas. At that time several live Santa Clauses visited the children in automobiles loaded with toys and candies and were the means of taking happiness to many little folks, who otherwise would have had no Christmas.

The success of the enterprise was made possible, the young women say, by friends interested in it. They desire to express their thanks to the stores and citizens and to those friends in the towns near by who showed substantial evidences of their sympathy with the undertaking.

The movement is non-sectarian and all the churches of the city will be asked to lend their assistance for the coming year by reporting names and addresses of worthy children and by contributing suitable articles and money. Miss Rose Hudson, of 1710 Third avenue, is president of the Executive Board of the organization and will be glad to give any information regarding its work and aims. Other members of the board are Misses Emma Dabney, Cora Dabney, Eva Kalbert, Pearl Esterle, Mattie Hudson, Lillie Baldwin and Mrs. G. A. Birch.

MILLER NOT GUILTY.

PATROLMAN ACQUITTED OF CHARGE OF INTERFERENCE.

Verdict Returned After Deliberation of Two Hours and Twenty-Five Minutes.

A verdict declaring Patrolman Andrew Miller not guilty on the charge of interfering with election officers in the discharge of their duty was returned by a jury in the Criminal Court at 9:25 o'clock last night, after the jury had deliberated two hours and twenty-five minutes on the evidence introduced in the case. The case was given to the jury at 6 o'clock. At 7 o'clock no decision had been agreed upon, and an hour was taken for dinner. The jurymen returned to their chamber at 8 o'clock, and at 9:25 o'clock notified the officers of the court that they were ready to report.

Miller has been on trial during the past two days. He was said to have placed James Speed and W. T. Alden, Fusion election officers in the Twelfth precinct of the Ninth ward, under arrest and thereby interfered with the election. They accused Miller of arresting them without any reason or excuse. Miller, when on the stand, swore that he only arrested them because they were disorderly and fighting at the time. A large array of witnesses was produced by each side, and much conflicting testimony was given. Assisting the Comonnwealth were Helm Bruce and William Marshall Bullitt, while James P. Edwards was for the defense.

ORGANIZE THE FANNY GOOSE SUNSHINE BAND.

The young women of the Young Women's Boarding Home, at the suggestion of their matron, Mrs. Fanny Goose, met and organized a Sunshine Band under the name of "the Fanny Goose Sunshine Band."

The motto of the band is "Scatter Sunshine."

The following officers were elected: Ida Beckham, president; Mabel Dyer, vice president; Alice M. Abell, secretary, and Alice G. Spurrier, treasurer. The matron was enrolled as an honorary member.

The charter members are as follows: Ethel Hollway, Daisy Hobbs, Lauren De Maree, Zoda Downs, Anna Sutherland, Lulu Swengel, Leona Brumfield, Orene King, Edna Pennebaker, Gertrude Fowler, May Fowler, Mabel Dyer, Fanchon Dyer, Sadie Bullock, Anna Wilson, Minnie Connor, Nora Payne, Bessie Haycraft, Ora Stevens, Alice Abell, Pearl Ham, Etta Bell, Mae Smith, Lula Neff, Alice Spurrier, Angie VanMeter, Eupha Chunn, Ida Beckham, Mamye Offutt, Lottie Loveless, Jane Loveless, Elsie Walker, Anna Burge, Tennie Estes, Maud Estes and Cordelia Ferguson.

The first act of sunshine performed by the band was the contribution of fifty-two garments to the flood sufferers to be distributed by Mrs. Avery, chairman of the Emergency Committee.

TRIPLETT'S BROTHER

COMING TO LOUISVILLE TO HELP FERRET CASE.

"Tom Murry's" Identity Still Sealed Book To Detective Department.

Thomas Triplett, a brother of Shelby T. Triplett, who died at the City Hospital a week ago yesterday, is expected to come to Louisville Wednesday and work with Detectives Harding and Armstrong to determine whether or not his brother's death was due to foul play. Word was received at the Kentucky Tobacco Warehouse to the effect that a brother of the dead man would come to this city and assist in the investigation which is now being made in regard to whether or not Shelby T. Triplett was robbed and assaulted.

Detectives Harding and Armstrong reported yesterday that they were unable to obtain any evidence tending to show that Triplett was the victim of foul play, and they have so far been unable to locate "Tom Murry," the man who pawned Triplett's watch at M. Weinberg's store some twelve hours before it was supposed to have been stolen.

Yesterday was the day that Murry should have returned to Weinberg's to redeem his watch, but he failed to put in an appearance. Edward Triplett, a nephew of Shelby Triplett, who lives in this city, and who went to Breckenridge county to attend his uncle's funeral, has not returned to this city.

DINNER IN HONOR OF CAPT. H. B. GRANT.

Louisville Masons To Give Testimonial To a Veteran In the Cause.

The friends and associates in the Masonic Order with Capt. H. B. Grant, Grand Secretary, of the Kentucky Masonic Grand Lodge, are planning to give a dinner in his honor on March 12 at one of the local hotels on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. The affair will be by invitation only, but the friends of the "Grand Old Mason" propose to show their appreciation in the most hospitable manner. The promoters of the testimonial are: David W. Gray, Morris A. Sachs, J. T. Funk, Dr. Thomas James, J. W. Hopper, John A. Gray, H. R. Kendall, C. P. Trueheart, L. S. Caron, John Thixton, Jr., Stephen D. Smith, Frank P. Allen, Thomas E. Basham, Isaac T. Woodson, Jr., T. R. Cartmell, Henry S. Gray, Samuel R. James, L. H. Long and John H. Page.

The following have been appointed as an Executive Committee, who will have the arrangement of the affair in hand: Isaac T. Woodson, Jr., chairman; John H. Page, secretary; Harry R. Kendall, treasurer; J. T. Funk, J. W. Hopper, F. P. Allen, John A. Gray and David W. Gray.

The Reception Committee is as follows: John A. Gray, chairman; Capt. John H. Cowles, John Graydel, Jacob Wemhard, Dr. G. F. Payne, W. B. Hopkins, Ben Frese, Joseph Levi, John J. Brile, W. H. Cockerill, August R. Baumer, W. Douglas Webb, W. P. Schardein, Albin Wunderlich, G. R. Yancey, Edward C. Stussey, George L. Pope, L. L. Warren, George D. Young, Fred G. B. Metzner, A. J. Degran, T. J. Adams, R. J. Snyder and Thomas S. Tuley.

JOHN M'HENRY CRAIG ILL OF TYPHOID FEVER.

John McHenry Craig, nephew of Lemuel McHenry, of the Third National Bank, is seriously ill from typhoid faver at the Jewish Hospital. Mr. Craig became ill a week ago and was removed to the hospital, where his condition gradually grew worse until now some apprehension is felt by his friends and relatives. Mr. Craig is thirty-eight years of age and is a native of Daviess county. For several years he has been connected with the Third National Bank. Besides his parents, who reside in Daviess county, Mr. Craig has two brothers, Prof. Hardin Craig, of Princeton University, and Prof. William Craig, principal of a high school at Cripple Creek, Col., and one sister, Mrs. Hattie Bell.

"THE WHITE CITY" READY BY MIDDLE OF APRIL.

Work on "The White City," Louisville's new amusement park, is progressing rapidly and will be ready to be opened about the middle of April. It will have many devices new to Louisville. The White City is built on old Riverview Park with the addition of an area adjoining larger than the old park.

Kelley Cole With Apollo Club.

The success achieved by Kelley Cole at his previous appearances here has won him many admirers, and they will be glad to welcome him on the occasion of the Apollo Club concert on Wednesday night, February 6, at the Woman's Club. His singing has won high praise from the press in this country and abroad, and he is in constant demand for concerts, festivals and oratorios. Several choruses by the Apollo Club will also be heard.

PIMPLES BLACKHEADS

Prevented by

Cuticura SOAP

To treat Pimples and Blackheads, Red, Rough, Oily Complexions, gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, but do not rub. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, and bathe freely for some minutes. Repeat morning and evening. At other times use Cuticura Soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town. U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free, Cuticura Booklet.

Forceful Clearance Effort Before Inventory.

February 1, is the time fixed to take stock. This gives us but a few days in which to dispose of many a dollar's worth of high-grade merchandise before we reduce stocks to the desired size. To accomplish this end, we have made exceptionally low clearing prices on winter goods and wearables. This advertisement, if thoroughly read, will convince everyone that the best offerings of this season are to be found in this sale.

First Floor—East Aisle.

10c Flannelette 6c Yard

All our 10c Flannelette will be on sale to-morrow at 6c a yard. This is the lowest price that we ever named on them and the thrifty won't delay in taking advantage of this sale. Waist, dress and wrapper patterns in an immense variety.

J. BACON & SONS

ESTABLISHED IN 1845

MARKET STREET BET. THIRD AND FOURTH.

[Incorporated.]

First Floor—East Aisle.

$2 White Table Linen $1.50

To-morrow, Monday, we offer unrestricted choice of all our $2.00 Fine Grass-bleached Table Linens at $1.50 a yard; these Linens are 72 inches wide; come in desirable patterns and will give excellent service. Sale for Monday only.

Second Floor.

To Clear Women's and Misses' Seasonable Outergarments

before February 1—Inventory time—we have marked down several hundred fashionable garments to a fraction of their former selling price. Detailed descriptions are impossible—you must see these bargains to appreciate their true worth.

Clearing Fine Tailored Suits at Quick Selling Prices.

A few of the best grades only are left on hand. Our sale prices bring the cost down to a minimum.

$10 and $12 Tailored Suits	$15 and $16.50 Tailored Suits	$18.75 and $20 Tailored Suits	$22.50 and $25 Tailored Suits
$6.98	$9.98	$12.50	$14.75

Girls' Winter Coats Are Now About Half Price.

We have these coats in sizes for girls 6 to 14 years of age; they are all the long, loose-fitting styles; best materials.

Girls' $4 and $5 Coats	Girls' $6 and $6.50 Coats	Girls' $7 and $8 Coats	Girls' $9 and $10 Coats
$2.98	$3.98	$4.98	$5.98

We Are Offering Winter Coats at Unusually Low Prices.

The variety comprises a big assortment of the season's most desirable coats; in black and fancy mixtures; all marked at prices to clear them quickly.

$3.98	$4.98	$5.98	$7.50	$9.98
for $5 and $6 Coats.	for $6 and $7.50 Coats.	for $8.75 and $10 Coats.	for $10 and $12.50 Coats.	for $15 and $20 Coats.

Clearance Prices on all Winter Shirt Waists; big bargains.

All Furs Are Selling at Decidedly Reduced Prices.

Every Fur, Scarf and Fur Set in the house is selling for less than its real value. We mention just a few to give an idea of the way prices have been reduced:

$1.98	$2.98	$3.98	$4.98	$5.98
for $3 Scarf or Muff.	for $5 Scarf or Muff.	for $6 Scarf or Muff.	for $7.50 Scarf or Muff.	for $10 Scarf or Muff.

Clearance Prices on Women's and Misses' Dress Skirts.

First Floor—Center Aisle.

Clearance of Dress Goods.

English Cashmere and Crepe Cloth—36 inches wide; assorted shades; suitable for waists and dresses—children's dresses especially; regularly 25c; sale price, a yard.... 12½c

$1.00 Black Goods—Such as Basket Cloth, Etamine, Voile, Wool Crepe, Bedford Cord and others; all are 44 inches wide; clearance sale price, a yard..... 49c

$1.25 Colored Broadcloth—52 inches wide. We have this popular coat and suit material in an assortment of staple shades; sale price, a yard..... 89c

First Floor—East Aisle.

Fleeced and Wash Goods.

Fleece Down Flannels—Heavy fleece materials which are especially intended for bath robes and kimonas; regular price 15c; clearance price, a yard..... 11½c

Arnold's Superfine Flannels; 15c value; yard..... 10c
Light and Dark Outing Cloths; clearance price, yard..... 4½c
Beige Check Suitings; cotton material, yard..... 4c
Openwork White Lace Lawns; 15c value; yard..... 11½c
Fine Imported White Madras—Suitable for shirt waists; 50c value; clearance price, a yard..... 35c

First Floor—Center Aisle.

Clearance Sale of Silks.

69c Crepe de Chine—Beautiful quality; especially suited for evening wear; complete assortment of light and dark shades; clearance sale price, a yard..... 48c

89c Black Taffeta Silk—Superior quality; full 27 inches wide; we recommend it for waists, dresses and linings; clearance sale price, per yard..... 59c

$1.25 Black Taffeta Silk—Quality guaranteed; full 36 inches wide; this Taffeta has an extra rustling finish; clearance sale price, per yard..... 98c

Second Floor.

$1.74 Shoe Sale Goes On.

$1.74

We have more of these fine shoes to offer at $1.74 a pair. If we bought them in the regular way we would be forced to quote a much higher price; they were made to sell for more money. Winter and early spring weights, in shiny and kid leathers; all sizes and widths for Monday's selling at the low price

$1.74 PAIR.

First Floor—West Aisle.

Clearance Prices on Women's and Children's Underwear.

The advantage of our clearance effort is strongly demonstrated in this sale. Anyone in possible need of Underwear to carry them through the winter owes it to themselves to give this sale attention. Months of cold weather are yet to come.

Women's Peeler Cotton Fleece-lined Vests—Extra fine quality; Franch band pants to match; 50c quality; clearance price, per garment..... 39c

Children's Fleece-lined Vests or Pants—Regular 19c quality; clearance sale price, per garment..... 10c

Women's Natural Gray Wool Vests or Pants—Regular $1.00 quality; clearance price, per garment.. 69c

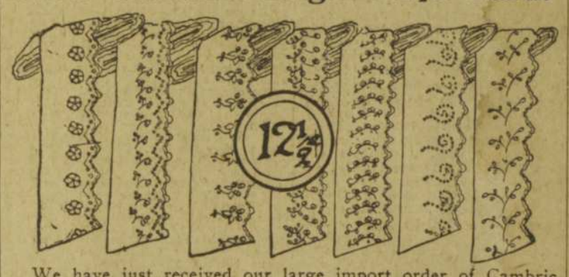
Women's Mercerized Union Suits — Extra fine quality; come in white, pink and light blue; $2.00 quality; clearance sale price.. 98c

Children's Bleached Fleece-lined Vests or Pants—Extra fine 25c quality; clearance price per garment..... 19c

Children's Gray Fleece-lined Union Suits — Extra heavy; regular 50c quality; clearance sale price.. 39c

First Floor—West Aisle.

New Cambric Edges 12½c Yard.



We have just received our large import order of Cambric Edges; the patterns are all new 1907 spring designs and range in width up to 9 inches. Our order being placed before the sharp advance—the price we quote is absolutely impossible to duplicate; therefore buy liberally at the low price of

12½c YARD

Fourth Floor.

Carpet and Rug Clearance.

Tapestry Brussels Carpet; desirable patterns and bright colorings; regular price 65c; clearance sale price, a yard..... 50c

Ingrain Carpet; half wool filling; pretty patterns and colorings; regular price 50c; clearance price a yard..... 35c

Tapestry Brussels Rug; Persian, Empire and floral patterns; size 9x12 feet; regular price $16.00; clearance price.. $13.75

Axminster Rugs; in Persian and Empire patterns; size 9x12 feet; regular price $25; clearance price..... $21.50

Third Floor.

Clearance Prices on High-Grade Furniture.

This Corner Chair, in mahogany, golden or weathered oak; special for Monday at only $1.95

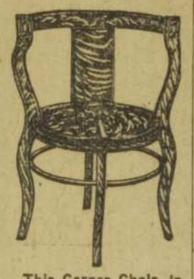
Golden Oak Rocker, with cobbler seat; we have attractive designs to choose from; all are well made; Monday we offer choice of any at..... $1.98

Golden Oak Center Tables; highly polished; solid quartered oak; no stronger table of this kind made; sizes of table tops are 16, 18, 20 and 24 inches; clearance prices range from $1.35 to $3.75

Golden Oak Sideboards; well made; nicely carved; $9 and $10 values for..... $7.50

Golden Oak Extension Table; 42-inch top; made with special slides, which makes it easy to open and close; regular price $7.50; sale price..... $6.00

Extension Table; 45-inch top; regular price $9.00; sale price..... $7.00



This Corner Chair, in golden or weathered oak or mahogany; special value at $2.50

Fourth Floor.

Lace Curtain and Drapery Clearance.

Nottingham Lace Curtains; 3½ yards long, 52 and 60 inches wide; attractive patterns; worth up to $1.75; choice at per pair..... $1.25

500 Yards Curtain Swiss, in coin dot and striped patterns; worth 15c; clearance sale price, a yard..... 10c

Door Panels; fine Nottingham lace, 32x54 inches; worth 50c; clearance sale price, each.... 24c

Couch Covers; in beautiful Roman striped patterns; regular price $1.00; clearance sale price, each..... 69c

STREET CAR INSPECTOR MALICIOUSLY ASSAULTED.

Three Men, Arrested On Charge, Refuse To Say Anything of Facts In Case.

Charged with having maliciously assaulted C. W. Barnes, an inspector for the Louisville Railway Company, at Eighteenth and Jefferson streets, Friday afternoon, John Ulmer, Charles Hein and "Nick" Fimzer were arrested at Jackson and Market streets by District Detectives Moran and Condley, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The men were lodged in jail, where a charge of malicious assault was slated against each one. When seen last night the men would say nothing, neither denying nor admitting the charge against them.

The trouble leading to the assault of Barnes, it is alleged, resulted from the men delaying a south-bound Eighteenth-street car by standing on the crossing at Eighteenth and Jefferson streets. Before the conductor and motorman succeeded in getting the men to move Barnes arrived and, by ordering them away, infuriated them to such a degree, it is alleged, that they pounced on him and beat him mercilessly. They knocked him, struck him in the face several times, and then kicked him, it is alleged. Barnes was injured so badly that he was compelled to call a physician.

FINED FOR ASSAULTING NEWSPAPER COLLECTOR.

For assaulting Henry Grant, a collector for the Courier-Journal Company, who presented a bill for sixty cents, C. L. Keal, a grocer at Twenty-fourth and Main streets, yesterday morning was fined $10 in Police Court by acting Judge James P. Edwards. The assault took place over two weeks ago, and Keal was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Grant.

Through Service Resumed.

All Southern Railway trains are now operating from Seventh-street station, Louisville, through to St. Louis, Evansville and local stations without transfer or interruption by high water.

COLORED CITIZENS WILL HELP FLOOD SUFFERERS.

The colored flood sufferers being in great need of assistance, several of the young colored men of the city have planned to give a benefit and charitable entertainment at the Odd Fellows' Hall in the Douglas skating rink, Thirteenth and Walnut streets, next Friday night. Prof. W. P. Annis, of the Central Colored High School; Margarette Sutton, Bennie Smith, Nannie May Steward, William Grimes, James Adams and the junior and senior class will take part in the first part of the programme. Georgia Barkley, of Lexington, a noted singer of the race, is expected to sing. The second part will be humorous and Leonard Haley, Hundly Goodall, A. B. McAfee, Bristoe Neal, Will Harris, Bud Lively and several others will be the funmakers.

It is hoped that with the proceeds those who give the concert will be able to help some of the many sufferers who are out of their homes on account of the flood and need aid. Cary B. Lewis has charge of the management, and every charitably disposed citizen will be asked to buy a ticket. Nannie H. Burroughs, the well-known missionary worker, has consented to act as secretary and treasurer of the funds.

Southern Railway

Is the Shortest Line to

ST. LOUIS.

Two Daily Trains. Parlor, Sleeping and Cafe Cars

WELL-KNOWN CLERGYMAN DIES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Stockbridge, Mass., Jan. 26.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Martin Field, the well-known clergyman and author, and for forty-four years editor of the Evangelist of New York, died at his home here to-day, after an illness of several weeks. Death was due to a general breakdown incident to old age.

Dr. Field was born in Stockbridge April 3, 1822, and was graduated from Williams College in 1838. After studying theology he became pastor of a Presbyterian church in St. Louis in 1842. Five years later he went abroad, and on his return in 1850 became a pastor in West Springfield. In 1854 he removed to New York City to assume charge of the Evangelist. He was the author of several books of travel, as well as biographies of his famous brothers, Cyrus W. Field, who laid the first Atlantic cable, and David Dudley Field, law reformer.

ARRAIGNS LOOSENESS IN DIVORCE PETITIONS.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The Tennessee Supreme Court to-day severely arraignedlooseness in divorce pleadings, and incidentally ruled that where a wife had threatened to kill her husband without the means at hand to carry the threat into execution, it did not constitute a ground for divorce. The case was that of D. J. Imbry against Bettie Imbry, from Davidson county. In the trial in the Circuit Court no defense was interposed, but that court refused to grant the divorce. It was alleged that the wife assaulted the husband, cursing him and threatening to kill him.

WARNING!

In order to prevent the water box of a kitchen range from freezing and bursting in bitter cold weather it is absolutely necessary to keep up the fire in the range during the night. A little trouble will save expense and worry.

Geher & Son

Sellers of Stoves and Ranges

217 West Market Street.

Monarch Furnaces

THE WORLD'S BEST.

MODERN—UP-TO-DATE.

Warm air furnace heating is quite a bit different from what it was a few years ago. It would be curious, to say the least, if we people who are making hundreds of furnace heating plants every year, did not discover some new ideas that help give the furnace business a better reputation and place the percentage of "successes" in favor of the "furnace man," 75 per cent. of our homes are imperfectly heated," we quote from good authority, and it ought to be just the other way. We are trying by making the MONARCH furnace just as good as we can, and advocating modern methods of installing—if it does cost more—to make the percentage of "failures" less. Extravagant claims are easy to make, but the people who can DELIVER THE GOODS will be the winners. We can serve you. Literature and estimates free.

Stratton & Terstegge Co., Inc.

In the good old days when the earth was young, and the planets with vim in their orbits swung; when men were brave and women fair, and happiness reigned everywhere; when nothing on earth would bother you outside of days devoid of ills, for no one yet had got a spitfire dragon or two; oh, those were the the chills. For chills and fever, Wintersmith's.

SECTION 2 | 10 PAGES

The Courier-Journal.

SECTION 2 | 10 PAGES

VOL. CVII. NEW SERIES—NO. 13,906. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1907. SUNDAY PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MAY FORCE IT.

Western Senators Working For Extra Session.

PETITIONS FOR CALL OF CAUCUS ON TARIFF LEGISLATION.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT ISSUES BULLETIN.

REED TO SUCCEED SHERLEY.

Washington, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—A number of Republican members are making efforts to bring about tariff legislation at the present session. There is, of course, no chance for them, but their idea is that an extra session can be forced after March 4. The revived movement has been taken in charge by Western Republicans. Six petitions are being circulated in the hope of getting fifty signatures, the number necessary to force a call for a caucus.

Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, is circulating a petition among the members of his State delegation. All the Wisconsin Republican Representatives favor a caucus, with the exception of Representatives Babcock and Minor, who will not be members of the Sixtieth Congress. Representative Steenerson has been meeting encouragement in the Minnesota delegation, and it will soon hold a conference. The plan is to have a petition circulated in each State delegation. One of the phases of the tariff question that is making members restless is that relative to the German tariff. It is understood legislation will be necessary to meet the programme the commissioners have arranged. If this fails, then a tariff war with Germany may be expected after July 1, when the present modus vivendi expires.

* * *

Country Sanitation.

Probably one of the greatest objections to rural life, one which has induced many families to forsake the country for the city, is the lack of sanitary and other modern conveniences in the farm home. Owing to the fact that medical science has demonstrated that typhoid and enteric diseases, so prevalent in the country districts, are largely due to the imperfect disposal of the waste of the household and barns, it may be said that sanitary conveniences are a necessity on every modern farm.

To suggest ways and means by which at small cost the progressive farmer may provide his home with such conveniences, the Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin. Water supply and sewage disposal and the arrangement of the plumbing of the various kitchen and bath fixtures receive considerable attention, and suggestions are given for the installation of the heating apparatus of the house. Following these are cited several examples of homes where modern conveniences have been installed, the character and cost of improvements being noted, with plans of typical houses and grounds and of water and sewage systems.

* * *

Philippine Tariff.

Senator Aldrich, the Republican leader in the Senate, is said to be willing to compromise on the Philippine Tariff Bill. It is said that he will vote for a 40 per cent. reduction in the present tariff rates instead of the pending bill. The argument advanced in support of this opinion is that the opponents of the Philippine Bill will never again be in as good a position to dictate terms as they are now. The agitation in favor of wiping out the tariff on Philippine goods will inevitably continue and, in the judgment of Senator Aldrich, will grow in influence. The bill can easily be defeated at the present session, but in the next Congress there is a good chance for the measure which reduces the tariff on imports to 85 per cent.

* * *

Reed Succeeds Sherley.

The Speaker to-day appointed Representative Reed, of Arkansas, to a place on the Judiciary Committee, thus terminating what has been somewhat of a factional fight in the Democratic party. The minority leader, Representative Williams, of Mississippi, had recommended Representative Webb, of North Carolina, for the place, but the Speaker appointed Representative Sherley, of Kentucky. This appointment created criticism among some of the Democrats and notice was served on Mr. Sherley that if he accepted the appointment he would have to accept it as a Republican place. Appreciating that his usefulness on the committee would be destroyed if he remained, he declined the honor. Representative Williams made it easier for the Speaker by stating that if Mr. Webb could not be appointed he would be satisfied with the appointment of Mr. Reed.

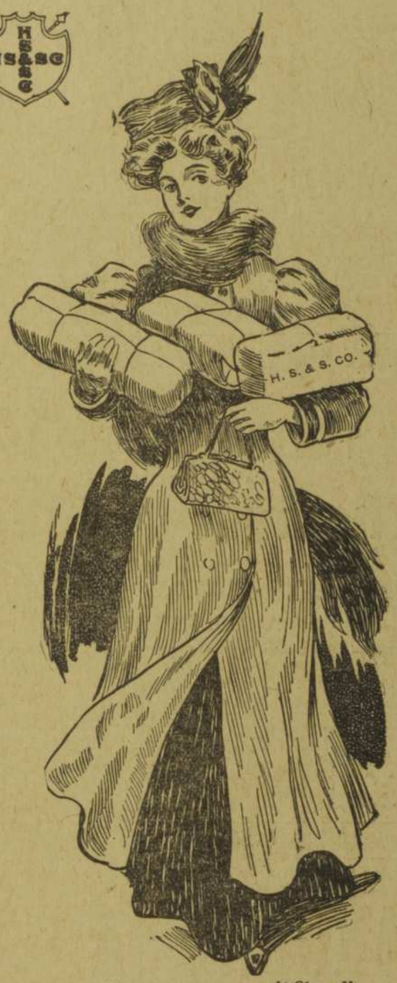
FATAL EFFORT TO SAVE HIS BROTHER.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 26.—Charles and James Harrison, brothers, aged twenty and twenty-one years, were drowned to-day while skating. The bodies have been recovered. The young men were sons of Mrs. Anna Harrison, of Prairieton. The younger man broke through the ice and in an effort to save his brother the other lost his life.

GEORGE ADE'S MOTHER DIES IN INDIANA.

Kentland, Ind., Jan. 26.—Mrs. John Ade died to-day of heart failure. She was born in 1833, near Chevlot, O., and, with her husband, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage in 1901. Six children survive her, one of whom is George Ade, the writer and playwright.

"January Clean-Up Sale"



DURING the month of January several small lots have accumulated from this month's sales. These must be closed out at once. The prices have been affixed accordingly.

Embroideries

Priced to give us an immediate and absolute Clean-Up.

35c Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries; to clean up.... 19c
In widths from 3 to 10 inches. Flouncings worth up to 35c.

Torchon and Point Paris Laces and Insertions; to clean up ... 4¼c
From narrow dainty edges to 2 inches in width; value 10c.

45c Embroidered Flouncing; to clean up 25c
Quite a selection, suitable for skirts and dresses.

10c Embroideries and Insertions; to clean up 8⅓c
A large lot on both Cambric and Nainsook; widths up to 3 inches.

50c Wide Flouncing; to clean up 39c
Beautiful line of Swiss and Cambric Flouncings, in widths from 9 to 16 inches; suitable for waists and corset covers.

20c Embroideries and Insertions; to clean up 10c
A special lot on both Swiss and Nainsook, from baby edges up to 5 inches wide.

Linens

with greater reductions to make complete Clean-Up.

12½c Hemmed Pillow Cases; to clean up 10c
These are regular size and made of a good grade of cotton.

69c Seamless Sheets; to clean up 59c
Bleached; good quality; size 81x90.

79c White Hemstitched Sheets; to clean up 69c
81x90 inches.

$1.35 Fringed Crochet Bedspreads; to clean up $1.00
Monday only at this price—Marseilles patterns, 11-4 size. We have the hemmed ones, too, same quality, same price.

65c Linen Table Damask; to clean up 50c
Pure white; satin finished; 60 inches wide.

50c Heavy Table Damask; to clean up 35c
Pure German Silver bleached. 64 inches wide.

$1.00 All-linen Satin Damask; to clean up 75c
Pure white and full 72 inches wide.

$1.25 Double Satin Damask; to clean up $1.00
New and pretty patterns; 72 inches wide. Very durable.

$1.35 All-linen Napkins; to clean up $1.00
Bleached; 18x18 inches wide.

$2.00 Satin Damask Dinner Napkins; to clean up, per dozen $1.50
100 dozen of these; size 22x22 inches; fast edge.

18c Huck Towels; to clean up 12½c
Damask patterns with fancy borders; pure white.

20c Heavy Turkish Bath Toweling; to clean up, yd... 12½c
We have only 10 pieces of this, and it is extra heavy; 18 and 20 inches wide. It won't last long at this price.

Clean-up Reduction in Footwear.

No time to wait. Our Spring goods are fast piling in on us—ROOM IS IMPERATIVE—hence these reductions on new, stylish and desirable footgear.

$5.00 BENCH-MADE BOOTS $3.98
To Clean Up.
Known for 56 years as America's standard of Women's "Ultra-Fashionable Footwear." Made of lustral patent kid and colt, in lace and button styles; strictly bench made; hand-welted soles; all sizes and widths. Monday price....$3.98

COUSINS' AND OTHER $4.00 WOMEN'S HIGH-GRADE BOOTS $3.39
To Clean Up.
The same class of footwear is sold elsewhere at $5.00; made of patent lustral colt and patent vitalic kid; in all styles imaginable; lace and button; strictly hand-welted soles. Monday price.....$3.39

WOMEN'S $2.00 SHOES $1.39
To Clean Up.
Come in vici kid and patent colt; medium weight; extension soles; every size and width; choice new goods.

WOMEN'S $3.00 ALBERTA SHOES $2.29
To Clean Up.
A positive clearance of America's greatest line of $3.00 Shoes, consisting of patent colt, gun metal, demi-glazed calf and selected kid; all winter weights included; none reserved.

WOMEN'S $3.50 BOOTS NOW $2.98
To Clean Up.
A choice selection to choose from, including both patents and selected kid stock; in lace and button styles; extra values in this assortment. Monday price.....$2.98

GIRL'S $1.50 PATENT COLT SHOES $1.19
To Clean Up.
Made with extension soles and solid leather throughout; patent shoes made with dull tops; lace styles; sizes 11½ to 2.

Other Specials To Clean-up.

Women's Felt Juliettes ..... 89¢
Infants' Kid Moccasins ..... 9¢
Felt Brush and Dauber ..... 7¢
Black Overgaiters ..... 9¢
Women's Lamb Wool Soles slightly soiled ..... 13¢
Combination Paste Cleaner, large package ..... 7¢

Toilet Goods.

75c HOT WATER BOTTLE—To Clean Up 59c
This is a large 2-quart bottle, made of the best rubber, with an air-tight stopper.

15c WINSLOW TALCUM POWDER—To Clean Up 10c

15c HAIR BRUSHES—To Clean Up 10c
These have a solid wood back, good bristles, and are a bargain.

15c TOOTH BRUSHES—To Clean Up 10c
A sample line of these and made of real bristles.

Bathroom Fittings.

Have You Seen Our Model Display?

We've fitted a bathroom, showing a complete line of all fittings. It's a model display. Nickel and glass fittings. Everything to make your bathroom complete. Just a few items here.

Nickel-plated Towel Rings; Monday special 98c
Nickel-plated Double Hooks 48c
Nickel-plated Towel Racks 48c
Bath Spray, rubbing style 98c

Art Linens

Have Not Been Overlooked In Our Clean Up.

DRESSER SCARFS 54c
Mexican drawn-work, and of extra quality linen.

98c DRESSER SCARFS 64c
These are made of extra fine linen, with scalloped edges.

50c LINEN CENTER-PIECES 34c
Pure white, with scalloped edges.

40c LINEN SQUARES 33c
Union linen squares, 30x30, with one row of drawn-work and spoke embroidery.

50c SIDEBOARD COVERS—White linen, trimmed with hemstitching and drawn-work 39c

Notion Specials for Monday.

89c ALARM CLOCKS 69¢
A large lot of these, American make, with stop alarm.

15c DRESS SHIELDS 10¢
We have a large lot of these in all sizes.

LARGE BOX OF HAIRPINS ..... 5¢

NEEDLE-POINTED PINS, per paper ..... 1½¢

ONE DOZEN PEARL BUTTONS ..... 3¢
All sizes of these.

STOCKING FEET .... 5¢
We guarantee these to be stainless.

LARGE PAPER OF PINS ..... 4¢

IRONING WAX, with handles; per dozen. 10¢

Absolute Clean-Up of

Women's and Misses' Suits and Coats

$17.50 Broadcloth and Kersey Coats, To Clean Up $7.50

These stylish Winter Coats have been specially priced for Monday only. They are full 50 and 52 inches long. Come in black and colors. We have them in both the ripple back and the stunning semi-fitted styles. They are lined throughout with the best quality of satin, and are garments that will give good service and satisfaction.

SUITS

300 Suits in black and every color. In fitted and semi-fitted; box and Prince Chap effects; Pony and Eton Blouses, and the stylish, long-fitted models. Either satin or silk lined.

$10.00 Suits $5.00
$15.00 Suits $7.50
$20.00 Suits $10.00
$25.00 Suits $12.50
$30 and $35 Suits $15.00

COATS

Just at the time you need them most makes this of great importance.

$15 English Tweed Coats To Clean Up - - - $5

These are all-wool, full-length coats; made in both double-breasted and fly-front styles. Large plaid and striped patterns.

Silk Announcement.

We beg to announce that we will show in our Silk Department, beginning to-morrow, the most pronounced Silk Novelty ever shown, and for the first time in the history of silk manufacturing, namely, **Nouveaute en "Rajah"** *in a large range of colorings and patterns. We extend a cordial invitation to inspect this unusual silk demonstration.*

Blankets and Comforts

Just in time to keep you warm at prices to clean up.

Blankets and Comforts

The best quality of Comforts in the city; filled with pure white cotton and covered with good silkoline; to clean up $1.50

Gray Woolen Blankets

30 pairs 11-4 size; regular $5.00 value; to clean up $3.98

White California Blankets

20 pairs of these 11-4 size; regular $5.50 value; to clean up $4.50

$7.50 Plaid Blankets

Red, Blue and Pink Plaids; to clean up $5.10

Hosiery and Underwear

At Clean-Up Prices.

WOMEN'S 65c BLEACHED VESTS AND PANTS—To Clean Up 39c
Perfect-fitting. Fleeced Jersey Ribbed Vests, with hand crochet silk trimming, silk taped neck and pearl buttons. Pants have French yoke band.

WOMEN'S $1.00 FLEECED UNION SUITS—To Clean up. 69c
Perfect-fitting, well-made and finished with hand-crochet silk trimming. Silk taped neck and pearl buttons.

CHILDREN'S 75c "MERODE" UNION SUITS—To Clean up. 49c
Made of the best combed cotton yarn, "Merode" style. Finished with hand-crochet silk trimming and pearl buttons. Sizes 3 to 14 years.

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY, WORTH UP TO $1.50—To Clean Up 79c
Good quality Silk Hose; the kind that wears well. We have them in plain black and drop stitch. This is an extraordinary bargain, and as there is only a limited quantity, be early to get the best selection.

WOMEN'S $2.00 and $3.00 SILK HOSE—To Clean up. $1.19
Extra good quality Silk. Come in drop stitch, embroidered ankles and lace patterns; black and colors.

Don't Miss This Opportunity.

Millinery Clean-Up.

Extremely Interesting

$4.00 TRIMMED HATS 98c
Trimmed with pretty quills and wings, on which we have made a special reduction for Monday.

$2.50 UNTRIMMED HATS 98c
French Felt, all shades. Many different shapes, including the popular Peter Pans.

$6.50 VELVET AND FELT HATS $1.98
These are very handsome Hats, and are trimmed with flowers, wings and coques.

China Clean-Up.

Last week we told you of an unusual purchase of china at unheard-of low prices. The remainder of this two carload lot is still further reduced to clean up this week.

100-PIECE DINNER SETS $9.98
Floral decorations and gold-lined edges.

53-PIECE DINNER SETS $4.48
Rose decorations and gold-lined edges.

12-PIECE TOILET SETS $4.98
Pink, blue and green tinted, with large roll edge basin and slop jar.

CUSPIDORS 48c
Floral decorations, with gold-stippled edges. German china.

SLOP JARS 69c
White, semi-porcelain. Special for Monday only.

LARGE WHITE DINNER PLATE 5c

MEAT PLATTERS, 3¢, 5¢, 10¢ and 19c

Sheet Music Specials.

Monday Only.

"Won't You Come Over to My House?"
This song is a tremendous hit all over the country. Come in and hear it. You will be sure to get a copy. 15c

My Sweet Venetian Rose (from Girl and Bandit, regular 30c) 18c
I'm Going Back to Chicago 18c
Sleepy Lou—ragtime two-step 18c

18c

Down in Lovers' Lane (new song) 18c
Sweet Julienne (one of Lew Dockstader's pieces) 18c
Morning Star (by writer of Silver Heels) 18c

HERMAN STRAUS & SONS CO.

MARKET STREET — ENTRANCES ON TWO STREETS — FOURTH AVE.

(Incorporated.)

Candy Specials.

As pure as any in the city—"the proof of the pudding is the eating thereof."

Plain Taffy 3 flavors 15c
Cocoanut and Peanut Taffy 15c
Blanched Salted Peanuts 15c
Creamed Dates 12c

Try Our Special—"Wrapped Taffy"—15c.
Comes in 7 flavors, assorted, in pound boxes.

FIVE BOYS MISSING

AFTER FIRE WHICH DESTROYS LARGE FACTORY.

Four Bodies Found In Ruins of Mill No. 1 of the Cocheco Company.

Dover, N. H., Jan. 26.—Dover's most disastrous fire, which occurred to-day, cost the lives of four, and probably five, young mill operatives, and a property loss of half a million dollars. The fire destroyed mill No. 1 of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company. The bodies of four boys, charred beyond hope of identification, were found this afternoon in the smoking ruins, and as five boys are known to be missing it is believed that another body will be discovered. The missing boys are:

CHARLES COSGROVE, aged sixteen.
CONSTANTINE ELOPULOS, aged sixteen.
JOHN NICHOLOPULOS, aged fifteen.
—— REDDEN, aged fifteen.
—— HESTER, aged fifteen.

The fire broke out in the mill not long after the 500 or more operatives had assembled for their day's work. Friction from a belt generated sparks which lodged in a mass of cotton, and the flames quickly spread throughout the building. The exits soon became blocked by a struggling mass of mill hands, and many were obliged to jump from the windows. Others secured ropes and descended to the ground. The financial loss is $500,000, covered by insurance.

Home Mission Conference.

Nashville, Jan. 26.—The Home Missionary Conference of the Presbyterian Church, for the synods of Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee, will be held here, beginning to-morrow. The field will be carefully considered, with a view of planting new churches and strengthening weak ones.

CAPITALISTS TAKE OVER NORTHERN INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 26.—The sale of the Northern Indiana Railway Company, consisting of the traction lines between Goshen and South Bend and between LaPorte and Michigan City as well as the street railway systems of South Bend, Goshen, Elkhart, Mishawaka, Laporte and Michigan City, was announced to-day. The properties have been purchased by the Dieterich-Murdock syndicate, from Arthur Kennedy, of New York, and his Pittsburg associates for $4,000,000. They were to-day incorporated under the laws of Indiana for $7,500,000.

Negro Suspect Dismissed.

John Small, colored, who was arrested Friday afternoon by Lieut. Kinnarney at the pawnshop of David Simons, when presented in the Police Court yesterday morning on a suspect charge, was dismissed. When arrested Small was in the act of pawning two piano covers, which it was thought belonged to the Montenegro-Reihm Music Company, but a representative from that company could not identify the goods and the negro was dismissed. About two weeks ago Small was presented on a suspect charge for alleged thieving from the Hegan Mantle Company, but the case was dismissed because a representative from the Hegan Company did not appear against him.

Negro Woman Goes Free.

Lillie French, colored, who was arrested by Patrolmen Connell and Sexton on a warrant sworn to by her husband charging her with grand larceny, was allowed to go free after being presented in the Police Court yesterday morning because her husband did not appear against her. The case was filed away and the police are confident that the woman will yet be prosecuted. The warrant charged the woman with stealing diamonds and money amounting to about $350.

Jury Unable To Agree.

Mayking, Ky., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The jury in the William Adams murder case at Whitesburg failed to agree, but Judge Lewis ordered them to the jury room for a second effort at a decision. Adams killed his cousin, Bill Day, near Whitesburg two months ago.

MACAULEY'S Jno. T. Macauley Prop. and Mgr.

Two Nights Only—No Matinee.

Mon. and Tues., Jan. 28-29

DANIEL V. ARTHUR announces

Marie Cahill

In Her New York Musical Success

"MARRYING MARY"

With the Original Daly's Theater Production and Cast, including

Eugene Cowles, George Backus, Mark Smith, Charles Judels, Anna Mooney, Roy Atwell, H. Guy Woodward, William Dupont, Annie Buckley, Blanche West

AND

The famous "Long-Skirted" Chorus.

Prices—$1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.
SEATS NOW SELLING.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS, SAT. MAT., FEB. 1-2

CHARLES FROHMAN presents

Francis Wilson

In His Greatest Comedy Success

The Mountain Climber

By the authors of "Are You a Mason?"

THE PINNACLE OF LAUGHTER!

A MOUNTAIN OF FUN!

As played with great success at the CRITERION THEATER, NEW YORK.
PRICES—$1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c. Seats ready Monday.
Next—NANCE O'NEIL in "THE SORCERESS."

LOUISVILLE'S POPULAR FAMILY THEATERS.

THE NEW MASONIC

STARTING MONDAY NIGHT, Jan. 28

Special Engagement of the Latest Musical Comedy Success,

AROUND THE CLOCK

REPLETE WITH COMEDY, MUSIC and DANCES

Headed by

RITCHIE'S LONDON MUSICAL PANTOMIME COMPANY.

Direct from London, England.

60—Clever People—60.

Big Beauty Chorus—Gorgeously Costumed.

Original Music—Elaborate Scenic Effects—Novel Electrical Effects.

Vaudeville, Pantomime, Travesty.

No Advance in Prices.

NIGHT PRICES 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, Matinees 25c

NEXT WEEK Yorke & Adams

THE NEW AVENUE

WEEK OF January 27

P. H. Sullivan offers the season's Melodramatic Success,

A WOMAN OF FIRE

BY THEO. KREMER.

A THRILLING PLAY OF LIFE IN NEW YORK.

GREAT ACTING CAST.

A WEALTH OF SCENERY AND NOVEL EFFECTS, including East River by Moonlight, East Side Pawnbroker's Shop, Sing Sing Prison, Sensational Abduction in a Submarine Boat, Thrilling Rescue Under the Sea.

Matinee Every Week Day 15c and 25c

Nights and Holiday MATINEES 15c, 25c, 50c

NEXT WEEK While Frisco Burns

HOPKINS

ALL-STAR BILL. WEEK OF JAN. 27.

HOPKINS TRANS-OCEANICS Headed By

FADETTES

3 SISTERS CAMERAS

Sensational Acrobats.

WOMAN'S ORCHESTRA OF BOSTON 23 LADY MUSICIANS

LUCY AND LUCIER

In "The Fool's Errand."

NORTON AND NICHOLSON

Presenting "The Ladies' Tailor."

ALLAN SHAW

Coin Manipulator.

SHARP BROS.

Singers and Dancers.

CHAS. REINHART

Louisville's Ballad Singer.

KINODROME

Trans-Oceanic Motion Pictures.

PRICES—Evening, 10c to 75c; Matinee, Best Seats 25c.

POLO TO-DAY

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

PHOENIX RINK

Western Champions. Local Cracks.

"CRYSTALS" vs. "PHOENIX"

Of Anderson, Indiana. Winners of 15 straight games and never defeated.

Ky. and Southern Indiana Champions. Also never defeated.

GAMES CALLED PROMPTLY AT 3:30 AND 8:45 P. M.
REGULAR SESSIONS EXTENDED 30 MINUTES.
GRAND MASK CARNIVAL NEXT FRIDAY NIGHT.
SPECIAL FEATURES ALL WEEK.

Lumber and Shingles

Clear Red Cedar Shingles.....$4.25 per M.
1-inch Poplar Lath, 4 ft.....$4.00 per M.
No. 1 Yellow Pine Lath, 1⅜ in.$4.50 per M
Common Y. Pine Flooring....$24 per M. ft.
5-in. Economy Cypress Shingles.$2.40 per M
Clipper Cypress Shingles.....$1.75 per M.

S. P. GRAHAM, 810 Magazine St., Louisville, Ky.

NO DECISION IN ELECTION CASES

CHANCELLORS STILL HAVE MOUNTAIN OF WORK.

NO TIME TO HAND DOWN DECISIONS YESTERDAY.

BRISON GETS A VERDICT.

The Chancery Judges have been so busily engaged during the last week in reading the briefs and authorities in the election contest cases now out before them that they returned no rulings at joint session yesterday morning. They still have a mountain of work in front of them on these cases and it is not certain yet when their decisions will be forthcoming.

Sets Verdict Aside.

Judge Gordon yesterday set aside the verdict which had been returned for the plaintiff in the case of William M. Brisou against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for $500 on a policy upon the life of the plaintiff's wife. In the court's view the verdict was so flagrantly against the evidence introduced by the defense to show that the insured's state of health had been misrepresented that it should not stand.

Court Paragraphs.

—The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company sued Lorenz Moore for $202.38 on a note.

—The South Louisville Savings and Deposit Bank sued T. F. House and W. H. Mayfield on a note for $800.

—Adolph Watkins sued J. M. Ahern for $1,000 for alleged wrongful attachment under a suit in a magistrate's court.

—Millie Mitchell sued George Mitchell for divorce, alleging improper conduct and abondment. They were married October 6, 1906.

—Ella Kenny sued the American Tobacco Company for damages of $5,000. She was struck by a shutter on a house of defendant.

—Back tax suits were filed against R. P. Halleck, John H. Brand and George Clark, charging them each with having failed to list personality worth $47,700.

—The city sued J. P. Will, Jr., and others to close a portion of Twenty-fourth street between Portland avenue and Bank street with the consent of the abutting property owners.

This Week's Trial Dockets.

The trial dockets in the jury courts this week are as follows:

Criminal Division.

MONDAY.

A. C. Hail, murder.

TUESDAY.

Ashford Ellison, grand larceny; Edmond Doyle, assault; Colonel Farrell, cutting; Gene Dickerson, cutting; Robert Hawkings; shooting; John Morgan, shooting; Thomas Shuck, shooting; James Mitchell and Dike Willow, grand larceny; Logan Board, shooting.

WEDNESDAY.

James Wagner, murder.

THURSDAY.

C. S. Galer, embezzlement; Mamie Campbell, shooting; Roy Murphy, cutting; Thomas Pratt, cutting; Lena Butler, grand larceny; Zonia Smith, murder.

FRIDAY.

Jesse White, uttering a forged instrument of writing; Anna Jackson, robbery; George Prewitt, striking and wounding; Barry Lee Smith, cutting; William Nelser, striking and wounding; Charles Freeman, striking and wounding; Frank Green, grand larceny.

* * *

Common Pleas Branch.

First Division.

MONDAY.

Lewis vs. Louisville Railway Company.
Gaddle vs. same.
Hardy vs. same.
Cottrell vs. Avery & Sons.

TUESDAY.

Alt vs. Zorn-Straus Company.
Ott vs. Roebling Construction Company.
Keher vs. Fidelity Trust Company, etc.
Crutchfield vs. Falls City Outfitting Company.

WEDNESDAY.

Haller vs. Gray.
[illegible] & Sons Company.
Clark vs. Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.
Devere vs. same.

THURSDAY.

Summers vs. Baumgartner, etc.
Younger vs. Strict.
Hibberd vs. Keller, etc.
Manning vs. Louisville Railway Co.

* * *

Second Division.

MONDAY.

Porter vs. Louisville Railway Co., etc.
Dravo, administrator, etc., vs. Cottrell, etc.
Smith vs. Louisville Railway Co.
Rice vs. Thompson.

TUESDAY.

Gaddle vs. Louisville Railway Co.
Maysville-Flemingsburg Motor Traction Co. vs. Louisville Railway Co.
Richards vs. Merchants' and Manufacturers' Protective Association, etc.
Columbia Finance and Trust Co. vs. Summers, etc.

WEDNESDAY.

Rogers vs. Wright.
Reed vs. Cottrell.

THURSDAY.

Humpich vs. Hoke, etc.
Payne vs. Louisville Railway Co.
Columbia Finance and Trust Co. vs. Keane.

* * *

Third Division.

MONDAY.

Geohngan, etc., vs. Chess & Wymond Company.
Givins vs. Louisville Railway Co.
Leonhart & Co. vs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
O'Neal vs. Preferred Accident Insurance Company.
American Tool Co. vs. Acme Gas Co.

TUESDAY.

Buckingham vs. Louisville Railway Co.
Johnson vs. same.
Jones vs. same.
Colvin vs. Johnson.

WEDNESDAY.

Gray vs. Illinois Central R. R. Co.
Johnson vs. Louisville Railway Co.
Eubank vs. City of Louisville.
Pike, etc., vs. Falls City Woolen Mills.

THURSDAY.

Dudley vs. Louisville Railway Co.
Gardner, etc., vs. Bohannon.

JOHN H. PAGE, D. C.

COLISEUM SKATING.

Merrick's Concert Band

Each Afternoon and Evening.

Third and Fourth Heats Interscholastic Race Monday and Tuesday nights.

Entire proceeds Tuesday afternoon for Flood Sufferers.

TABLE D'HOTE DINNER
—AT—
"THE SEELBACH"
—AND—
"THE OLD INN"
Sunday Evening, from 6 to 8:30 o'clock.
MUSIC.
Tables can be reserved in advance.

Third Annual Dress and Mask Ball
Given by the Tammany Club at Phoenix Hill, Monday evening, January 28, 1907. Committee—Harvey Shumaker, Max Farb, James White, Louis Rueff. Good Union Band in attendance.

WINTERSMITH'S TONIC FOR THE MALARIA.

COUPON

SWEETHEART

Sunday, Jan. 27.

Any reader who will PURCHASE a cake of Sweetheart Soap at any store where Sweetheart Soap is sold may at the same time present this coupon and get a full size cake FREE. When you buy one you get one free by presenting this coupon.

All coupons must be signed by the customer.

Name .....

.....Street

.....City

All these coupons will be redeemed from the retailers by their jobber—and on the most liberal plan ever devised for the retailer's benefit.

This Coupon Is Good as Gold.

Manhattan Soap Co., New York.

SWEETHEART

COUPON

This Week's Offerings At Local Playhouses

Marie Cahill In "Marrying Mary"—Macauley's.

"MARRYING MARY," with Marie Cahill as the star, will be seen at Macauley's Monday and Tuesday nights. "Marrying Mary" is a satire on divorce and takes place at a hotel in Florida. It is in three cats. It is built around the character of Mary Montgomery, played by Miss Cahill, who had been married and divorced three times. No. 1 is Senator Bunchgrass, old enough to be her father, forced on her by her family, whom she deserted and from whom she procured a divorce in South Dakota. No. 2 was an eloquent evangelist under whose influence she fell and secretly married, only to find out immediately that he was a Mormon bishop. She left him at the station. No. 3 was a cousin. She and he were left a fortune by a rich uncle on condition that they marry, so they agreed to marry and be divorced, he furnishing all the necessary grounds for divorce. The agreement was executed.

It was while Mary was waiting at a hotel in Florida with heavy bills staring her in the face, pending the settlement of her uncle's estate, that she met and fell in love with Ormsby Culpepper and he with her. He was a young Congressman with a hobby, which was a Federal bill to abolish divorce. He was a crank on the subject. None at the hotel knew of her past and she preferred to leave Ormsby rather than tell him the truth. Ormsby's father (Col. Culpepper) was a three-times divorcee himself. He early opposed Ormsby's marriage to Mary and did it so vigorously that he fell in love with her himself.

To complicate matters the Mormon bishop comes on the scene; then Cousin Willie enters in connection with the settlement of their uncle's estate, and lastly comes Senator Bunchgrass, who has been in the vicinity tarpon fishing.

Her awfully divorced past being about to be revealed to her lover, Mary, in sheer desperation, attempts to escape all her predicaments by leaving the hotel. She escapes secretly, but the train is wrecked and she is forced to remain to face the boiling pot of her troubles. The day following the wreck finds Mary fighting proposals of marriage from Ormsby, his father, Col. Culpepper, and her pastor, the Rev. Mr. Throckmorton, on the one hand, and a constant fear of a revelation of her many divorces on the other. The inevitable end is a happy one.

* * *

Francis Wilson In "The Mountain Climber"—Macauley's.

Francis Wilson will present the exhilarating and amusing comedy, "The Mountain Climber," by the author of "Are You a Mason?" at Macauley's Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday matinee. This will be the second offering of this comedian under the direction of Charles Frohman, and will mark the third season of his appearance in comedies without music.

The comedy was presented last spring at the Criterion Theater, New York, and so great was the reception it received that it ran the season out at this theater. The play affords Mr. Wilson splendid opportunities for his unique and pleasant humor, and permits him to be seen in a character that is eminently adapted to his quaint style and methods. "The Mountain Climber" is said to be cleverly contrived, and tells of the scheme of one Montague Sibsey, played by Mr. Wilson. In order to spend some pleasant holidays in Paris, he sends home to his wife thrilling letters purporting to describe his daring adventures in the Alps, where he is supposed to be, and no trouble at all would have come from Sibsey's little Alpine deception had not the enthusiastic Mrs. Sibsey, proud of her brave, valiant husband, had them collected and published in book form.

Unfortunately, not merely is Sibsey a fraud as a mountaineer, but he has had the impudence to make up his letters verbatim from a work on Alpine adventures written, as it afterward appears, by Arthur Lidbrook, who figures prominently in the piece. Through a series of most complicated situations in which Sibsey's wife insists on being taken on one of his trips to the Alps and finally prevails on him to make the ascent of a hitherto impassable mountain top, which in his endeavor to evade the issue, he finally accomplishes matters. But through his cleverness, he finally emerges from all difficulties without any disaster to himself.

There are several minor plots which add greatly to the interest of the play, and the characters are cleverly drawn. The scenes of the play are laid in England and the Alps, and are produced in Mr. Frohman's usual manner. An exceptionally strong company has been provided, which includes many clever people, prominent among them being May Robson, Ellen Mortimer, Joseph Brennan, Edna Brums, Jane Gordon, Elsa Garrett, Joseph Allen, Frank Goldsmith, George Irving and Herbert Marion.

* * *

"Around the Clock"—Masonic.

The Ritchie London Comedy Company, who won success on the variety stage in "A Night in a London Music Hall," have forsaken their old love for something more pretentious in an amusement way. The Ritchie folks will be seen at the Masonic Theater to-morrow evening and the rest of the week in their new musical comedy, "Around the Clock."

There has been an elimination of all that is coarse, it is said, and horseplay is conspicuous by its absence. The comedy is said to be wholesome and the melody of the tuneful, jingly, whistly sort.

The plot deals with the efforts of a young man with a penchant for telling lies to outwit his wealthy uncle, who has an idea that his nephew is all that is loyal and manly. Of course, the play was written to exploit the rare talents of the foreign comedians. That they do as well as they have is only natural, for they are said to be the best funmakers that England has sent to America in many years.

There is said to be no limitation to the versatile ability of Mr. Ritchie in this piece. He is once again seen as the "drunk" who kept crowds roaring in "A Night in a London Music Hall;" only, however, Mr. Ritchie's role has been elaborated and extended through three acts. As a climax the great music hall scene is reproduced in the final act with careful fidelity. A number of new and exhilarating specialties are introduced.

The locale of the play is in America, and the action is both spirited and refreshing. The song hits comprise everything from a simple love ballad to a football and cowboy song.

* * *

Hopkins—Vaudeville.

The annual visit of the Hopkins Transoceanic Star Specialty has always been considered the big event of the theatrical season by local vaudeville patrons. Therefore the Hopkins management has good reason to expect the week's engagement of the Trans-oceanics, which begins with to-day's matinee and continues for thirteen other performances, to be a banner attraction.

For years this organization has included Louisville in its tour of the principal cities of this and other countries and has never failed to come up to expectations. This season the Trans-oceanics are said to be bigger and better than ever.

While local "vaudevillians" have been given opportunity to see some of the best acts in the varieties, it has remained for this vaudeville company to bring to Louisville for the first time the famous Fadettes, of Boston. It is a musical organization made up entirely of women. There are twenty-three of the fair sex in this famous orchestra, and Caroline Nichols, who first conceived the idea of organizing a band of this kind, is still the conductor.

Everything in music from an imitation of a German band to the beautiful and classic selections of Schubert and other famous composers is included in their offering. The Fadettes are attired in white, and most of the young women are credited with possessing good looks.

It has been a long time since Hopkins has had a female acrobatic act. An extra good one is promised in the Three Herzog-Cameras Sisters. They are products of the German stage and perform some of the most sensational and daring feats. "The Ladies' Tailor" will serve as a vehicle to introduce Miss Norton and Paul Nicholson to local theatergoers. Both are known as rattling good entertainers.

Lucy and Lucier return with their comic offering, "The Fool's Errand." It is a sure cure for the blues and seems to have been written mainly for laugh-producing purposes. Allan Shaw, with a coin and card-manipulating specialty, is expected to prove one of the features of the bill. He performs some wonderful tricks. Sharp Brothers are comedians, singers and dancers. They make up in burnt cork and are in a class by themselves when it comes to whirlwind dancing.

There will be an added attraction on the bill in the appearance of Charles Reinhart, a Louisville boy. Reinhart will introduce some of the newest and most popular songs to the accompaniment of illustrated pictures. This engagement marks Reinhart's re-entry into vaudeville after a long and successful tour with Primrose's Minstrels, by whom he was featured for his excellent ballad singing. The new Trans-oceanic pictures to be shown by the kinodrome, are said to be up to the high standard of the rest of the show.

* * *

"A Woman of Fire"—Avenue.

The story of Harry Woodruff and his wife Bessie, which forms the background of the big scenic melodrama "A Woman of Fire" coming to the Avenue next week is said to be one of the most thrilling ever presented. The story itself is said to be full of human heart interest, as the love story of an honest man is and the trials and tribulations they are forced to endure while winning their way to the goal of happiness, are the kind that arouse and hold the sympathy of every man who understands a story of life in a big city. The production which P. H. Sullivan has given his exceedingly interesting drama is said to be ample. One of the most sensational scenes in the play shows a fight for life under the water.

The adventuress and paramour had abducted Bessie, and placed her in a submarine boat, carrying her down beneath the sea. The hero follows in another boat and under the water follows a contest for supremacy. Harry finally sends a torpedo clashing into the side of the villain's boat and manages to escape with the girl. This is only one of the many stirring scenes to be witnessed in this play. Others are Sing Sing Prison, the opium den of Pell street, an East Side pawn shop and the East River by night. Throughout the play, numerous comical situations develop and a number of pleasing specialties have been interpolated.

* * *

Theatrical News.

The following attractions will be offered at Macauley's next week: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights the famous tragedienne Nance O'Neil will be seen in Sardou's great play, "The Sorceress." Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday matinee Fritzie Scheff will appear in her great operatic success, "Mlle. Modiste."

WEATHER DISCOURAGES PAYING OF CITY TAXES.

Only $260,000 Paid In For Week—Big Property Owners Lay Behind—Administration Needs Money.

Due to the bad weather, only $260,000 in taxes were paid Thomas Shelley, Tax Receiver, during the week which ended yesterday at noon. He had expected the collections to amount to about $800,000, four times the amount that was actually paid in.

This week likely will be a busy one in the Tax Receiver's office, as it is believed that the banks and trust companies will remit their taxes. As yet only the small taxpayers have remitted to the Tax Receiver. The city at present is in need of money, and on that account it is the hope of the Tax Receiver and all the city officials that the big taxpayers will settle as soon as possible. Until they do, the city will have to continue paying interest on its borrowed obligations.

DOLL CARNIVAL PROVES ALTOGETHER SUCCESSFUL.

Coliseum Rink Management Decides Public Is Tired of Roller Polo—Flood Benefit Tuesday.

A tremendous crowd of children attended the Doll Carnival at the Coliseum rink yesterday morning, and brought over 200 dolls to compete in the contest. The first prize went to Miss Susan Jones for having the largest doll on exhibition. The second prize was awarded to Miss Frances Gretchel for the handsomest doll, and the third prize to Master Warren Overlake for the ugliest doll.

The Coliseum rink has made a thorough test of the interest in the game of roller polo and has found that the public has tired of the game. Roller polo was introduced in Louisville at the Coliseum rink, and regular games have been played every Monday night. On account of the decreasing interest in the game, however, it has been decided to abandon it. The Manual School and Patterson-Davenport School heats of the interscholastic championship game will be skated Monday and Tuesday nights, and the final heat Friday night.

A benefit performance will be given Tuesday afternoon and all the proceeds devoted to the flood sufferers. The remainder of the week will be devoid to skating, Merrick's concert band furnishing the music afternoon and evening.

NEW LAW A BAR.

BURIAL COMPANIES WILL STAY OUT OF KENTUCKY.

Attorney General's Construction of Act Practically Prohibits Business.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Under a construction placed by Attorney General Hays upon the provisions of the act of the last Assembly session proposing to regulate burial associations, corporations and companies doing business in Kentucky, it is probable that but few such companies will engage in the busines in this State. It is the belief of State Insurance Commissioner Prewitt that they cannot comply with the requirements of the new statute, as construed by the Attorney General.

The new law provides that when such a company desires to come into Kentucky and files its articles with the Commissioner of Insurance, the papers shall be referred to the Attorney General for his inspection, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not they have complied with the statute. To this end Commissioner Prewitt recently sent to the Department of Attorney General requests of the Cincinnati Burial Association and the Paducah Burial Association to be authorized to solicit business in the State of Kentucky. This necessitated a construction of the new statute by the Attorney General and he has given it to the commissioner.

Section 2 of the act, which is Chapter 142, of the session acts of 1906, provides that "said corporations, associations and societies shall deposit with the Treasurer of this Commonwealth double the amount of the maximum certificates issued by such corporations, associations and societies." The commissioner held the opinion that the General Assembly intended the word "certificates" as used in the above quotation from the statute to be "certificate" so as to require only a deposit of the maximum certificate or the largest certificate which the company could issue under its articles of incorporation.

The Attorney General, however, construes the language of the new law to mean the requiring of a deposit of the maximum of each certificate. He says that he recalls that the purpose of many members of the last Assembly in voting to enact such a law was in order to prevent, if possible, such associations and companies from coming into Kentucky. As the new statute upon the subject of such associations requires approval of them by the Attorney General they must comply with the laws as he construes it or take the matter in a test case to the courts for their construction of the law.

REVIVAL MEETINGS BEGIN AT TRINITY ON THURSDAY.

Will Be Conducted By the Rev. Dr. George F. Oliver, of Covington—Well-Known Evangelist.

Thursday will be the opening day for a series of revival meetings to be held at the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, Third avenue, between Walnut and Chestnut streets, conducted by the Rev. Dr. George F. Oliver, of Covington. A week of preparatory services has been held at the church.

The Rev. Dr. Oliver has been the pastor of the Union Methodist Episcopal church in Covington for the past two

THE REV. DR. GEORGE F. OLIVER, Union M. E. church, Covington.

years, and previous to that was engaged in evangelistic work in all parts of the country, being in great demand for conventions, camps and revival meetings. Dr. Oliver will arrive in Louisville Thursday afternoon, and will begin his work at the evening service at 7:45 o'clock Thursday night. He is coming to Trinity church at the earnest request of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Horace G. Ogden, who had made repeated attempts to get him.

JURY IN MURDER CASE UNABLE TO AGREE.

Covington, Ky., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The jury in the case of John Sanders, charged with complicity in the murder of his wife, Lula Sanders, whose throat was cut on an excursion train last summer, near Ludlow, reported to Judge Shaw this afternoon that it could not agree, and was discharged. Ida Miller, also implicated in the crime, was convicted several months ago, and is now serving a term in the penitentiary.

PENSION REFUSED BY "STONEWALL'S" WIDOW.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 26.—The Senate of North Carolina received a letter from Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson declining to accept a pension of $100 a month, provided under a resolution introduced a few days ago.

"I most welcomingly appreciate this patriotic and loyal tribute to the name of my hero husband," she says, "but I do not feel that I would be justified in accepting it. I am informed that the laws of North Carolina limit all pensions to those who have not $500 of personal property, and as I do not come under this law I respectfully request that the bill be withdrawn."

Mrs. Jackson suggests that the proposed pension in her behalf be appropriated for the relief of destitue widows of Confederate veterans.

As it was the desire of Mrs. Jackson the bill calling for the pension was withdrawn from the calendar.

John D. Jumps Price of Oil.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 26.—The Standard Oil Company to-day announced an advance of a quarter of a cent per gallon on all grades of refined oil, naphtha and gasoline in barrels. It is understood that the advance is made owing to the higher price of barrels.

The new quotations issued by the Standard to-day are as follows: Ohio State test 9¼c; Water White Ohio State test, 9¾c; Headlight, 175 test, 10¼c; Eocene, 10¾c; varnish makers' and painters' naphtha, 14¼c; deodorized red crown gasoline, 15¼c; 86 degrees gasoline, 23¾c.

AMBASSADOR MEYER DECORATED BY CZAR.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 26.—Ambassador Meyer was received by Emperor Nicholas in special audience this afternoon and presented his letters of recall. Secretary Bliss has assumed the direction of the American Embassy as Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

At the conclusion of the audience, which lasted half an hour and was marked by great cordiality, Mr. Meyer's services as Ambassador having terminated with the presentation of his letters of recall, the Emperor personally conferred on him the emblem of the Alexander Nevski order.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to the following: M. Cabrera and Mary L. Piper, Peter Curran and Mary L. Smith, Max Dugan and Nelle Mae Griffith, Clarence E. Evans and Nellie L. Combs.

Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Law—Serial No. 65.

Omega Oil

For Sprains and Bruises

It would hardly be truthful to say Omega Oil *cures* Bruises and Sprains and Strains. Nature herself does most of the curing, but the Oil stops the pain while the bruised place is being cured. The pain is what annoys you, and Omega Oil must be given the credit for fixing you up so you will not suffer. Omega Oil soothes, softens and comforts any pain you apply it to. If the pain is not too great, the Oil is to be well rubbed in. This sets up a good circulation of the blood, and the result is always beneficial. Besides rubbing, some of the Oil should be bound around the ailing part. Three sizes: 10c., 25c., 50c.

Omega Oil is also good for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat and Cold in Chest.
Free sample Omega Oil Soap in every bottle of Omega Oil. 378

You never had a better chance to make a cheap trip to Texas, than now

Both one way and round trip tickets are selling for only a fraction of what they usually cost.

You can buy a round-trip ticket from St. Louis, Cairo or Memphis via the Cotton Belt to most any point in Texas for $20.00—or a one-way ticket for about half its usual cost.

To Southeast Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana great reductions have also been made. Here are a few examples:

	From St. Louis		From Cairo		From Memphis	
	One Way	Round Trip	One Way	Round Trip	One Way	Round Trip
Malden - Mo.	$ 5.95	$ 7.95	$ 1.98			
Stuttgart - Ark.	7.30	12.55	6.00	$ 9.25	$ 3.23	$ 5.25
Pine Bluff, Ark.	7.85	13.65	6.15	10.30	4.27	6.30
Shreveport - La.	10.40	18.75	8.95	15.85	6.95	11.85
Tyler - Tex.	11.35	20.00	10.00	17.95	8.20	14.35
Dallas - Tex.	11.60	20.00	10.85	19.65	9.05	16.05
Ft. Worth, Tex.	11.70	20.00	11.30	20.00	9.50	16.75
Waco - Tex.	12.90	20.00	11.95	20.00	10.15	18.25

Other points in proportion. Return limit 30 days with stop-over privileges both going and returning.

You can buy these tickets on the first or third Tuesday of each month for a short time.

A Chance to see the Southwest at Little Cost.

If you are looking for a new location in a growing country where land is cheap and fertile, where the climate is mild and healthful, where you can pay for a big farm in a year or two and live comfortably while you are doing it, you should investigate the country along the Cotton Belt Route.

Tell us where you want to go and we will plan the trip for you, tell you the cost of a ticket from your home town, and save you unnecessary expense looking around.

You will want to know something about the country before you start. Let me send you the handsome, illustrated books we have for free distribution. They will interest you.

COTTON BELT ROUTE

L. C. BARRY, Traveling Passenger Agent, 82 Todd Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

L&N LOW HOMESEEKERS and COLONIST RATES

To Points South and Southwest

HOMESEEKERS RATE	COLONIST	HOMESEEKERS RATE	COLONIST
$30.30 Oklahoma City, Okla	$16.40	$38.50 El Paso, Texas.	$26.35
31.10 El Reno, Okla.	16.80	32.00 Fort Worth, Texas.	17.15
32.00 Lawton, Okla	17.75	32.00 San Antonio, Texas.	19.90
30.30 Shawnee, Okla	16.00	32.00 Waco, Texas.	17.80
26.75 Tulsa, I. T.	14.65	21.00 New Orleans, La.	11.50
26.75 Muskogee, I. T.	14.65	19.75 Mobile, Ala.	10.90
32.00 Amarillo, Texas.	19.55	19.75 Pensacola, Fla.	10.90
32.00 Corpus Christi, Tex.	21.20	16.63 Montgomery, Ala.	9.35
32.00 Dallas, Texas.	16.70	Memphis, Tenn.	8.20

DATES OF SALE

February 5 and 19, 1907

These tickets are on sale also to many other points in the South and Southwest. The Colonist tickets are one way only and are second class. Homeseekers tickets are first-class and are good returning, thirty days from date of sale. For further information call on or address

City Ticket Office, S. W. Cor. Fourth and Main Sts.
PHONES 258

LADIES' COATS
At Less Than Half Price

Entire stock of Ladies' Coats to be closed out for less than half Manufacturers' cost, not a single garment excepted, all included in this GREAT SALE.

$10.00 Ladies' Coats at $4.95.

One lot of beautiful Separate Coats, in hip length, semi and tight-fitting; also new pony effects; also silk lined; trimmed and plain tailored styles; light and medium weights; sold all season at $10; Coat Sale price.... $4.95

$15.00 Ladies' Coats at $5.95.

Ladies' very fine quality Coats; tailor made, of fine cloth and fancy mixtures; velvet trimmed collars and cuffs; black and colors; also plaids; very stylish; sold all season at $15.00; Monday Coat Sale at $5.95

$25.00 Fine Coats at $9.75.

Very finest quality Ladies' Coats in fine broadcloth, kersey, fancy mixtures and plaids; beautifully tailored and trimmed effects; all colors; sold regularly at $25.00; special Monday Coat Sale $9.75

Skirts, $8.00 Ones for $3.75.

A special lot of fine Skirts, made of fine all-wool materials; plaids and mixtures; plaited, flare and circular styles; real value $8.00; special Monday price $3.75

First Showing of New Spring Suits

SWELL STYLES $14.75

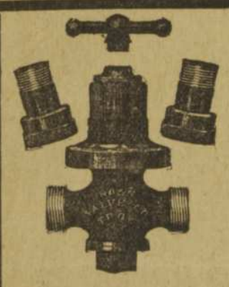
We just received our first shipment of new Spring Suits. They are beautiful styles, made of fancy mixtures and fine plaids, in the new Eton and pony coat models; box and side plaited skirts. These elegantly tailored Suits are regular $20 values; merely as an introductory price we offer them Monday at..... $14.75

SPECIAL PRICE $14.75

All Furs Half Price.

Lorch & Levi Co. 318 FOURTH AVE

All Furs Half Price.



WARNING TO WATER CONSUMERS.

DO IT NOW! DON'T WAIT!

Protect Your Water Pipes and Fixtures By Using

The Ross Pressure Regulator

Place Your Order Now So as to Avoid Delay.
For Sale By Your Plumber.

THE AHRENS & OTT MFG. CO., SOLE DISTRIBUTERS.

We are the largest manufacturers of regulating valves in the world. Every regulator tried, tested and guaranteed. Our valves have been in use since 1872.

ROSS VALVE CO. Oakwood Avenue, Troy, N. Y., U. S. A. 210 Louisville Trust Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

TRUE BILLS

Returned Against Dr. Murphy and Horace Lampton.

GRAND JURY ACCUSES THEM OF KATIE BRYANT'S MURDER.

MAN ALLEGED TO BE ACCESSORY BEFORE THE FACT.

HIS WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN.

After deliberating an hour and a half the grand jury yesterday returned indictments against Dr. Sarah A. Murphy and Horace Lampton, charging them respectively with murder and accessory before the fact to the murder of Catherine L. Bryant. Lampton is a real estate man of Dayton, O., and the police have as yet been unable to locate him. It is believed by the authorities that some relative or friend has warned him of the proceedings against him and he has left for parts unknown.

The indictment against Dr. Murphy is divided into four counts. The first count accuses her of attempting a criminal operation upon Katie Bryant by the use of some instrument, an accurate description of which is unknown to the grand jurors.

The second count charges her with causing the death of the Bryant girl by an injection of poisonous, dangerous and abortive drugs into her person, while the third accuses her of causing the girl's death by administering to her poisonous, dangerous and abortive drugs so that she took them into her stomach.

The fourth count alleges that she did all three of these acts and thus caused the Bryant girl's death.

The indictment against Lampton is also composed of four counts, each setting up the same allegations as those of the Murphy indictment. Lampton is charged with having brought about the girl's death by "procuring, counseling, commanding, "inducing, moving and hiring" Dr. Sarah Murphy to do these criminal acts. He is said to have secured Dr. Murphy's services while he was in Jefferson county, but that he was absent from the county at the time the abortion is alleged to have been performed.

* * *

Attorney Offers Demurrer.

Aaron Kohn, of counsel for Dr. Murphy, was in the court room at the time the indictments were brought in. He immediately read them both very carefully and thereupon offered to enter a demurrer to the one against Dr. Murphy. Judge Pryor, however, refused to entertain any motion on the subject until the defendant was in court. The cases were set down on the appearance docket for Monday, when Dr. Murphy will be arraigned and a bench warrant issued for Lampton if he has not been apprehended by that time.

Both indictments were drawn under the common law as there is no specific statute in Kentucky against the commission of abortion or its attempt. The courts, however, have so repeatedly held it murder where the life of the woman is destroyed that no special law is necessary. Where the woman lives, it is merely a misdemeanor. The indictments which were drawn by Loraine Mix, Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney, are elaborate in their terms and follow rigidly the language of the Court of Appeals in passing on previous cases.

So far as the police know, Lampton was last seen in Louisville on New Year's day, three days before the girl went to Dr. Murphy's home. It has been suggested that if he is arrested he will be allowed immunity by turning State's evidence. However, the Commonwealth does not pledge itself to this course.

* * *

Police Uncommunicative.

Col. Gunther, Chief of Police, yesterday afternoon refused to state whether he knew the whereabouts of Horace Lampton, who has been implicated in the alleged murder of Katie Bryant, and who has been indicted as an accessory. He said:

"I know that we will do all we can to locate that man and place him under arrest. It stands to reason that after we secured evidence on which he was indicted we will not stop there, but will do everything in our power to place him under arrest."

Chief Gunther avoided answering whether or not he knew the exact whereabouts of Lampton, but from his conversation intimated very strongly that the man could be located with but little trouble and also said that with Lampton under arrest it would only make the conviction of Dr. Sarah Murphy for the alleged murder of Katie Bryant all the more certain.

"All I have to say is that we will do our best to get that man," said the chief.

LENTEN SERVICES

BY ST. ANDREW'S BROTHERHOOD FOR BUSINESS MEN.

Prominent Clergymen To Address Meetings At Exchange Hall, Board of Trade.

The Louisville Board of Trade has granted the St. Andrew's Brotherhood the use of its Exchange Hall to be used every day from 12 o'clock noon to 12:30 o'clock, when it is proposed to hold a half-hour religious service for men, beginning on February 14 and concluding March 23. The Brotherhood has held this noonday service, as it is called, on Main street each year during the Lenten season for several years, generally in some vacant storeroom. Last year was the most successful ever experienced and no doubt much valuable, lasting influence for good was exerted.

The list of speakers for 1907 is probably the strongest ever presented and the services are sure to attract large crowds of men at the noon hour.

The speakers will be:

February 14, 15 and 16—Bishop Charles E. Woodcock.

Week Beginning February 18—The Rev. John Mockridge, Detroit.

Week Beginning February 25—The Rev. Alexander Vance, Pittsburg.

Week Beginning March 4—The Rev. David C. Wright, Paducah.

Week Beginning March 11—The Rev. S. S. Marquis, Detroit.

Week Beginning March 18—Bishop Woodcock.

AT MASS-MEETING

Citizens Will Consider Relief of Flood Sufferers.

BOARD OF TRADE AND COMMERCIAL CLUB JOIN IN CALL.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY CITY HAS BECOME EXHAUSTED.

ATTENDANCE OF ALL URGED.

The Louisville Board of Trade and the Louisville Commercial Club have jointly issued a call for a mass-meeting at noon Tuesday in Exchange Hall at the Board of Trade building for the purpose of devising means for raising funds for the benefit of the local flood sufferers. All citizens who are interested in the welfare of the city and its people are urged to attend this meeting which was called at the suggestion of Owen Tyler, acting Mayor of the city. Plans and the best means of affording assistance to those who have been deprived of their homes will be discussed.

The object in holding the meeting is to perfect some defined plan of helping those who are actually in need. It has been suggested that often where coal or funds are distributed by a person who sits in an office and is called on by individuals for assistance or by friends who request aid, that he is imposed upon and the real ones in need are shut out. At this meeting committees will be appointed for raising funds and other means of assistance and probably committees will be appointed through which the contributions will be distributed. Men who are acquainted with the situation will likely have charge of the distribution.

Not only the members of both organizations under whose auspices the meeting has been called, are urged to attend the meeting, but all citizens who desire to assist in the relief of those who have lost by the flood are urged to be present. The joint address to the people follows:

To the Citizens of Louisville: Acting upon a suggestion made to them by his Honor, Owen Tyler, the acting Mayor of Louisville, the president of the Louisville Board of Trade and the first vice president of the Louisville Commercial Club hereby unite in a call for a citizens' mass-meeting at Exchange Hall, Board of Trade, Tuesday, January 29, at 12 o'clock noon, to devise ways and means to give proper relief to the sufferers in this community from the recent flood.

It has been pointed out by the Mayor that 10,000 bushels of coal, appropriated by the General Council to help meet the wants of those who have suffered from the high water, is already exhausted, and that the $5,000 appropriated by the Council is now being used to provide food and shelter for those in actual want, and that from the applications to the various relief stations this amount will soon be expended. It is further shown by the Mayor that when the flood subsides the work of putting in order the homes which have been damaged or wrecked by the flood will be a tremendous one and that it will make a heavy call on the generosity and self-sacrifice of every citizen.

It is proposed that at the citizens' mass-meeting, to be held on next Tuesday at noon, committees be appointed to undertake the work of rehabilitation, and that subscription lists be started, so that individual citizens may have the opportunity to give practical expression to their sympathy for the less fortunate of their citizens who are in danger of being without food, homes or shelter.

Louisville has never failed to respond to the call for help from sufferers, no matter what the shape of the calamity that has overtaken them, and no matter whether the beneficiaries of Louisville's citizens are residents of this community or other communities. We feel, therefore, that this call for a citizens' mass-meeting will be responded to by a large attendance and that a subscription list commensurate with the needs of the hour will be forthcoming. We urge upon all members of both of our organizations to attend this meeting and bring other citizens with them. Respectfully,

W. W. HITE,
President Louisville Board of Trade.
S. B. LYND,
First Vice President Louisville Commercial Club.

* * *

Owen Tyler Contributes.

Inclosed in his letter to the president of the Board of Trade, Acting Mayor Tyler sent his personal check for $100, the money to be used in aiding flood sufferers. Acting Mayor Tyler, who has made numerous trips through the flooded districts of the city since and before people were driven from their homes, has discovered much suffering, especially since the severe cold weather began. He is leaving nothing undone that may relieve conditions as they exist among those in the most dire distress, and yesterday saw to it that all the needy, so far as he knew, were provided with fuel and food. He has also made arrangements for supplying blankets, wherever they may be needed.

JUDGE MACK WILL DELIVER ADDRESS

FAMOUS CHICAGO SPEAKER COMING ON FEBRUARY 10.

LEADER IN MOVEMENT TO SAVE THE CHILDREN.

FIRST VISIT TO LOUISVILLE.

Judge Julian W. Mack, of Chicago, will deliver an address on Sunday afternoon, February 10, at the Masonic Theater. The lecture will be a discussion of the Juvenile Court and what it stands for, and will be free to the public. Announcement of the coming of Judge Mack was made for the first time last evening, and complete details for the meeting have not been arranged, but it promises to be one of the most interesting occasions of the kind in the history of local sociological work.

Judge Mack presides over the Juvenile Court in Chicago, and is probably the foremost man in the United States in movements connected with child-saving and child education. More children are brought before him than before any other Judge in the country. During the past year he disposed of over 7,000 cases in which the welfare of a minor was at issue.

Since the inauguration of a Juvenile Court in Louisville the movement has attracted great and sympathetic interest on the part of the local public. By many it is believed that the ideal solution is rapidly being found for the great problems connected with American children, and especially with those who have not infrequently claimed the attention of the authorities in the larger cities. While by no means the first State to provide for such courts, Kentucky is well up in the list of Commonwealths now seriously taking up this important problem, and the champions of the Louisville Juvenile Court are loud in their praises of the good work so far accomplished.

Judge Mack is described as one of the most interesting talkers before the public. He has for many years been identified with philanthropic work in Chicago, and he is a former president of the National Association of Jewish Charities. His exposition of his subject matter is certain to be both interesting and instructive, it is asserted by those who are arranging for the meeting, and it is expected that the capacity of the theater will be taxed on the occasion of his visit. He has on numerous occasions visited different cities for the purpose of delivering an address similar to the one that will be heard here, but this is the first opportunity he has had to include Louisville in his itinerary.

REVIVAL IMPROBABLE

ATTEMPTS TO RESUSCITATE SATELLITES OF MERCURY FUTILE.

Saturn Almost Ready To Give Up His Efforts—Former Members Now Much Too Busy.

Efforts on the part of some of the leading members of the old organization known as the Satellites of Mercury to revive the order that made Louisville famous in the '80s for the fall exhibitions and brilliant spectacles have proved futile. During Homecoming week last June when some of the old members of the Satellites of Mercury gave a night display it was suggested that the order be revived. Saturn of the old organization was also imbued with the spirit of revival of the once famous order and sent out notices to the old members to that effect. Responses were few. Notices were sent out the second time and still the responses were of the most discouraging nature.

Saturn said yesterday that it would take at least 100 of the old members to revive the order again and that there should be at least 200 members. Many of the men who were among the Satellites, which disbanded fifteen years ago, now have grown sons and do not feel that they can give the time to the work of the order. Some of the responses were to the effect that they had sons in colleges and were they at home probably they would be delighted to join in the revival of the brilliant organization.

The Satellites of Mercury was a secret organization, the identity of the members being always kept a secret. Saturn said yesterday that he was sorry to have to let the matter drop, but he could see no other recourse.

Dies After Long Illness.

Mt. Washington, Ky., Jan. 26.—Thomas Rouse, a prominent and wealthy man, died at the home of his son, Herman Rouse, after a lingering illness of Bright's disease. Mr. Rouse was sixty-four years old. The following children survive him: Mrs. Thomas Tichner, of Waterford; Mrs. George Jones and Mr. B. T. Rouse, of Smithville; Mrs. Charles Long, and Mr. Herman Rouse, of Mt. Washington.

CHICAGO AND RETURN $12.60.

Over Pennsylvania line from Louisville every day on and after February 1. Return limit thirty days.

OTHER STATES TAKING PART

Will Have Buildings At the Jamestown Exposition.

Kentucky Commission Still Working For Funds.

Member Points Out Why State Should Participate.

GOVERNMENT'S BIG SHARE.

"Many Kentuckians scarcely appreciate the magnitude that will be assumed by the tercentennnial to be held in Norfolk, Va., this year and to be known as the Jamestown Exposition," said a member of the Kentucky Commission yesterday afternoon. "The big world's fair is almost upon us and yet our State has not a sufficient fund in sight to make an adequate representation at the exposition for this Commonwealth. It will be several days before we can announce the result of the campaign, which has been waged during this week for the purpose of securing funds.

"During the Kentucky-Jamestown Week canvass it has been our purpose to impress the citizens of this State with the fact that it would be truly embarrassing to our people to attend the exposition and there find no building or exhibit representing the State. Aside from the great commercial feature attending the exploitation of the State's products and resources before the exposition visitors, Kentucky owes it to herself to be represented because of her close kinship with Virginia, in which State the exposition is to be held. Other States, not related to Virginia by such ties of blood as bind this Commonwealth with the Old Dominion, are taking advantage of the opportunity to tell to the world the story of the advantages they possess. It is the history of expositions that they are splendid advertisements for the States participating just as they are good advertising mediums for individual enterprises."

Some interesting information was received yesterday at the Kentucky Commission headquarters in this city from the exposition officials, showing the progress that has been made up to this time in the work at Jamestown. The exact location of the exposition site is a subject that has aroused some debate locally and it is explained that the exposition grounds, covering 400 acres, are on the south side of Hampton Roads and just outside the limits of the city of Norfolk. Jamestown Island, the actual scene of the landing of the first English settlers, is about fifty miles up the Jamestown river from the place where the exposition will be held. The settlement of Jamestown was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt, the ruins of an old church marking the site.

* * *

Action of Other States.

Thirty-two States, including the District of Columbia, have already arranged for buildings or State exhibits at the exposition. In most instances legislative appropriation has been made for the participation of the States. In a few cases, like Kentucky, it has been necessary for the Commonwealth to raise funds for the participation by popular subscription. Virginia has appropriated $300,000 for her participation in the world's fair with a State building and an exhibit. Various counties in Virginia have raised $150,000 in addition to this sum for county buildings and exhibits. The State of New York will erect a magnificent building, patterned after the Library of Congress in Washington, and the sum of $150,000 has been set aside by the New York Legislature for this purpose. Florida and Georgia have both appropriated $50,000 each for participation and a like sum has been raised in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Ohio will have a Buckeye State Industrial Palace at a total cost of not less than $75,000. Maryland appropriated $65,000 for Exposition representation, and Michigan, Missouri and Wisconsin, $60,000 each. The New Jersey Legislature has looked with such favor on that State's participation in the World's Fair that it set aside $75,000 for the purpose. Oregon, Montana, Washington and Idaho will display their products and resources and entertain in a building to be erected jointly and at a cost of $250,000.

* * *

Little Delaware In It.

The smallest appropriation so far recorded is that by the Legislature of Delaware, which has appropriated $10,000 for a building to be used by the citizens of the Blue Hen State. Pennsylvania has reproduced old Liberty Hall as its State building, and will spend $100,000 for this Exposition. California will make an exhibit, and Alabama, Mississippi and Iowa, with probably Indiana and Tennessee, will make appropriations during the sessions of their present Legislatures for the purpose of having buildings and exhibits.

It has been repeatedly stated that the United States Government is taking more interest in this Exposition than in any other World's Fair. Great stress is laid on the naval and military maneuvers which will be held during the Exposition period. The naval rendezvous will be the greatest in history. The leading Powers of the world have been invited to send representative warships and troops to the rendezvous and to the military maneuvers. Many of them have already accepted.

In addition the Government has appropriated $200,000 for buildings for Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The sum of $250,000 will be spent in Government exhibits in connection with the life-saving service and the Bureau of Fisheries. Buildings for the accommodation of United States soldiers and sailors and foreign soldiers and sailors have been erected at a cost of $125,000. The two grand piers which are now being built by the Government at Hampton Roads immediately in front of the main court of the Exposition grounds will cost $400,000.

* * *

Government's Part.

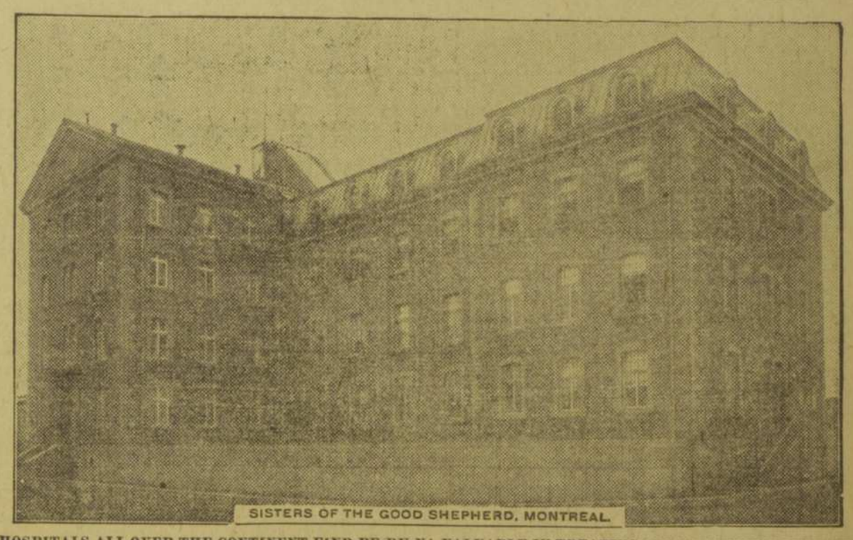
One of the features of the Government's participation will be a reproduction of the battle of the Monitor and the Merrimac in Hampton Roads. The Government will also erect a landing pier at Jamestown Island, and has spent a considerable sum in the improvement of the island. It has appropriated $100,000 for a negro building and exhibit. Large sums have been set aside for official entertainments for foreign, military and naval officials during the Exposition period.

The Jamestown Exposition has three miles of water front, two and a half miles on Hampton Roads and one-half mile on Boush creek. The Exposition's military drill plain contains thirty acres. A canoe trail two miles long and twelve feet wide runs from Boush creek through the most interesting part of the Exposition grounds to the place where the stream empties into Hampton Roads. There is a mile of fine beach along the Exposition grounds. Nearly all of the State buildings are near the water front and in plain view of the scene of the great naval display. The Exposition will be known as the Colonial City because of the style of architecture of the buildings. The Exposition force will be the Powhatan Guards, 175 strong, commanded by a United States marine officer. President Roosevelt will preside at the opening exercises of the Exposition at the hour of noon, April 26, 1907.

PROMINENT HOSPITALS SAY

PE-RU-NA IS EFFICIENT

IN RELIEVING ALL CATARRHAL DISEASES.



SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, MONTREAL.

HOSPITALS ALL OVER THE CONTINENT FIND PE-RU-NA VALUABLE IN TREATING ALL CATARRHAL DISEASES

CATARRH of the respiratory organs is a common ailment in Canada for at least two-thirds of the year.

This condition is no doubt caused by the long, severe winters experienced in this part of the continent.

Therefore, when Peruna was discovered by Canadian people to be a reliable remedy for these catarrhal diseases it at once became a popular medicine, not only among individuals and in families, but in the great hospitals, where it was used as a preventive and relief in hundreds of cases.

These institutions do not hesitate to give their indorsement of the remedy which has been so helpful in the treatment of their poor and sick.

Among these institutions is that of the Sisters of Good Shepherd, who gave the following indorsement:

The Peruna Company,
Columbus, Ohio:

Having used Peruna for the past few months, for our sick and poor, we are happy to say that it has given us great satisfaction.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd.
August 20, 1903. Montreal.

After a continued use of the remedy this institution has found no reason to change its good opinion of the remedy and expresses its satisfaction in the following terms:

Montreal, Nov. 7, 1903.

We found Peruna a relief in several cases.

We can say it is a good tonic and we are very thankful.

Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

When catarrh once fastens itself upon the system it becomes an obstinate disease to eradicate.

A systemic remedy—one that reaches every internal organ of the body—is an absolute necessity.

Peruna is just such a remedy. It searches out the cause of the disease, healing and strengthening the mucous membranes, and thus giving Nature an opportunity to perform her part of the restorative process.

One of the many hospitals which have found Peruna of value in treating old and obstinate cases of catarrh is the Hospital St. John, who write as follows:

"We are happy to tell you that your Peruna has given us satisfaction. Three patients have tried it, one 68 years old, Renoul Dupuis, afflicted with catarrh, is much relieved, more than he has been for a number of years.

"A young girl, 15 years old, had an obstinate cough, which half a bottle of Peruna caused to disappear.

"As to myself, two bottles have convinced me that Peruna is magnificent as a tonic.

"Before the treatment I could not walk for a quarter of an hour without experiencing much fatigue. Now I can walk a mile easily.

"Through these three cases we desire to make known to the public the efficiency of your remedy."

Hospital St. John, of St. Johns, Province of Quebec.

A later letter received from the same institution reads as follows:

"Three weeks ago I wrote to tell you how satisfactory we found Peruna. We recommend it highly for colds, coughs, catarrh and neuralgia.

"I have used it myself as a tonic with the best results, taken as directed, half a teaspoonful every half hour."

Mrs. Etta Booker, Dundurn, Sask., N. W. T., Canada, writes:

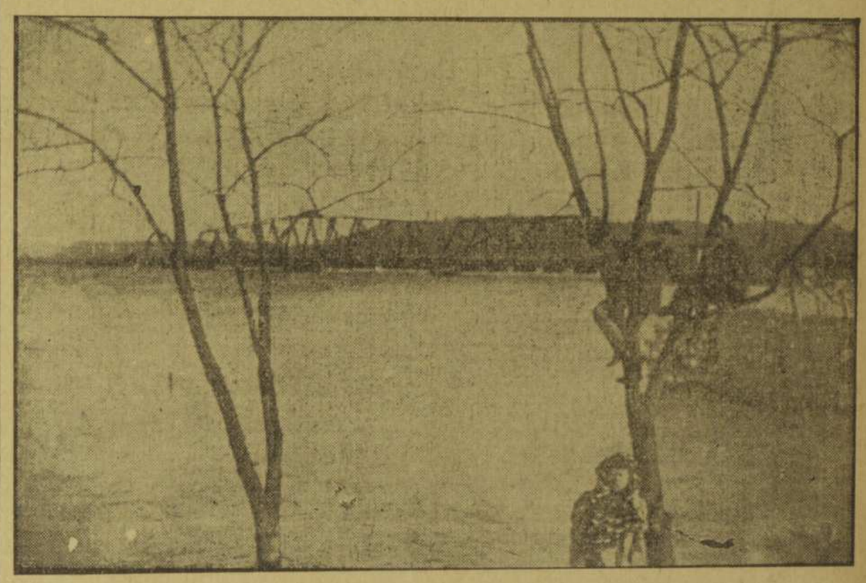
"I suffered with pelvic catarrh until I wrote to Dr. Hartman, and after taking treatment as he advised, I can say I am now cured of this most trying affliction, for which I am truly thankful. I think Peruna the best medicine for catarrh. I never felt better in my life than I do at present."

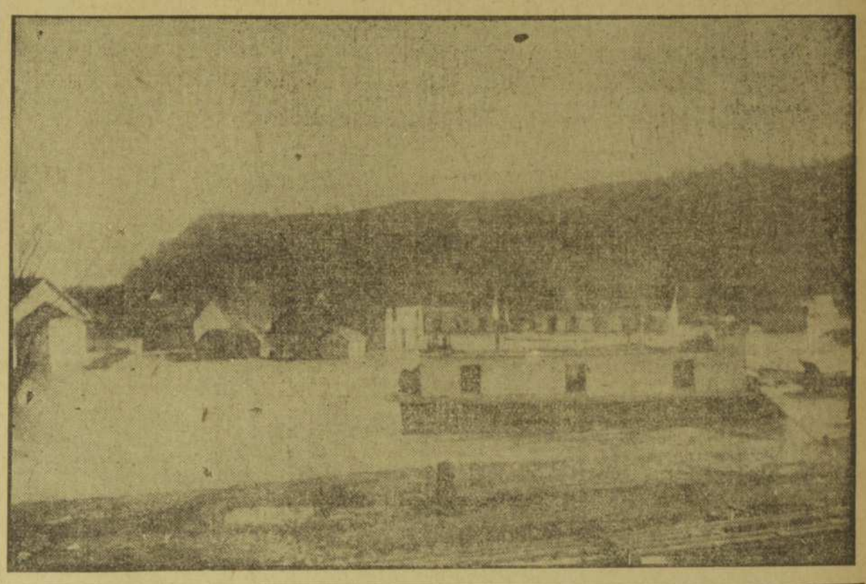
Peruna not only promptly relieves coughs and colds in their first stages, but is equally prompt and efficient for catarrhal diseases in the chronic stage.

Of course, it is only reasonable to suppose that a great deal less medicine will be necessary to cure a slight attack of catarrh than would be required to relieve the ailment after it had been allowed to become chronic.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1907.

TWO VIEWS OF THE FLOOD AT WEST POINT, KY.





NEW BOOKS RECEIVED AT LOUISVILLE LIBRARY.

William F. Yust, librarian of the Louisville Free Public Library, has given out the report of books received during the week past as follows:

Philosophy: Major—First Steps in Mental Growth. Muensterberg—Science and Idealism.

Religion: Beecher—Life of Christ. Maitland—Reformation in England.

Sociology: Abbott—History and Description of Roman Political Institutions. Bullock—Selected Readings in Public Finance. Dole—Spirit of Democracy. Gilbert—School and Its Life; a brief discussion of the principles of school management and organization. Laughlin—Industrial America. Leacock—Elements of Political Science. Rogers—Six Centuries of Work and Wages. The History of English Labor. Stickney—Organized Democracy. Work—What's So and What Isn't.

Science: Faraday—Course of Six Lectures on the Chemical History of a Candle.

Useful Arts: Cary—Books and My Food; original recipes with literary quotations for every day in the year. Curtis—Nature and Health. Freeman—On the Safeguarding of Life in Theaters.

Literature: Marble—Nature Pictures by American Poets.

History: Mahaffy—Problems in Greek History.

Biography: Byron—With Byron in Italy. La Villeniere—Memoirs of the Count de Cartrie. Oberholtzer—Robert Morris, Patriot and Financier.

Fiction: Bonner—Rich Men's Children. Cooke—Hilt to Hilt. Freeman—By the Light of the Soul. Gordon—Doctor. Knowles—St. Cuthberts. Locke—The Beloved Vagabond. Sedgwick—Shadow of Life. Stevenson—Affairs of State. Stranik—Shadow of the House. Stuart—Casa Grande.

Books for Reference: Bardsley—Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames, with special American instances. Exporters' Encyclopedia.

Books in the Children's Room: Becke—Adventures of a Supercargo. Kaler—Light Keepers; a story of the United States lighthouse service. O'Higgins—Smoke-eaters. Parrish—Sword of the Old Frontier. Schmidt—Nibelungs tr. by Upton. Schupp—William of Orange. Successful Teachings. Trybom—Correlated Hand-work; a hand-book for teachers, book 1.

Physician Found Dead.

Paris, Ky., Jan. 26.—Dr. R. T. Wood was found dead in bed early this morning by his wife when she went to call him. Dr. Wood had suffered with asthma for some months and had but lately returned from a trip South. He was a member of several fraternal orders.

Planing Mill Bankrupt.

Owensboro, Ky., Jan. 26.—The Tenth-street Planing Mill Company filed a petition in bankruptcy here to-day. The schedule shows $8,000 indebtedness and $2,500 assets

Courier-Journal.

—Published—
DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

Office, cor. Fourth Ave. and Green st.

A Consolidation of
THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 24, 1830.

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.
Louisville, Ky., 1843.

MORNING COURIER.
Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1844.

First issued as the Courier-Journal November 8, 1868.

Rates.

Daily edition, one year $5 00
Daily and Sunday edition, one year. 8 00
Daily and Sunday, one month..... 75
Weekly edition, one year..... 1 00

To City Subscribers.

Daily, delivered ..... 10c per week
Daily and Sunday, delivered, 15c per week
Daily and Sunday, delivered, 1 month, 65c

Postage.

Entered at the Louisville Post-office as second-class matter.
10, 12 and 14 pages.....1 cent
16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 pages.....2 cents
28, 32, 40 and 48 pages.....3 cents
Sunday edition, with magazine..4 cents

Telephone Numbers.

Cumberland—Main 276.
Ask for the department you desire.
Home—121, 240, 276, 1340.
Ask for the department you desire.

Communications.

All communications should be addressed to the Courier-Journal and not to individuals. If writers who submit MSS. for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps. The editors are glad to examine MSS., but return postage must be included.

SUNDAY.....JAN. 27, 1907

Persons mailing the Sunday Courier-Journal must put on the envelope a four-cent stamp to secure its transmission by mail.

Women Opposed To Suffrage.

Illinois has an association opposed to the suffrage of woman, of which Mrs. Caroline F. Corbin is president and Miss J. C. Fairfield secretary-treasurer. It sends out a number of leaflets to the press, dealing with matters, some of which are not new, but which have not attracted a great deal of public attention. Among the documents are letters from the president of the association to the Committee on Municipal Elections of the Chicago Charter convention.

Mrs. Corbin calls attention to the fact that the negis of free speech is invoked by the opponents of her views. She says there is no monopoly of free speech, and that she claims it in the interest of womanhood, of the silent women at the fireside who are the presiding spirits of the home. There are no legitimate privileges of free speech, she says, that are not theirs. And it must be owned that she treats the woman suffrage question with a frankness which must shock some of its advocates.

Mrs. Corbin says that the Social Democratic party has from the first demanded the recognition of woman as a political factor. The emancipation of woman from the laws and customs which make her position in society different from that of man is also demanded. To show this there is a quotation from Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, a woman suffragist, who was a delegate from this country to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance held last year at Copenhagen. Mrs. Harper said the movement was, in many parts of Europe, in the hands of Socialists, not of the moderate type, but those who desire to overthrow existing institutions, including marriage. Of the effect on woman of such a course, Mrs. Corbin says:

"Marriage, as at present constituted, unites her to the father of her children by a legal tie, which cannot be broken except by a legal process, gives her certain vested rights in his property, a legal claim upon his labor for her support and a moral claim upon his love and protection during the years of her maternity and those later years when age incapacitates her for self support. All these recognized and established rights Socialism sweeps away at a blow. Under its sway woman becomes an independent citizen, laboring for her own support precisely as a man does, at the same tasks, for the same pay, bearing the same political responsibilities, amenable in short to all the duties of the outside world, in addition to those which nature places upon her in the bearing of children. Such an arrangement, we believe, would be most unjust and oppressive to women, a high-handed invasion of the rights and immunities secured to them by the customs and traditions of civilization and by the government under which we live. The maternal burdens of woman as a sex were placed upon her by Almighty God, and men either in their social or political capacity have no power to relieve her of them. The devotees of Socialism may, as they propose to do, tear down the walls of the home, destroy all its legal safeguards; they may arm women out into the world, leaving their weaker physical nature defenseless against the selfish instincts and passions which ever control men except as they are influenced and governed by the refining experiences and memories of the home life; they may make that virile strength which nature intended to be the safeguard of woman's virtue, the protection of herself and her babes against rapacity and wrongdoing, of no effect for these purposes; but those sacred functions which the home was created to shelter and protect they can never abrogate. Any economic scheme, therefore, which puts woman upon a militarian equality with man, and makes her his competitor in the market places of the world, to the destruction of her value as a home-maker, which deprives her of that virtue which alone fits her for the inestimably important and holy duties of motherhood, by abrogating marriage and encouraging promiscuous relations between men and women, must expect that this fact will be taken into account in the world's judgment of it."

Various quotations from Socialist writers are given in these leaflets to show that the complete emancipation of woman is intended, including freedom from all legal and moral restraints which conflict with individual liberty. It is therefore contended that a vote for woman suffrage is a qualified vote for the socialistic corruption of womankind and for free license in social and domestic relations. To show what this means, there is, among other things, a quotation from a Socialistic writer that in the social state the community "bears the obligation of maintaining children, and no private capital exists * * * the woman need no longer, out of regard for the children, be chained to one man. The bond between the sexes will be simply a moral one."

The argument, stated simply, seems to be that the movement for the emancipation of woman was set on foot by the Socialists, and is essentially socialistic. There are various grades of Socialism, and some Socialists are silent on the subject of marriage, or even support it, while the more radical wing advocates the complete emancipation of women from all religious or moral restraints. The movement for woman suffrage must take account of its origin, and the length to which its most earnest advocates are willing to go.

This is a very frank position, which will, no doubt, be strenuously combatted by many, but which is certain to attract attention. Woman suffrage is certain to come whenever the women demand it with anything like unanimity, but when it is attacked by women themselves, as leading to a renunciation of true womanhood, the question assumes an aspect of additional gravity.

The Reichstag.

The cable brings the news that the Government won a signal victory in the election to the Reichstag on Friday, but the extent of it is hardly yet evident. The Reichstag has 397 members, and as it is said that there will be a reballoting in something like 175 constituencies, or nearly half of the whole number, it is obvious that the result may be much affected by the supplementary elections in February.

It is apparent, however, that the Socialists, one of the parties most bitterly opposed to the Government policy, have not only failed to increase representation as predicted, but have lost a number of seats. The Center party seems to have nearly held its own, though not quite. This is favorable to the Government, as far as it goes, and gave rise to great jubilation.

For the last Reichstag, the voting of parties and the membership were as follows:

Parties.	Seats.	Votes.
Center party (Catholics)	100	1,875,200
Social Democrats.	79	3,010,800
National Liberals.	51	1,338,600
German Imperial party	22	1,281,900
Conservatives.	83	
Radicals (three factions)	36	915,000
Agrarian Union.	22	475,700
Poles.	16	351,900
Alsace-Lorrainers.	11	115,500
Guelphs.	5	100,500
Danes.	1	14,800
Totals.	397	9,479,700

The last Reichstag was dissolved because it refused to support the colonial policy of Von Buelow. It was supported by the Liberals, the Radicals and the Conservatives. They had all told 140 seats, which was less than a majority. Apparently they have made gains sufficient to insure them a majority, but the size of it will depend largely upon the results of the reballoting.

The Tipping Question.

Renewed agitation of the eternal tipping question has resulted from the statement of Mr. Frederic J. Haskin that $2,000,000 a year is donated by the traveling public to porters upon sleeping cars. The Brooklyn Eagle says:

"Tipping represents human nature as it walks, and, above all, as it eats. The man who does not put a little extra spirit and value into his work for a man who pays extra for it is as rare as earthquakes are. The man who will not pay a little extra when he believes that he is going to profit by it is still rarer."

The Eagle holds that no appeal to the dignity of labor will avail unless the moral indignation of the unions can be aroused by "some sharp practice" to convince them that employers are degrading them by forcing them to coerce their living out of the public.

Persons who are of the tipping class probably have no altruistic motives in protesting against the system upon high moral grounds. They are not so much concerned about the dignity of labor or the welfare of the immortal soul of the laboring man as about their own pocketbooks, yet the practice of tipping employes can hardly be defended as merely representing "human nature as it walks abroad and eats." Granted that the average tipper does not expect the waiter to provide him with a greater quantity or superior quality of food in return for a fee, but merely uses the tip for its original purpose, "to insure promptness," as much cannot be said of the man who tips the jehu because he has used the cab beyond the time limit and does not desire to pay the stable for the extra time. The practice is common where vehicles are hired from concerns employing cabbies upon a wage basis. It is but a step from this to tipping the conductor instead of buying a railroad ticket, and that practice was formerly so general that it was often said that it profited a conductor nothing to be square since he would be given little credit for it. And there is a railroad axiom that "it is never wise to discharge a veteran conductor who is in easy circumstances and employ a young and ambitious one who has his fortune to make out of the company." Improved checking systems rather than improvement in the morals of passengers or conductors has curtailed this form of grafting.

Perhaps a man would be horrified at a revelation from his wife that she had tipped a saleswoman and got three yards of lace for the price of two—horrified at the corrupting of the shop girl and the theft from the merchant. Yet the transaction would be essentially the same as that of tipping the cab driver to make a false report, tipping an usher to obtain a seat after having bought a "walking ticket" or tipping a conductor half the price of the fare for an hour's ride on a train.

The name of charity is used to clothe a multitude of bribes when the tipping system is defended. Tipping represents human nature only in that it is a manifestation of the predatory instinct of tipper and tippee, both of whom hold the law of self-preservation above other laws and will not be balked by scruples when there is presented an opportunity to reap an advantage at the expense of another. Upon practical grounds tipping may be defended. Upon ethical grounds it is indefensible.

Concerning Young Men of To-day.

He being a young man himself, the championship of young men and plea to young men by Sherburn M. Becker, Milwaukee's "boy Mayor," is of peculiar interest and particular value. It is, indeed, no crime to be young, and some of the greatest responsibilities of public and private life to-day are borne, and borne brilliantly, by young men. The country has outgrown the notion that only the old count. The energy, the initiative, the ambition, the adaptability, the new ideas and the fresh viewpoint of the young men have forced upon the country their recognition and elevation to positions of great trust.

Undoubtedly, as Mr. Becker hinted in his speech before the Louisville Board of Trade, there is a class of young men not always to be relied on for great achievements or estimable examples. The class is made up of the sons of the very rich. Of course, there may be cited instances wherein sons of the very rich have accomplished and daily are accomplishing splendid things, but the majority of them, spoiled by extravagance and luxury, indolent, immoral and corrupt, are a curse to the race. Others, who are neither productive nor dissipated, take another course. Getting into their heads some half-baked notions of political economy and acquiring the fantastical belief that they must save the country from the menace of the wealth of which they themselves are the beneficiaries, they declare for the vicious doctrines of socialism. They apparently think that by making matters worse they may make matters better. They would upset the present form of government and accomplish a revolution whereby the State would be everything and the individual nothing; whereby all property rights would be vested in the Government and the individual would be but a struggling atom; whereby legal slavery would be substituted for industrial dependence.

A year ago a number of rich men's sons with visionary and overdrawn ideas went buzzing over the country preaching discontent and revolution. Of late these kid-glove socialists—these busybodies who, reveling in the lap of luxury, pretend to be against all nonproductive users of wealth—have been somewhat less noisy than they were. Their subsidence, if only temporary, is cause for congratulation. Their mouthings have done and can do very little harm, but they are exasperating. The poor, among whom they worked, or pretended to work, have little patience with them. In New York City some of the East Side tenement dwellers became so disgusted that they barred their doors to them.

There is little help for the rich men's sons who are spendthrifts and degenerates. The only consolation to be derived from them must come from the thought that they are at least putting money into circulation. But for the other set there is a chance. Let them help social conditions, not by a governmental revolution, but by using their influence with the powerful moneyed class of which they are members. Instead of preaching the doctrines of a paternalistic Government and the confiscation by Government of individual and property rights, let them help the poor by preaching higher ideals among the rich. Labor to instill in the hearts of employers greater regard for the health, comfort and financial needs of employes. Arouse the feeling of humanity among powerful men who are deficient in it. Sow in the hearts where love of money is the principal tenant some love of the race. Mix some sentiment with the materialism of the very rich and the grasping employers.

This is what is needed, not revolution. And the sons of the rich are in a position to do much good if they only would. They have influence in their own homes and they have the ear of their wealthy friends. Instead of stirring up class hatred and advocating revolutionary socialism, suppose they try this.

Gen. W. B. Bate.

In the Senate a few days ago tribute was paid to Gen. W. B. Bate, late Senator from Tennessee. The deceased, after having served three consecutive terms, was sworn in for the fourth on March 4, 1905, when in his usual vigorous health, and died five days later from the effects of a cold contracted on the day of President Roosevelt's inauguration. It is seldom that a deceased member of either house of Congress has received so many and such appreciative eulogiums as were paid to the memory of Gen. Bate on this occasion.

Senator Bate, as he was known to the present generation for his civil distinction as Governor of Tennessee and Senator, was held during the Civil War in great admiration for his ability and gallantry as a soldier. He was not educated at West Point, but had his first schooling in the Mexican War, which he entered still in his teens, as a private, and served gallantly to its close. When the war broke out in 1861 he was engaged in the practice of law, but promptly enlisted in the ranks, was elected Captain of his company and later Colonel of his regiment, in time to take part in the battle of Bull Run. At Shiloh, where he distinguished himself by his fearless intrepidity in leading a desperate charge, he received a wound which shattered his leg, but he continued at the head of his regiment until his horse was shot from under him, and bore to his grave evidence of his severe wound. It was long before he could resume active duty in the field as Brigadier General, to which he was promoted after Shiloh.

It was nearly a year after his desperate wound when, having served on post duty as Commander of the District of Tennessee, he was placed in command of a brigade in Stewart's division of Polk's corps and rendered effective service in the Tullahoma campaign, ending with Bragg's retiring south of the Tennessee river in August, 1863. At the battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, he had his first association with Kentuckians, which lasted until the close of the war and endeared him to them until his death. Stewart's division, of which his brigade was part, was in the corps of Gen. S. B. Buckner. He bore an important part in the battle and was promoted Major General. In the battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, he commanded Breckinridge's old division of Breckinridge's corps and during much of the time until the close of the war was associated with Kentucky officers and men, resulting in a strong mutual attachment.

When peace was restored Gen. Bate resumed the practice of law at Nashville, giving close attention to business and building up a large practice. He took no part in politics until 1868 when he became a delegate to the Democratic presidential convention at New York, which nominated Seymour and Blair. For twelve years thereafter he was a member of the National Committee. In 1875 he was defeated for Senator by Andrew Johnson by one vote. In 1882 he was elected Governor and re-elected in 1884, the term being bi-ennial. In 1887 he was elected to the Senate, serving three consecutive terms, and closing his life peacefully a few months before he had completed his four-score years.

In the character of Gen. Bate was a rare combination of the elements which go to make true manhood. Combined with the most interpid bravery and fortitude, he possessed a gentleness and tenderness of feeling which would not have been looked for in one so impetuous and bold in action. Those characteristics which marked his career as a soldier served him equally well in civil life, enabling him to recoup his broken fortunes by assiduous devotion to his profession and, in time, by the qualities which popularize their possessor to rise to distinction in public life and maintain his hold to the end.

Col. Thorne's Statement.

"Ed Callahan and James Hargis has told me all the time that Gov. Beckham was their friend and would stand by them and give them anyone that they wanted for Judge, but said he would not pardon them, but was going to leave the State, and Lieut. Gov. Thorne was going to pardon them."—JOHN SMITH.

The Courier-Journal has given space in its news columns to a statement from Lieut. Gov. Thorne relative to the communication from John Smith, published in the same columns a few days ago. Lest anyone should form a wrong impression from reading Col. Thorne's statement, without having read the Smith letter, the above is quoted.

Col. Thorne says:

"Gov. Beckham never at any time or place said a word to me about either Hargis or Callahan, or intimated anything about a pardon for either of them, nor did any other person ever suggest such a thing. Any statement to that effect is false and does Gov. Beckham and myself gross injustice. Neither Hargis nor Callahan ever said a word to me about a pardon, nor did anyone for them."

It will be noted that John Smith referred to statements made to him, as he asserts, by Deacon Callahan and Judge Hargis, of Breathitt, while Col. Thorne discusses statements not made by Gov. Beckham to him. Had John Smith attempted to detail conversations between Deacon Callahan and Judge Hargis and Gov. Beckham and Lieut. Gov. Thorne, his attempt would have found no place in this newspaper, for the very good reason that Smith could not know anything about such matters. His statements relate only to what, as he alleges, Callahan and Hargis told him. Callahan and Hargis, as appears from the testimony of many witnesses in the litigation that has grown out of the last three public assassinations in Jackson, were quite fond of boasting of influence extending beyond the frontiers of peaceful Breathitt. The Deacon and the Judge might have made a hundred statements to Assassin Smith without Col. Thorne knowing anything about it.

Col. Thorne evidently overlooked the fact that Smith did not give credence to the statements of the Deacon and the Judge that they could secure the appointment of a dummy Judge or produce pardons by rubbing the Aladdin's lamp of political influence. Smith said, in a paragraph below that which Col. Thorne so misread:

"Tha never got me to think one word of this was true."

The Courier-Journal recommends to Col. Thorne and the several friends and attorneys with whom he consulted, a more careful reading of the letter from Buckhorn.

Italian maidens marry on Sunday and widows on Saturday. The woman of matrimonial experience doubtless considers pay day the marriage morn of happy auguries.

"Health," says a contributor to Outing, "is the basis of all womanly beauty." The druggist can furnish nothing more than the finishing touches.

The Washington Herald's cartoonist pictures Mr. Foraker as Don Quixote. But Mr. Foraker has charged with the windmills, not at them.

"Give the lungs a bath after the theater," says a health culturist. The larynx gets his in the entr'ac

Religions In America.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

"So many creeds, so many ways that wind and wind." In America, where every man can worship God in his own fashion, there are 150 different denominations of the Christian religion. The diversity of thought runs the entire gamut, from the Mormons, who believe in plural marriages, to the Shakers, who do not believe in marriage at all; from the Episcopalians, with their splendid vested choirs, to the Primitive Baptists, who will not use an organ or other instrument in their services; from the elaborate masses of the Catholics to the silent meetings of the Quakers; from the high-salaried ministers of the Unitarians to the workers in the Salvation Army, who serve for a pittance. Despite the fact that the divisions are many, all are advancing along altruistic lines, and all are helping the country to a greater realization of its high ideal of good citizenship and right living.

* * *

The Presbyterians have had long and honorable association with America. The historian, Bancroft, says: "The first voice publicly raised in America to dissolve all connection with England came not from the Puritans of New England, nor from the Dutch of New York, nor the planters of Virginia, but from the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians." The only clergyman in the Continental Congress was the Rev. John Witherspoon, a Presbyterian minister and signer of the Declaration of Independence. The battle of King's Mountain, the turning point of the Revolution, was won by Presbyterians, led by Col. Campbell.

This denomination holds and practices the theory of church government by elders or presbyters, which method of worship and church government is traced back to the days of the Apostles. John Calvin is recognized as the restorer of Presbyterianism rather than the founder of it. While he was making a journey in Switzerland he was persuaded to stop over for a few days' rest with a ministerial friend, and while there drew up the Confession of Faith, which in a few years had adherents in France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Later a Confession of Faith was drawn up for the Presbyterians of Scotland by John Knox.

At the present time there are over 9,000 Presbyterian churches in the United States, with nearly 1,200,000 communicants. The denomination has 136 mission stations and 900 missionaries in the field. It is operating over a thousand mission schools, with hospitals, dispensaries and training schools in foreign lands. There have been more Presidents of this faith than of any other. Andrew Jackson was received into the church when quite an old man. William Henry Harrison, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison were all Presbyterians, while President Roosevelt is a member of its branch, the Dutch Reformed Church.

* * *

The Christian Science Church is remarkable in more ways than one. Its founder, Mary Baker Eddy, was already an old woman when she gathered around her a few earnest followers in a little room in New England. At first the zealous adherents of the new faith pledged $10 a week for the support of their frail leader. Without giving heed to the arguments raised by those who believe in Christian science or are opposed to it, it must be said that the sect has had a most phenomenal growth. Some idea of the vast number who are interested in the subject can be had from the fact that over 400,000 copies of Mrs. Eddy's text book are in circulation. According to the last estimate there are about 1,000 different organizations in the country, with a total membership of about 100,000.

The scientists have no ministers in the general sense of that term. Instead of the usual clerical address they have a lesson sermon, which is simply a compilation of readings from the Bible and the Christian Science text book. This service is conducted by what are called a first and second reader, usually a man and a woman. Christian Science literature is being sent into seventy-five countries, and is being taught in the slums of the large cities. Mrs. Eddy has become the richest religionist in America from the royalties on the sale of her books, and the sect she has founded controls large sums of money. It has over four million dollars' worth of property in Boston and New York alone. Chicago contains the greatest number of Scientists; New York next, and Boston third. The new Christian Science church in Boston cost two million dollars.

* * *

The Congregational Church was born in England in 1606, when a handful of people met at the home of one William Brewster to discuss freedom of thought. They agreed to leave England and came to America in 1620. These people were the famous Pilgrims of American history. The first compact of self-government in this country was drawn up by them on the Mayflower before they landed. They early devoted themselves to missionary work and education. The first foreign missionary society in this country was founded by a Congregational minister, and by 1647 they had a school in every township in Massachusetts that had as many as fifty families. And they have kept the lead in educational matters in the United States from that time to this. There are now at least forty-six colleges and universities under the patronage and control of this church. They claim to have been instrumental or directly responsible for the founding of Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Williams, Bowdoin, Middleburg, Amhurst, Oberlin, Howard, Fiske, Hampton, Mount Holyoke, Smith and Wellesley. Harriet Beecher Stowe and her famous brother, Henry Ward Beecher, were members of this church.

* * *

Unitarianism was brought to America by the Pilgrims and the Puritans. The great leader of this faith in America was Channing, and Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the Senate, is doubtless the most prominent present day adherent. Its followers claim that it is not a sect and has no sectarian ambitions or boundaries. It is described as a fellowship of free churches and individuals. Unitarians are somewhat indifferent to numerical strength, and have never taken a census of their followers. However, it may be said in general that there are about 500 churches in affiliation with the National Unitarian Conference, and about 100,000 people more or less actively connected with the faith in this country. The majority of their churches are in the large cities, and they are said to pay higher salaries for ministerial talent than any other religionists in America, unless it be the Reformed Jews. A prominent member of this faith told me that he believed the Unitarians were gathering adherents more rapidly than any other sect in the United States, unless it was the Christian Scientists.

* * *

The Moravian Church was founded in this country by David Nitschmann, who at sixty-four years of age crossed the Atlantic to Bethlehem, Pa., and felled with his own hands the first tree that was used in the building of the colony. A somewhat Spartan custom introduced by the Church of the United Brethren, as the Moravians are called, was that of taking all babies from their mothers when they were eighteen months old and placing them in the care of the church, where the widows and unmarried women looked after them. A beautiful custom among the Moravians at Bethlehem is the sunrise service on Easter morning. A procession of musicians march through the streets to awaken the inhabitants just before daybreak, and as the sun comes up a blare of trombones leads in a grand chorus of gladness. On March 1 the Moravians will celebrate the 450th anniversary of their church.

* * *

The Quakers dress in plain gray, uncover the head to no one, and address all impartially with the familiar "thee" and "thou." These strange folk form a restful note in the busy work-a-day world. Their real title is the Society of Friends. They believe in the plainest houses of worship, because they say that God dwells in the heart and not in wood and stone. They are silent in their meetings, in order to encourage the "frost of the mouth and thaw of the mind." They have founded many good schools and colleges, among them being Bryn Mawr. There are more Quakers in Indiana than in any other State. The leading Quaker that America has produced is generally conceded to have been the poet, John G. Whittier.

* * *

The first Christian service of any kind ever performed on the Northern Pacific coast was celebrated by an Episcopalian chaplain who accompanied Admiral Sir Francis Drake in his cruise along the California and Oregon coasts in "The Golden Hind." When a permanent English settlement was established at Jamestown in 1607, the Church of England became firmly established on the new continent. Some idea of the economies of the early religionists may be had from the chronicles of Capt. John Smith, who said: "When I first went to Virginia I well remember we did hang an awning, which is an old sail, to three or four trees to shadow us from the sun. Our walls were rails of wood, our seats unhewed trees, and our pulpit a bar of wood nailed to two neighboring trees." Mary and William College was established by Episcopalians. Henry Hudson, discoverer of the Hudson river, and Elihu Yale, for whom Yale College was named, were both members of the Church of England. George Washington was also an Episcopalian.

ON THE FUNNY BONE.

Written For Summer.

The hawthorn blooms along the way.
The goatherd's horn
Doth welcome the return of day.
The standing corn
Marshals its ranks in proud array
To greet the morn.

The music of the babbling brook
Adown the glen
Attracts a dryad from her nook,
And softly then
She ventures forth to have a look
At haunts of men.

You stare to see a bard, I ween,
Take such a tack
When snow and ice adorn the scene.
Fact is, alack,
I sent this to a magazine,
And got it back!

* * *

Rubbing It In.

"Aha!" laughed Jacques Crapaud.
"What's the matter with you?" growled Uncle Sam.
"Hands across the sea got rapped on the knuckles! Eh, boy?"

* * *

Has An Idea.

"Paw, what's a Philistine?"
"A Philistine?"
"Yeh."
"Lemme see now. A Philistine is a feller that practices bum living and cheap thinking, or words to that effect."

* * *

Well, Well.

'Tis really, truly most absurd,
I'm quite a clam,
Three decades old, and never heard
Of Swettenham!

* * *

A Trifle Sore.

"I hear you've been to Dr. Hiprice."
"I have."
"Did he do you good?"
"To the queen's taste!"

* * *

Such Ignorance.

"There are a number of anachronisms in 'Kenilworth.'"
"Well, Homer sometimes nods."
"Sakes alive, man! Homer didn't write 'Kenilworth.'"

* * *

Just So.

"The sum of human knowledge increases each day," sapiently remarked Uncle Gilderoy Skite. "Through this recent earthquake we not only find that there is a man named Swettenham, but we also learn that his front names are James Alexander."

* * *

Assurance.

"Hello, Jinks! Got a match?"
"Here's one."
"Thanks. Got a cigar that ain't working?"

OUR ALICE

Mistress of a Musty Mansion In Washington.

TUESDAY RECEPTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER.

SOCIETY SNIFFLED OVER WARFIELD AND "MUSIC MASTER."

SOCIAL NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Washington, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Alice—of course there's only one Alice in the world, you know—doffs her imperial coronet, and all her spiritual regalia of crown princess every Tuesday afternoon "and acts just as common as any other Congressman's wife." This last phrase is a quotation from a cheerful country rubberer in a purple satin basque, who figured largely upon the scene at Mrs. Longworth's latest free at home.

To have one of the royal family, in fact, the leading lady, to be on tap pro bono publico once a week for gratuitous consumption is really a bonanza—a benefaction. The multitude is appropriately grateful. One never has a shy, unbidden, at the White House folks. And yet the rabble upon whom no restrictions are laid are very delicate about presuming upon Longworthian hospitality. One meets less of the madding crowd at the Tuesday receptions of the President's daughter than at many an obscurer place. The professional caller, one who never misses a free tea, taking them each one, every day in alphabetical order—there are a lot of women in Washington like that—enters the Longworth home a bit depreciatingly perhaps. The place whereon she treads is almost holy ground in her awed eyes.

The Longworth reception rooms are on the second floor of the musty old mansion on Eighteenth street, that reeks ancestrally. One mounts on a blue velvet carpet honestly "shabbed out" on the sharp edge of every step, to the presence of the princess paramount. She advances to meet you, democratically, with outstretched hand, on the threshold of a vast apartment that has an old English solidity about its appointments—nothing chirpy or gay or young-bridish. You think of christenings and funerals and solemn ceremonials as soon as you enter. Dead and gone kinfolks gloom down on you from faded canvases on the wall. One of the defunct dames seems to be embracing a lamb or something, with a wreath around its neck. Ladies always wore beflowered lambs in those days, when they had their pictures taken. Wedding presents and wonderful Taft expedition souvenirs scattered lavishly, are inadequate to dispel a certain patrician flavor of the long, long ago about the dusky old Longworth abode.

* * *

Poses Prettily.

Whether purposely or by chance, Madame Alice is apt to pose prettily in a great mediaeval ebony armchair, the kind the bishop sits in, you know, quite ecclesiastical in contour. She spreads her rounded white arms along the length of the chair's angular black arms and the effect makes a picture. Her guests, when there aren't many, group around her like a Sunday-school class. She converses with gracious impartiality in rather a deep-seated voice, happy to please. Alice is undoubtedly a stunning young woman, her girlish curves growing softer and sweeter day by day.

At her afternoon last Tuesday, at which she was entirely unassisted, she wore a crisp, fresh toilet of exquisite white lace, ungloved arms protruding from a drapery of lace at the shoulder which furnished an excuse for sleeve. No refreshments are served at Mrs. Longworth's Tuesdays. Nor is Nicky on view. Good Master Nick, meek and modest, arrogates nothing to himself from being an in-law. He assumes to be nothing more than the common or garden variety of Congressman and gives himself no airs on the score of his illustrious alliance.

This was prettily demonstrated on New Year's day in a little touch of nature. At the beginning of the festivities, when the foreign people were being received at the White House, before the congressional turn came, Mr. Longworth was gamboling blithely in the blue room, the audience chamber, with his bride and others of the inner-most elect, naturally not waiting for formal admission into the presence of his father-in-law. But with an acute sense of propriety, when the Congressmen began to line up in the corridor preparatory to receiving presidential greeting, Mr. Longworth skidooed from the holy of holies and put himself promptly into the procession of also-rans, lockstepping his way tediously to the august presence he had just left, through numberless weary apartments, with the obscurest hayseed member from way back. The President contributed an extra grin as he grabbed the hand, in formal line, of his daughter's husband. By the way, the presidential overworked "dee-lighted" is extinct. Mr. Roosevelt takes particular pains to vary his greetings as much as possible, always shunning "delighted" like the plague these days.

* * *

Lots of Clothes.

At the judiciary reception at the White House, Mrs. Longworth, who's got more clothes than she can count, was dreamfully dressed in a sort of pearly, moonlighty brocade, with veilings of gray chiffon and a glitter of diamonds—the whole thing Empirish. Mrs. Roosevelt trotted out her inaugural gown again, that massive, stiff brocade, you remember, a good, substantial blue, embossed with life-sized chrysanthemums in threads of gold, birds and things. She threatened last winter to wear the costume only once or twice again, then to take off the costly lace, being a thrifty housewife, and to lay away the historic garment in camphor balls for Ethel and posterity. So good-bye, gold-brocaded blue gown.

One of the top-notchers penned up in the blue room—the blue room aristocracy aren't wont to wander very far afield when they once get within those proud portals—you are no better than anybody else, don't you see, in the mad mix-up of the east room—well, this priceless personage hurt your devouring eyes in a costume of brocaded white satin, the pattern of the brocaded figures, over the entire sweeping frock being outlined in tiny diamonds. Now, what do you think of that? Of course, the prodigal gems were only near-diamonds, or white-stones, or something. But then!

We've all been blubbering blithesomely for the last week or two. We've all been taking our fun lachrymosely. A good sniffle is such a luxury when it's somebody else you are sorry for, and not yourself. It was all the fault of Dave Warfield, that ugly, little, insignificant man, that plays your heart straight into your throat with the marvelous magic of his "Music Master." People stood in line in the streets from sun-up, in their eager endeavor to get seats for the show. The "peanuts" were as patrician as the parquets. The "quality," when unable to get seats on the floor, determined to come in for a cry at any sacrifice, surged even up to the uttermost roost, beloved of the gallery gods. The auditorium at every performance was a scene of supreme social brilliancy, the toilets of the women in many cases as glittering as those worn at the White House, while a gala interchange of social amenities was carried on between the acts.

Everybody wept and had a beautiful time over the patient struggles of the quaint little Music Master—the most poetic of interpretations. Mighty men of the nation blew their noses like trumpets to hide their emotions. Women's handkerchiefs were reduced to limp dabs of lace. Complexions were soaked from careful countenances in the briny tide. And there were almost as many snivvies to the second on the part of the public the week before over E. S. Willard in his masterly "Colonel Newcome." Mr. Warfield sat in the Senate gallery one day during his engagement here, an absorbed listener. The quivering sensitiveness of the lower part of the face that the matchless artist uses so effectively in his work in the Music Master is as obvious off the stage as on. He wears his own shock of hair all the time.

* * *

In the Press Gallery.

Julian Hawthorne sat in the press gallery with the rest of the boys, in the Senate the other day, merrily fraternal, being in the newspaper business himself, and a hundred glasses were leveled at the celebrity, the son of a greater one.

Cardinal Gibbons, picturesque in his scarlet biretta, was a guest in the Senate this week in the Vice President's reserved row, where he was visited by a number of Senators. His eminence lunched later with Senator Aldrich, in the latter's committee room.

Mr. John Fox, Jr., the Kentucky novelist, attended a state dinner lately of President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Guests in the Blue room at the judiciary reception at the White House were Maj. J. Montgomery Wright, of Louisville; Miss Margaret Wright, Mrs. Jean Wright Swope, Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Hon. and Mrs. Champ Clark, she formerly Miss Genevieve Bennett, of Kentucky; Mr. Justice Shepard with his wife, formerly Miss Jarvis, of Louisville, and her sister, Miss Jarvis; Mr. Justice and Mrs. Harlan, the Misses Harlan. In the general company were Hon. and Mrs. Ollie M. James, she strikingly handsome in white lace; Hon. and Mrs. G. G. Gilbert, Miss Mary Gilbert, Hon. and Mrs. D. H. Smith, Hon. A. O. Stanley, Miss Evelyn Lee Fitzhugh, of Lexington, in embroidered blue chiffon; Mrs. Thomas H. Sherley, white lace; Mrs. Edwin L. Price, of Lexington, black gauze, with violets, her guest Mrs. Herbert R. Leonard, of Norfolk, white crepe de chine with diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Leonard is a petite Virginia beauty of the brunette type, who has been enjoying a round of gayety while with Mrs. Price at The Farragut. More than one entertainment was given in her honor every day she spent in Washington—luncheons, dinners, bridge parties, afternoon teas at The Willard and other smart affairs.

Mrs. Swagar Sherley at her attractive Tuesday afternoon this week was assisted by her husband's mother, Mrs. T. H. Sherley, in a costume of black lace over white satin, and by Miss Elizabeth Fenley, of Louisville, who is visiting Mrs. Ralston, of 173 P street. Mrs. Sherley receives next Tuesday for the last time this season.

* * *

Brilliant Affair.

A distinctively brilliant affair of the winter will be the annual Southern relief charity ball, which takes place at the New Willard on February 5. In the notable list of patronesses of the affair are Mrs. J. C. S. Blackburn, Miss Mary Custis Lee, Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, Thomas Nelson Page, Miss Emily Mason, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Edwin Rosser, of Harrodsburg. Miss Wyndham Rosser is on the young ladies' Reception Committee of the ball.

Several of the congressional ladies of the Riggs House gave a beautiful tea this week, with stringed orchestra, flowers and refreshments. A distinguished company gathered. Mrs. G. G. Gilbert stood at the head of the receiving line in an exquisite toilet of white satin and lace with rope of pearls. Mrs. Ollie M. James was charming in a costume of violet radium silk with yoke and other embellishments of point duchesse. Mrs. J. A. Hughes, the handsome wife of the handsome Congressman from Huntington, both Kentuckians, wore orchid chiffon and lace. Miss Mary Gilbert, presiding in the dining-room, was beautiful in an Empire creation of pink chiffon and lace. These ladies have issued invitations to a ball at the Riggs House Tuesday night.

* * *

Interesting Personality.

A distinctly interesting personality belongs to Mr. Frederic J. Haskin, the forceful young correspondent of the Courier-Journal, who talks as vitally and vividly as he writes. Mr. Haskin and his attractive young wife, whom he wooed and married in Japan when he was on one of his adventurous globe-trotting expeditions, have a delightful menage on Nineteenth street, opposite Senator Daniel and Senator Blackburn, where they entertain right royally, assisted by the talents of the star cook of Mobile, a picturesque old Southern mammy. Their home is rich in beautiful curios from the wide world over. Mr. Haskin is one of a trio of brilliant comrades, each as talented in his way as the other, Mr. Louis Brownlow, journalist, of Kentucky and Tennessee, and Mr. James Hervey Dorman, Jr., of the diplomatic service, native of Owen county, graduate of Centre College, and master of diplomacy in George Washington University.

Mrs. Francois B. Moran will entertain at bridge February 2 in honor of Mrs. Upton Muir.

Senator McCreary was guest at the dinner given by Senator and Mrs. Bulkeley, of Connecticut, in honor of Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks.

Senator McCreary was invited by the Baltimore Daughters of the Confederacy to speak on Lee's centenary in their town.

One of the most dashing little musical compositions that have been sprung upon the merry-making population of Washington this winter, is a combination two-step and coon song, written by one of Lexington's clever young musicians, Mrs. Lawrence Dade Fitzhugh. It bears the toothsome title of "Corn Bread and Greens," the sentiment dealing with the gastronomic delights of old Kentucky, the swing and the get-up-and-get to the melody compelling instant motion. At a dance at one of the Washington hotels this week "Corn Bread and Greens" was voted by far the most inspiring two-step

IN ARMORY

Louisville Music Festival To Be Held.

ONE-HALF BUILDING ONLY WILL BE UTILIZED.

TO BE DIVIDED BY GREAT FIREPROOF CURTAIN.

PERMISSION NOW SECURED.

Announcement was made yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Music Festival Society that arrangements had been finally completed for the use of the big Jefferson county Armory, at Sixth, Center and Walnut streets, for the Music Festival to be given April 18 to 21. Before arrangements could be completed it was necessary to secure the consent of the Jefferson county Fiscal Court and Col. W. B. Haldeman, of the First Kentucky regiment. The members of the court and Col. Haldeman were assured that any changes that might be made to put the big hall in shape for the festival would not injure the Armory in any respect, and that all temporary structures would be removed following the festival. Knowing the immense advantage which the festival will be to the city both from a financial and an artistic standpoint, these gentlemen then gave their consent to its use.

The Armory was only selected as the place for giving the big music festival after due consideration had been given all buildings in the city that were available for the purpose. The members of the society believe that the festival is going to be such a big thing that they delayed the final choice of a building until the best expert opinion could be secured. Two main points were considered. It was necessary that the building have sufficient seating capacity to accommodate the large crowds that are expected to attend the festival, and that its accoustic properties be such that every listener might be able to hear distinctly. It was also necessary that a stage or platform be secured to accommodate the chorus of 300 voices, the big orchestra of Walter Damrosch and the many soloists who will take part in the festival. In this respect no theater in the city would be suitable, and if the stage were large enough the seating capacity would be far too small. Mr. Damrosch himself and experts from several cities, who have had experience with music festivals, were asked for advice, and they unanimously agreed that the Armory was the only building in the city which would lend itself suitably for such a big undertaking.

* * *

To Use One-Half of Building.

One objection was offered to the use of the Armory, but members of the Executive Committee have made plans whereby this objection will be removed. Fear was expressed that the immense hall is so large that even the volume of sound from Damrosch's big orchestra and from the chorus of 300 would be lost in the great open space of the auditorium. It is probably true that even such a large orchestra and chorus would be unable to fill the immense hall, but this has been obviated. Only one-half of the Armory will be used.

An immense fireproof curtain stretching from floor to roof and from wall to wall will be hung midway the Armory and the south end of the Armory will be used. Against this big curtain will be built a large platform to accommodate the Damrosch orchestra and the soloists. Back of this platfrom rising tier upon tier will be the seats for the chorus. In order to assist the acoustic properties of the hall an immense megaphone shell, or sounding board, will be erected behind the platform. This will increase the volume of the music so that a listener in any part of the hall can hear every note distinctly.

It is expected that this one-half of the Armory will give a seating capacity of 6,000 and arrangements are being made for special chairs for the occasion. The balcony will also be utilized. Entrance will be from Walnut street and wide aisles will be provided for to make entrance and exit convenient and safe. The members of the Executive Committee are more than pleased with the manner in which their plans are working out and expect to have some more important announcements to make shortly.

HOLDS DEED TO PROPERTY TO COVER LOANS.

Fidelity Creditor of J. W. Henning To Amount of $204,811.

In the schedule of liabilities filed by James W. Hanning, a stock broker, who failed in New York a short time ago, the Fidelity Trust Company of Louisville appears as a creditor in the sum of $204,811. An official of the trust company said yesterday that it was secured on the loan by an actual deed to property in Chicago and New York, worth double the amount of indebtedness. He said that trust companies only loan money on first mortgage bonds or gilt-edge collateral in hand. No money is loaned by trust companies on personal security or values unseen or not actually produced. The official said that the Fidelity Trust Company did not in the least feel uneasy by the fact of the failure of James W. Henning.

TO DEVELOP COAL AND GAS ABOUT BOWLING GREEN.

James Florian Cox Interests Louisville Capitalists In the Company.

A company with a capital of $1,000,000 will probably be formed by James Florian Cox, president of the Bowling Green National Bank, to develop the coal and natural gas fields about Bowling Green. Mr. Cox has been in Louisville for several days interesting local capitalists in the scheme, and had a meeting with them yesterday. He said last night after the meeting that the company in all probability would be formed.

MISSING MAN LAST SEEN IN VINCENNES.

WILLARD D. BARR,
prominent orchardist, horticulturist and former newspaper man of Lawrenceville, Ill., who was last seen January 12 in Vincennes, Ind., and for whom his brother, Dr. G. Walter Barr, noted author, magazine and newspaper writer of Keokuk, Iowa, is making active search.

PASSENGERS BURNED BY OVERTURNED STOVE.

Train On K. and S. A. Railroad Rolls Down High Embankment—Several Injured.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The passenger train on the Kentucky and South Atlantic railroad jumped the track near Rothwell, Menifee county, about fifteen miles from this city, and turned completely over. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

Engineer Jones, of Winchester, and Conductor J. S. Stevenson, this city, were slightly bruised. Glenmore Reed, of this city, expressman, was caught under the car, but was saved from being crushed by the engineer pulling him through an open window. James Berry and two passengers were severly burned by the stove overturning in the coach. The escape from instant death of the engineer and fireman was miraculous. The coach and engine went down a twelve-foot embankment. Trains will be running by Monday.

SHONTS TELLS OF WORK ON THE CANAL.

Closes Address In Chicago By Commending the Ship Subsidy Measure.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, was the guest of honor tonight at the banquet of the Commercial Club, of Chicago. The members of the club intend, next month, to make an excursion to the isthmus, Cuba and Jamaica, and the discussion of the canal question was preliminary to the expedition.

Mr. Shonts in his address first told of the work done by the French on the isthmus, then the amount of work done by the Americans since the French abandoned the task and then told of the actual conditions on the isthmus at the present time. He closed with a few remarks in favor of the ship subsidy bill now pending in Congress.

BURNHAM TAKEN TO SING SING PRISON.

New York, Jan. 26.—George A. Burnham, Jr., who was convicted of grand larceny from the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, of which he was counsel and a vice president, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, was taken to Sing Sing to-day.

CRESCENT HILL.

—The Ladies' Guild of St. Mark's met Monday in the Sunday-school room.

—Miss Mary Chiles, of Mt. Sterling, is the guest of Mrs. Webster Moore.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Allan Birch have sold their beautiful home in Birchwood, and have purchased a home in Southern Heights.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Stitzel have gone to Pulaski to visit their daughter, Mrs. Samuel Lord.

—Miss Lena Price has gone to New Orleans to remain several months.

—Mrs. Samuel English left last week for Paducah to spend several weeks with her sister, Mrs. Gilbert Reynolds.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Boone are spending a few weeks at the Gult House.

—Miss Sallie Duncan, who has been visiting relatives in Nashville, has returned.

—Mrs. Henry Moss and daughter, of Glasgow, are visiting Mrs. Wade Wilson.

—Miss Willie Lee Johnson has returned to Cincinnati, after a visit to Mrs. William Harrison Fritts.

—Mrs. Eliza Spurrier, who has been ill of pneumonia, is convalescing.

—Miss Mae Hughes' dancing class met at Mrs. Logan Sampson's Monday afternoon.

—Miss Carrie Lee Moffatt has returned to Lebanon, after a visit to Mrs. E. S. Porter, in Crescent Court.

—Mrs. Henry Wilken has returned from a visit to Frankfort.

—Mrs. Frank Sheehan entertained the Reading Club Friday afternoon at her home in Kennedy Place.

—Mrs. Woodcock gave a very interesting and instructive lecture to the Auxiliary of St. Mark's on Friday afternoon.

GREAT VARIETY

Will Appear At the Greater Louisville Exposition.

SHOES AND CHEWING GUM TO BE MADE SIDE BY SIDE.

DAIRY AND PILLOW FACTORY PRODUCTS TO BE SHOWN.

SPACE ASSIGNMENTS GOING.

Filled with interest for the Exposition workers, the past week closed with more than 10,000 square feet of the Greater Louisville Exposition floor space assigned, and a list of exhibitors who will call at Exposition headquarters early to-morrow morning in order to obtain spaces desirable for their needs. The space taken will be filled with a great variety of manufactured goods, and the applicants as a rule have asked for more space than the policy of the board of directors allows. The assignment of space began on last Monday morning, and though only twenty minutes had been allowed for each applicant to select the block desired, each appointment was promptly kept, and half the time would have been sufficient to finish the work.

At the present rate of disposal, the space cannot last much longer. All workers, and all Exposition workers are now devoting part of their Exposition energy to the Division of Exhibits, are urging those manufacturers assigned to them to take space at once and avoid the final rush for locations. It is believed, however, that there is little chance for anyone to suffer dissatisfaction, as the space, under the arrangements so far made, will be as valuable in one part of the building as in another.

If the Exposition were opened today with the exhibits in the spaces which have so far been contracted for, the great hall would present a most attractive appearance, and would show a great variety of industries. In section A, side by side would be seen an elaborate display occupying 200 square feet, which will be made by a factory which is celebrated for its excellent doors, sash and blinds and the perfectly appointed carriages of a carriage-maker whose reputation is not merely local, but extends throughout a great part of the South. A little separated from these, in Section A, will be seen a part of the equipment of a chewing gum factory, turning out a finished product; while an elaborate display of excellent shoes will be seen in an adjoining space.

* * *

Variety Not Lacking.

Section B, which fronts on two main aisles, and has a corner facing the central figure, presents even more of a variety so far than does section A. Here, again, shoes will be seen in close proximity to a display of machinery on one side, and a thoroughly-equipped real estate office on the other. Facing the eighteen-foot aisle and the central figure will be another exhibit of a chewing gum factory, showing a wrapping machine, one of the most interesting mechanical devices ever patented, in full operation. At the other end of this section will be displayed the samples of the output of a great belting factory; while in between will be another handsome carriage display, flanked by a 400-square foot space filled with Louisville-made harness and saddles.

The variety shown in other sections is equaled in section C. Facing the central figure will be the exhibit of a modeler in clay. This space is one of the most prominent in the building, and will be occupied by an exhibit thoroughly in keeping with that prominence. Four hundred square feet will be occupied by the display of a great brewery, while on another hand the same amount of space has been purchased to show Louisville-made organs, which will go the city over. Ornamental tile is flanked on one hand by a display of farm wagons, and on the other by an assortment of agricultural implements.

Section D, which occupies the northwest corner of the main drill floor, has so far a few prospective exhibits, one of which will be the showing of coffee prepared for the market in Louisville, and the other a display of Louisville-made hats.

Section E is a small division, yet all but four of the sections have been taken. In close proximity will be seen the display of a fancy beverage factory, two ice cream factories and a great baker shop. If one should stroll through section E he could assuage his appetite with ices or with bread, and then could lie down upon the products of a pillow factory, which could be placed upon the bedsteads manufactured by a furniture company, which will display in the same section. A paper company will show tablets and other stationery manufactured by itself, while an engraving company will show some of its processes and the results of them alongside the exhibit of a picture frame manufacturer, which will show what grace may be added to a work of art by a painstaking manufacturer.

* * *

Some Things To Eat.

Section F, occupying one of the two most prominent spaces on the main drill floor, is filled, with the exception of 600 square feet. Here things to eat furniture, things which go into the construction of houses, tobacco and handles; to say nothing of elegant carriages, will be shown. The handle factory is side by side with three tobacco factories; while nearby three makers of bed springs will exhibit their goods. A vinegar factory and a big flour mill will exhibit side by side; while a carriage maker and a maker of bathtubs will be able to hobnob with each other across their division partition. Still more things to eat will be shown in section F.

In section G a pickle factory will face the main aisle and the central figure. This exhibit will be separated from that of a stove manufacturer by a five-foot partition only; while next door to the above manufacturer will be found an exhibit of mantels and fireplaces. A packing company and a biscuit company will be within easy hail of each other; while the corners of the section facing on the first east and west aisle will be ornamented with exhibits of a manufacturer of cigars on one hand and proprietary medicine on the other. Vitrified brick and trunks are the only other exhibits thus far in section G.

Though but a small section, section H represents at this time a great investment of capital. A manufacturer of burial caskets occupies a large space, while near at hand in section H will be found a clothing display, a whisky display, a display of boxes and a display of chairs. Section H, if its remaining five spaces are as interestingly filled as those now taken, will prove a popular one with Exposition visitors, it is believed.

Section L, which includes the east wall of the building under the balcony and a floor space twenty feet deep, has so far received the attention of builders of machinery and machinery parts only. Should section L continue to be popular with machinery builders, it would present a most attractive appearance to the Exposition visitor.

The balcony, were the Exposition opened to-morrow, would present rather a bare appearance, as those who have asked for balcony space have not yet selected the blocks to be occupied by them. As it is, however, there would be a great deal of interest there. A manufacturer of shoes would have a small machine at work, turning out his products, while the display of a chemical company would be seen not far away. An engraving company, a maker of bricks, a manufacturing druggist and a maker of glue would have exhibits there. Mattresses and tents would also be seen in the balcony. These various industries are represented by actual selection of space. There are many applications on file at Exposition headquarters made by busy business men who have not yet had the opportunity of selecting the space they desire. Were these applications counted, the amount of space so far sold would be 10 per cent. greater.

CANNOT MAKE SOLDIERS GO TO CHURCH.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The case involving the legality of an order issued by the Post Commander at Columbus, O., has been acted on by the War Department. The order was to a non-commissioned officer, and required him to attend divine services in the church in which he had been brought up, after he had refused to do so.

It is held that a post commander has no right to issue orders to require either officers or men to attend divine services, other than orders necessary to secure a proper observance of the Sabbath. He may require the men to form in line when they march to chapel, but he cannot make them attend services.

SHOCKING SUICIDE IN TENNESSEE.

Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 26.—A special from Bull's Gap, near here, says George Legg, aged forty-five years, committed suicide by striking himself many times on the head with the sharp edge of an ax. His skull was crushed. He also pulled out his tongue and severed it entirely. He is believed to have been temporarily demented.

Hays CLOAK & SUIT CO. 4th & JEFFERSON ST.

Friday's Bad Weather

GIVES YOU ANOTHER CHANCE AT THIS

Great Clearance Offer.

9.75 — 14.75 — 19.75

For Choice of the House In Suits and Coats (Costumes and Evening Wraps Excepted.)

This unparalleled offer was made for last Friday only, but owing to the inclement weather Friday, hundreds of women who would have attended the sale did not venture out. Consequently, in order to give them the benefit of this rare opportunity, as well as to complete the clearance of the Suits and Coats, we have decided to renew the offer for Monday. Every Suit in the three big lots priced above is strictly high-class, faultlessly correct in style, and full of distinctive individuality. The prices represent less than half their real values. We make this extraordinary offer to dispose of the goods quickly and to make friends for our store. Come to-morrow.

This is undoubtedly the greatest buying chance you have ever had. Don't fail to take advantage of it Monday only.

Hays CLOAK & SUIT CO. 4th & JEFFERSON ST.

Sweeping Reductions on Everything In the House.

Skirts, Waists and Furs

At Less Than Manufacturers' Prices.

UNDER ADVISEMENT

JUDGE EVANS TAKES ARGUMENTS IN MOTTLEY CASE.

Assertion Made That L. and N. Railroad Instigated Suit As a Test of Anti-Pass Law.

Argument on the demurrer of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company to the petition filed in the Federal Court Friday by Erasmus Mottley and his wife, Annie Mottley, attacking the validity of the interstate commerce rate law had to do with Judge Evans' jurisdiction in the case. It was held by the railroad company's attorney that unless the plaintiffs specified in their petition a definite amount, $2,000 or more, involved, the Federal Court had no jurisdiction in the matter. He announced at the conclusion of the hearing that he would take the matter under advisement.

In September, 1871, according to petitioners, they were injured in a collision of the defendant company's trains at Randolph, Ky., and shortly thereafter, entered into a contract with the company wherein they agreed to accept annual passes over the road during the remainder of their life in lieu of cash damages. They aver that the company carried out its part of the contract until January 1, last, when the the company notified the plaintiffs that it could not issue transportation because of the provisions of the new law.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company was represented at the hearing yesterday by Henry L. Stone, while the plaintiffs were represented by C. U. McElroy, of the firm of Wright & McElroy, of Bowling Green. The fact that the argument was heard yesterday when the suit was filed only the day before leads to the belief that the action was brought at the instigation of the railroad company for the purpose of testing the law. It was pointed out that usually in such actions the defendant asks for delay in order to prepare its case.

Discharges In Bankruptcy.

Four persons were discharged in bankruptcy by Judge Walter Evans in the Federal Court yesterday morning. They are: Henry A. Douglas and Charles V. Woods, of Louisville, and James W. Roney and Ludwig Schujahn, of Bowling Green.

HONORS EVENLY DIVIDED BETWEEN BOYS AND GIRLS.

Equal Number of Babies of Both Sexes Born In Week—Mortality Report For Week.

Pneumonia claimed only five victims during the week which ended January 24. Seven persons died of tuberculosis, five of Bright's disease and four of typhoid fever.

The total number of deaths during the week was seventy-seven, while the number of births was eighty. Of the deaths forty-seven were males and thirty were females, fifty-three were white and twenty-four were colored. Six persons died of old age.

Honors were evenly divided between boy and girl babies during the week, forty of each having been born. Seventy-four of the total number of births were white and six were colored.

The report in full for the week, as prepared by C. E. Laverty, secretary of the Health Department, follows:

Typhoid fever	4	Asthma	2
Influenza	1	Hemorrhage of lungs	1
Erysipelas	1	Gastritis	3
Septicemia	1	Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years and over)	1
Tuberculosis of lungs	7	Obstruction of intestines	2
Tuberculosis of other organs	1	Cirrhosis of liver	1
General tuberculosis	1	Other diseases of liver	1
Diabetes	1	Peritonitis (nonpuerpal)	2
Alcoholism	1	Bright's disease	5
Meningitis	1	Diseases of bladder	1
Apoplexy	3	Other congenital malformations	1
Locomotor ataxia	1	Premature birth	1
Softening of brain	1	Old age	6
Convulsions of children	1	Suicide by poison	3
Pericarditis	1	Burns and scalds	3
Heart disease	2	Inanition (over 3 months)	6
Hemorrhages (except lungs)	1	Total	77
Acute bronchitis	2		
Bronchopneumonia	2		
Pneumonia	5		
Still births	4		

SEX.

Male .....47 Female 30

COLOR.

White .....53 Colored 24

BIRTHS.

Males .....40 White 74

Females .....40 Colored 6

YOUNG MAN FIRES SHOT THROUGH BRAIN.

Ross A. Elgin Commits Suicide In Room At Hotel In Hopkinsville.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Jan. 26.—Ross A. Elgin was found dead in bed in his room at the Hotel Latham this morning with a bullet hole in his right temple and a pistol in his hand. No cause is assigned, as far as ascertained.

Mr. Elgin was twenty-nine years old, unmarried and traveled for a local cigar company. He was a son of F. W. Elgin, a prominent farmer of near Fairview; a brother of Walter S. Elgin, of the Nortonville Coal Company; Jesse Elgin, of this county, and Mrs. Walter Shaw, of this city.

GLOVER CAIN DISMISSED; HIS INNOCENCE PROVED.

Glover Cain, on a charge of appropriating funds, when presented in the Police Court yesterday morning, was dismissed, it being proved that he had not taken any of the money belonging to Lannon & Cain, of which he was a member. Lannon swore out the warrant on which Cain was arrested, and in it charged that Cain had made away with about $60 which he, Lannon, had put into the firm. Lannon & Cain were conducting a produce business on Brook street up till January 1, when the firm was dissolved, and shortly afterward Cain disappeared. For a time it was thought that he was the victim of foul play, but it later developed that he was merely "traveling."

THE wonderful thing about the Edison Phonograph as an entertainer is that it gives you your kind of amusement—your kind of music. That's because it gives any kind. The man who likes old-fashioned ballads is apt to think, because he has never heard the Edison sing a ballad, that it is a ragtime instrument.

You must hear the Edison Phonograph sing or play the kind of music you like. Then you will know. It is very easy to hear the Edison. There is at least one store in every town where you can hear it free, or where they will gladly show it to you. If you cannot find that store in this town, write to us and let us tell you.

National Phonograph Company
75 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J.

Dealers with established stores wanted to sell Edison Phonographs in every town not covered.

MEMBER OF TOLLIVER FACTION DIES IN CHAIR.

Home Surrounded By Water and Body Has To Be Removed In Launch.

Cincinnati, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—After many hairbreadth escapes and one duel to the death, as a participant in the Craig Tolliver fued in Kentucky, Jacob Craig died in his cottage home in California, O., "with his boots on."

Craig's house was surrounded by the flood. He had sent his family to the hills and remained to guard his property against pirates. His son found Craig dead, sitting in an arm chair. He had been dead for several days.

To get the body out of the house necessitated a four-mile trip by water. Undertaker Menninger, of Covington, arranged to go to California to-day in a gasoline launch for the body. About ten years ago Craig fell out with his brother Dick and in a fight in "No Man's Land," Covington, Dick was killed.

Marine Intelligence.

New York, Jan. 26.—Arrived: Steamer Gallia, Marseilles. Sailed: Steamers Philadelphia, Southampton; Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Genoa, Naples, etc.; Campania, Liverpool; Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Hamburg; Minneapolis, London.

Slasconsett, Mass., Jan. 26.—Steamer Umbria, Liverpool for New York, 150 miles east of Nantucket lightship at noon; will probably dock at 8:30 a. m. Sunday.

Each Dairy and Bottling Department is under the personal inspection of

H. M. Goodman, M. D.
W. F. Boggess, M. D.
J. B. Harthill, D. V. M.

CERTIFIED MILK

J. P. GRAY SANITARY MILK CO.

Bottled and sealed for exclusive trade according to U. S. Government.

Gold Medal Certified Milk.

Traffic Resumed via B. & O. S-W.

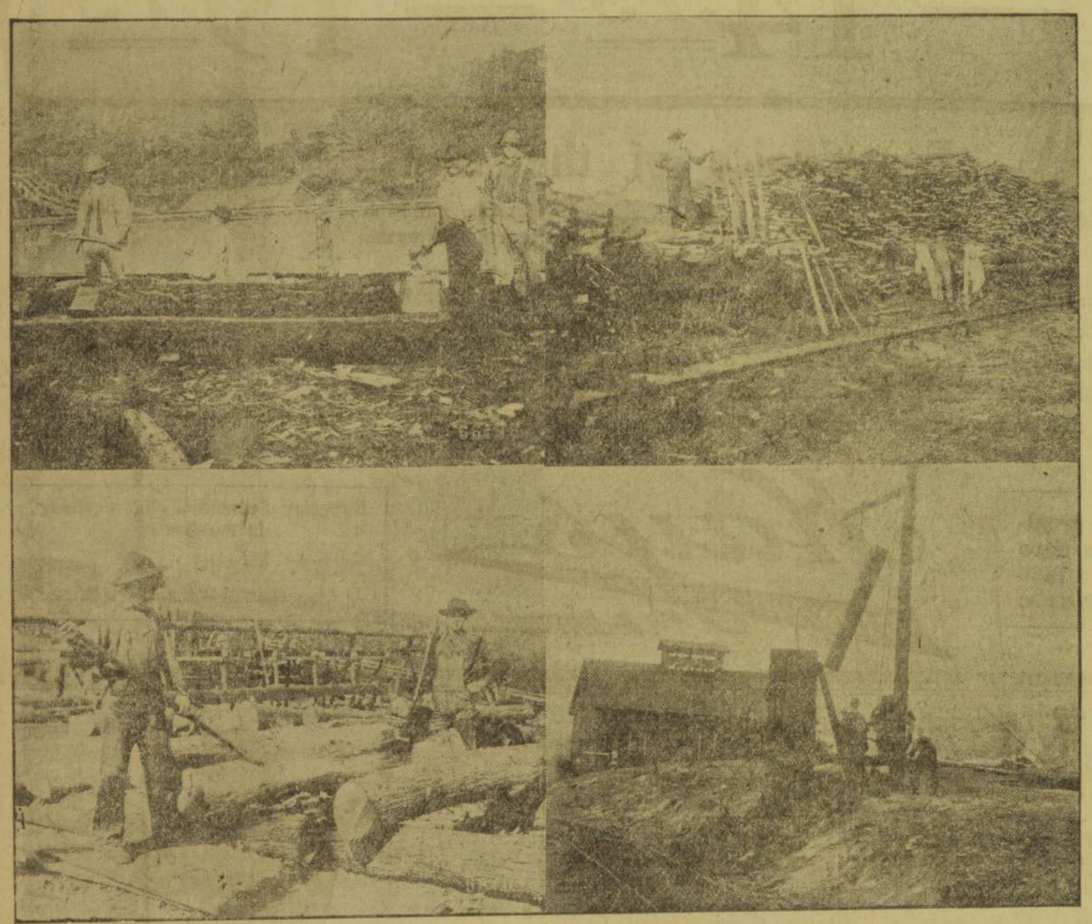
Commencing To-day All Trains Leave 7th St. Station On Schedule Time.

FOR THE EAST, 8:10 a. m., 2:10 p. m., 5:45 p. m., 2:50 a. m.—FOR THE WEST, 8:10 a. m., 8:55 p. m. Daily

PARLOR CARS, DINING CARS, PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS and DAY COACHES.

For Further Information Call or Phone City Ticket Office, S. E. Cor. Fourth and Main.—R. S. BROWN, D. P. A.

WHAT THE FOREST SERVICE IS DOING FOR MINE OWNERS.



[Reproduced by permission of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.]

One of the greatest sources of loss to the coal mining industry of the United States is found in the decay of the props used to support the gangways and galleries in which the miners work. That this loss is not alone a financial one, calculable in dollars and cents, is shown by the frequent reports of mine disasters, when men are entombed alive or crushed to death by falling tunnels. Mine owners, fully aware of the losses they sustain, have sought a means by which damage might be lessened or averted. Humanitarian and commercial reasons alike have prompted their efforts. Since mine props are always of wood the operators mainly called upon the Forest Service for help in solving their difficulty.

The Forest Service immediately started the investigation along lines that it had proved effective in the preservation of railroad ties. Proper seasoning and preservative treatment with creosote had, on an average, practically doubled the period of service of ties. In other words, where preservative treatment was used it had cut in half the bills for the renewals. Some idea of the saving that would be effected if all ties were treated, may be gained from the knowledge that new ties annually cost the railways of the United States more than $36,000,000.

But the mine-prop experiments carried the artificial preservation of timbers one step further; a most important one because it demonstrated that the preservation could be had simply and inexpensively, and at such great saving over former methods that there can no longer be any question as to the economy.

* * *

The Mine Props.

In its essential features the underground portion of a coal mine consists of galleries and gangways that follow the veins of coal. In addition to the gangways there is a network of mule-ways, manways, breaks and headways, all serving their various purposes. The air is generally warm and heavy throughout, and very damp.

The walls, although black like coal, are often built up mainly of wood, for there are successions of "sets" of props. In general each set consists of three pieces, two uprights that slant in toward the top and support a third piece across them, that in turn supports the roof of the passage. These props may be so close that the interval betwen them is not more than two feet. From prop to prop, along tops and sides, particularly in "soft" workings the space is closely filled in with smaller sticks called "laggings." In some places, however, where the gangway goes through slate, or where the slate forms a solid roof above the vein, the props may be less frequent and the laggings, or even the top piece, may be omitted. Of the three pieces of a prop the one across the top is called a "collar." The two supporting pieces are "legs."

Although mine operators are fully familiar with the losses they sustain from the failure of mine props, and though they also know that proper seasoning and preserving add to the length of life of timbers in the mines, they have "rushed" green, unpeeled and untreated props into the gangways, partly because it has been the custom and partly because effective seasoning and treating have been deemed too costly. Yet effective seasoning and treating can be had at a cost so slight in proportion to the greatly increased life of the props that there is a wonderful saving. This has been demonstrated by tests carried on during the past few months by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company at its collieries near Pottsville, Pa., in co-operation with the United States Forest Service.

* * *

How Mine Props Decay.

Decay is the main source of loss of mine props, and over 60 per cent. are thus lost. About 40 per cent. are lost by crush. Included in those destroyed by decay are the props that are weakened by insects. Taken altogether it is nearer the truth to say that 75 per cent. of all losses should be charged to decay because those timbers which break from the crushing force exerted against them, have, in most instances been previously weakened by decay. The cause of this decay is the wood-destroying fungi already spoken of. These fungi propogate readily in an atmosphere surcharged with warmth, moisture and carbon dioxide. Where there is good ventilation and dry conditions, props have a fairly long life; and this is also true of props which are constantly wet from standing in dripping water. But where there is an alteration of wet and dry conditions, or where the situation is dry and the ventilation is poor, the atmospheric moisture itself is sufficient to permit rapid deterioration. Moreover, it is hard to say that a prop under certain conditions will remain sound, because a wet place may become dry, and vice versa.

The fungi usually attack the timbers at the junction of the legs and collars, where they enter the end grain and soon work out to the surface. The fruiting bodies may easily be seen, especially in the vicinity of old knots or wounds. In some places the timbers are greatly weakened within two months after the props are set. In other localities they may last a couple of years.

Insects have no little part in the destruction of timbers. They are taken into the mine in the green, unpeeled props. Ants, bark beetles and timber borers are frequent; and even the gases, the moisture and the lack of light seem to have no deterrent effect upon their destructive activities.

After a prop is decayed or weakened sufficiently to warrant its removal—and this may be in two months or two years—the three logs that make the set are sawed in two and sent to the waste basket outside.

It is interesting to note that a third and comparatively slight source of loss in props is due to the voracious mine mules. Wherever mules are left standing the uprights may be almost gnawed in two, just as horses will girdle a shade tree to which they may be tied. This eating of the props by the mules may be due to the lack of green food, felt by the animals which do not leave the mines after they are once taken below, or it may simply be a result of the innate and justly celebrated omnivorous characteristic of the beast.

* * *

Preserving the Props.

Creosote has long been recognized as an excellent wood preservative. It is effectual against fungi, insects and the foraging mule. All of them disdain the creosoted prop. The chief problem arose in the methods of applying the creosote. Various processes have been tried, including complicated devices for forcing the creosote into the wood by steam pressure. Later it was found that several coats of hot creosote painted on with a brush secured a good penetration.

Finally the open-tank treatment was tried. This has proved successful beyond the highest hopes of those who proposed it. At first a vertical tank was used, with a steam coil at the base, protected by a false bottom above it. Practically complete penetration of the props can be secured in this way by immersion in hot creosote, with no cost other than in the material used, save a slight cost of handling. The apparatus is exceedingly simple and can be made of any old boiler or tank that is water-tight and long enough, vertically, to immerse a ten-foot log. Going even further, it is practically assured that sufficient penetration of creosote can be obtained in an ordinary horizontal rectangular tank or trough made of wood. To obtain best results the timber to be treated must be stripped of its bark and seasoned. Since both these operations are in themselves conducive to the preservation of the prop, the work and time expended upon them are not by any means lost. Although the open-tank treatment is an assured success, much remains to be learned as to details, such as the minimum time required under different methods to insure the necessary penetration without the use of an unnecessary amount of oil, and the best shape for the treating tank.

* * *

Other Recommendations.

Seasoning yards should be established near where the timber is cut. This would reduce transportation charges because green timber with the bark on is much heavier than peeled and seasoned logs. In the aggregate there would be a measurable economy.

Going still further the Forest Service recommends that coal companies own, manage and protect their own timber lands, in order to regulate and assure a present and future supply of props. This is particularly advisable because there is hardly any portion of the tree that the coal company cannot use. Every stick above two inches in diameter can be used as small timber for headways, manways, breaks or muleways, or for "laggings" to hold the gangway walls between the props.

Moreover, the seasoning and treating, which have proved so advantageous, depend on a regular and certain supply, free from the present "rushing" of the timber from the woods into the mines. The Forest Service has also recommended that the mining companies plant their own land to trees. Much of their holdings are useless for other purposes. Even when they are not in rough and hilly country, naturally unsuited to agriculture, the mines themselves render the ground above almost worthless for anything but forest. When an old working is abandoned the props are generally withdrawn, and the "cave-ins" that result often extend to the surface and pit the ground with "sink-holes." All this area, instead of lying idle as unsightly commons, might become revenue-producing if used for growing the future supply of mine timbers. The Forest Service has already prepared planting plans for companies with extensive holdings, and these plans will be put into effect in many locations throughout the valleys of the Ohio river and its tributaries.

The mine timber problem is only one of the many that are being solved by the Forest Service in its efforts toward helping the growers and users of timber in the United States. In this single instance the saving to coal mine operators should annually amount to millions of dollars. At the same time the greatly increased life of the props lessens the drain upon our forest resources and forms another step in the progress being made toward a greater economy of the timber supply. All such steps tend to lessen or to forestall the impending timber famine.

BUILT HER PYRE,

But King Edward Refused To Allow the Sacrifice.

INDIAN WIDOW, BENT ON FOLLOWING HER DEAD HUSBAND.

EXPIRES SOON AFTER AUTHORITIES INTERFERE WITH PLANS.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Calcutta, Jan. 18.—King Edward has caused the death of a worthy old lady, seventy-nine years old, because he refused to let her mount the pyre on which her husband's body was burned the other day. The woman was the widow of a renowned Brahma, who had been a great favorite among his people and died worth $125,000. His wife immediately went to the local drug store and arranged for a funeral pyre which she herself decided to mount after her late husband's body had been laid out on it.

She bought 5,000 rupees' worth of camphor, 500 rupees' worth of a certain herb, 200 rupees' worth of sandal wood and several hundred rupees' worth of other sweet smelling drugs.

Then she divided her land among her servants and deeded away all that was left of the estate to various charities, at the same time announcing that she would allow herself to be burned with her husband's body in accordance with old Hindoo custom.

The Governor got wind of the old lady's intention and dispatched a secretary to her, advising her that she must not do, as intended, unless she first obtained a written permit from his office. The widow assured the Governor's representative that under no circumstances would she break Emperor Edward's laws, but still that she hoped the permit would be forthcoming upon her application at once since she was anxious to join her husband in heaven.

She then made application before a notary and when the permit was denied her went to the Governor in person, threw herself at his feet and begged piteously that the matter be submitted to Emperor Edward by cable, she paying all expenses.

To appease the old woman the Governor consented, promising her an answer by next morning.

In the meantime while preparations for the auto da fe went on, a great pyre was erected on a hill near the river, decked with bunting and strewn with the aromatic drugs provided. At the hour set for the burning more than 15,000 people assembled to honor the old lady, the Governor's agents, in the meantime, keeping a close watch on the proceedings to prevent the intended sacrifice.

Just as the old woman prepared to mount to her death, a courier arrived with King Edward's cable, denying the application for permit and ordering the woman, in a few kind words, to abstain from her unlawful purpose.

The poor old lady kissed the document and then mounted a chair to tell the people that the Emperor forbade and that, as a loyal subject, she must forego the sacrifice. But she added that her heart was breaking and that she could not possibly long outlive her disappointment.

She died ten days afterwards with many blessings for the Emperor of India.

EUCHRED THE DOCTOR.

German Baron's Jaw Slipped Into Place When the Sawbones Hit Him.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Vienna, Jan. 18.—Though Baron Polnitz was hit in the face by an enraged doctor, there will be no duel, on the contrary, the Baron will be pleased to pay the doctor's bill, if the brute does have the temerity to send one, and possibly he will, German fashion.

The Baron, it seems, dislocated his jaw a few nights ago when making a tremendous effort to whistle for his dog. Finding himself opposite the house of a doctor, he rang the bell. After awhile a white figure appeared under the dark door and gruffly asked what was wanted.

The Baron pointed to his mouth, indicating that he was unable to speak, but the unhospitable sawbones insisted that his question be answered instanter. After a few seconds, no answer forthcoming, a powerful fist stretched forth and hit the Baron a blow on the jaw that sent him flying. At the same time the door closed with a bang.

"Himmel—Donnerwetter!" cried the Baron, for the blow had wrenched his jaw in place and he found himself once more able to speak and—cuss. Then he laughed, reflecting how he had euchred the physician out of his fee.

A MEAN THIEF.

He Stole the Wedding Rings From Corpses He Buried.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Bucharest, Jan. 18.—An undertaker is under arrest for robbing the dead; he gave himself up and denounced himself as the meanest of thieves. It is the custom in Roumania to bury married people with their marriage rings. This undertaker made it a practice to draw the rings from the cold fingers just before the lid was screwed on. For years he melted up the rings and sold the gold and silver, but of late he had not the courage to do so since, according to his statement, the corpses appeared before him nightly in his dreams, threatening dire things lest he returned the jewels.

Some fifty rings were turned over by the thief to the authorities. His customers had petitioned the Minister of the Interior to issue an order for the unburial of their dead relatives, robbed by the undertaker. They demanded that new wedding rings be placed in the coffins at the undertaker's expense. The ignorant people are afraid that man and wife will be unable to recognize each other when the trumpet blows unless they wear their wedding rings.

"Naked Colony" Disbands.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Zurich, Jan. 18.—The Natural Man's Colony, of which the former Austrian Arch Duke, brother of the Ex-crown Princess of Saxony, and his wife, a former actress, are members, is about to dissolve. The winter's cold in the Alps makes it decidedly unpleasant to walk naked and live on uncooked vegetables, so the men and women composing this society of semi-lunatics are to bid farewell to each other for the present at least. There is talk of reviving the colony in a southern climate, probably in South America.

UNPAID LETTER TO "FIRST LADY OF LAND."

Alton, Ill., Jan. 26.—A letter addressed to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt is being held at the Upper Alton post-office because the writer neglected to place a postage stamp on the envelope. Postmaster John G. Seitz has sent a formal notice to Mrs. Roosevelt that the letter will be forwarded when the necessary two cents are remitted.

LAND FRAUDS.

PRESIDENT DETERMINED TO PUT AN END TO THEM.

Issues a New Order In the Form of a Letter To Secretary Hitchcock.

Washington, Jan. 26.—President Roosevelt has determined to put an end if possible to frauds in the acquisition of public lands by individuals and corporations. He has directed that hereafter no patent shall be issued for public land until an examination of the ground shall have been made by an authorized officer of the Government.

The President's order is in the form of a letter to Secretary Hitchcock, and, under its provisions, orders are being sent out to-day by the officials of the General Land Office.

Following is the text of the President's letter:

The Secretary of the Interior: Sir—To prevent the fraud now practiced in the acquisition of public lands of the United States, I have to direct that hereafter no final certificate, patent, or other evidence of title shall be issued under the public land laws until an actual examination has been made on the ground by an authorized officer of the Government, but the following shall be excepted from the force of this order:

First—All claims which have heretofore been examined on the ground by an authorized officer of the Government whose report is found satisfactory.

Second—All claims where heretofore an officer of the Government, other than officers authorized to take final proof, shall have been present at the taking of final proof to cross-examine claimant and witnesses, if such proof is found satisfactory.

Third—All claims where claimant's compliance with law has been established by contest or other regular adverse proceedings.

Fourth—Entries which may have been confirmed by virtue of any Act of Congress.

Fifth—Selection and entries in which no residence or improvement is required by law, when the lands embraced therein are, strictly speaking, in agricultural districts, or when character has been fixed by investigation and classification made in accordance with law.

Sixth—Cases of reissuance of patents because of some clerical error occurring in the patent heretofore issued.

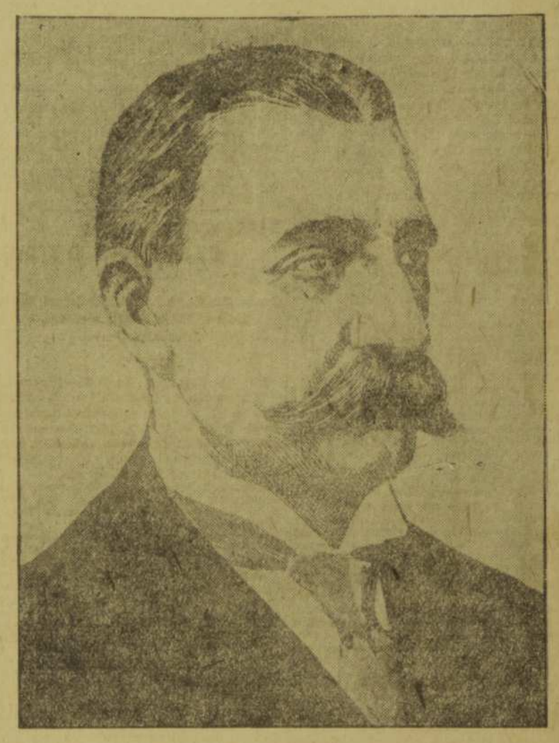
Seventh—All Indian allotments which have been regularly approved in accordance with instructions of the Secretary of the Interior.

You will issue all necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

This order is in lieu of my order of December 18, 1906.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

James A Swettenham, Governor of Jamaica.



AN ECCENTRIC EXECUTIVE.

Gov. Sir James Alexander Swettenham, of Jamaica, has been for forty years in the British service, and was knighted for faithful "colonial service." He is known as an eccentric executive. He disappointed Kingston citizens when he was married two years ago by leaving bandstands and crowded streets, while he rode around the outskirts to the church, and allowed only six persons to witness the wedding. He went to a county fair and ate luncheon under a tree from a basket while the committee begged in vain for him to attend the official reception and banquet.

He ignores his clubs, and at an official function recently insisted on paying his score after joining in a toast to the King. At the annual charity ball, two months after his arrival on the island, he disappointed the elite who came to see him by sending an orderly to represent him.

The Governor is sixty-one years old and the son of J. O. Swettenham, of Belpre Lodge.

GEN. LEE WILL NAME NO CHIEF SPONSOR.

"Absolutely Necessary That Expenses of the Reunion Cities Be Reduced."

New Orleans, Jan. 26.—Two important orders to Confederate veterans issued by Stephen D. Lee, General U. C. V., were made public here to-night.

Speaking of the appointment of sponsors and maids of honor by the United Confederate Veterans, Gen. Lee says:

"It cannot be denied that what was intended as an honor to the descendants of the glorious women of the Confederacy has grown to such a degree that Confederate soldiers have in a manner been forced into second place."

He announces that this matter will be brought to the attention of the Richmond re[illegible] this year, and that, pending act[illegible] he veterans at this convention will abstain from appointing a chief sponsor and maid of honor for the Richmond reunion.

"It is absolutely necessary," he continues, "that the expenses of the reunion cities be reduced, and he (the General) wishes it distinctly understood that the outlay for entertainment of all sponsors and maids of honor must be borne by those who make the appointments."

The second order announces the date of the seventeenth annual reunion for June 1, 2 and 3, next.

YOU ARE SURE ITS PURE—THE GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES IT

HAYNER WHISKEY

BOTTLED IN BOND

In our own Registered Distillery, No. 2, Tenth District, Ohio, under the direct supervision of the U.S. Internal Revenue Department.

The Stamp of the U. S. Gov't.

Direct From Our Distillery to YOU.

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20 EXPRESS PREPAID

You could not ask for a higher or more trustworthy endorsement than this stamp of the U. S. Government on each bottle—it means that from the first moment this whiskey is distilled, through all the years it is being aged, and until it is finally bottled, it is in the care of the U.S. Government and in charge of the U. S. Government Storekeeper—and is a positive assurance that the whiskey is fully aged, full proof, full measure and free from every particle of dilution and adulteration.

By shipping direct from our distillery to you, we cut out all the dealers' and middlemen's profits and are able to offer you this absolutely pure and "bottled in bond" whiskey at the distiller's price.

Send us your order. Money back if you are not perfectly pleased.

OUR OFFER We will ship you in a plain sealed case, with no marks to show contents, FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER PRIVATE STOCK BOTTLED IN BOND WHISKEY for $3.20, and we will pay the express charges. Take it home and sample it, have your doctor test it, every bottle if you wish. Then, if you don't find it perfectly satisfactory, ship it back to us AT OUR EXPENSE and your $3.20 will be promptly refunded. How could any offer be fairer? WRITE OUR NEAREST OFFICE and mention "Division 3165."

Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. or Wyo. must be on the basis of 4 QUARTS for $4.00 by EXPRESS PREPAID or 20 QUARTS for $15.20 by FREIGHT PREPAID.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY, Division 3165

DAYTON, O. ST. LOUIS, MO. ST. PAUL, MINN. ATLANTA, GA.

105 ESTABLISHED 1860. CAPITAL $500,000.00. PAID IN FULL.

NOT MUCH WISER.

REAL ESTATE COMMITTEE GETS LITTLE NEW INFORMATION.

Members Talk To Charles Hermany and Charles R. Long, of Water-works Board.

D. F. Murphy, A. Bruner and W. W. Wright, the committee appointed by the Louisville Real Estate Association to confer with officers of the Louisville Board of Water-works, held a conference at 11 o'clock yesterday relative to the increase in the water pressure when the new filtering plant is put into operation. Charles R. Long, president of the board, and Charles Hermany, chief engineer, both made statements in which they said that all along in the construction of the plant they had thought of the interests of the citizens, and that nothing would be done putting additional expense on anyone that could be avoided.

Mr. Long said that just as was stated in a circular letter to the public, the pressure would be turned on by degrees, so as to give everybody warning, and so as to prevent any accidents. They did not fear any serious results from the increase of about forty-five pounds of pressure to ninety pounds of pressure. They said the elevation of the new plant caused the increased pressure. Mr. Hermany said that in Indianapolis the pressure was always doubled when fire alarms were turned in.

The members of the Real Estate Association said that the repiping or re-plumbing of many houses would put their landlords out of business, and that the pressure problem was a most serious one. D. F. Murphy, chairman of the committee, said yesterday that the committee would report the result of the conference, which was nothing more than was found in the general notice given by the Board of Water-works. The inference was that the committee was not much wiser after the conference than before, so far as the Real Estate Association was concerned.

KING'S RETURN

WILL BEGIN SEASON OF NOTABLE CEREMONIES.

Most Important Will Be the Opening of Parliament On February 12.

London, Jan. 26.—King Edward will return here from Windsor Castle during the coming week to inaugurate a series of notable ceremonies connected with the London season.

The most important of these will be the opening of Parliament February 12, when the King has announced his intention of being present with the Queen for a full state ceremonial. A few days later he will hold the first levee of the season in the throne-room of St. James palace. The first court follows February 22 in the ballroom at Buckingham palace for the members of the diplomatic corps, and there will be a second levee and another court a week later. A number of Americans, it is expected, will be presented during these functions.

The return of Ambassador Reid, who landed from the Carmania to-day, will reopen the festivities at Dorchester house and give the Ambassador time for participation in the reassembling of Parliament and in questions coming before the ministry, including the conference with Prof De Martens, of St. Petersburg, over the date and programme of the second peace conference at The Hague.

The departure of James Bryce, the new Ambassador to the United States, in the middle of February, also will be preceded by a number of functions and farewell ceremonies.

King Edward is planning to spend the winter at Biarritz and to visit King Alfonso at Madrid, the first week of April, after which he will board the royal yacht for a cruise in the Mediterranean.

The first Cabinet council prior to the meeting of Parliament has been called for February 1, when, it is believed, a grant from the imperial exchequer to Jamaica will be proposed and the Swettenham affair also will be disposed of.

Premier Campbell-Bannerman and Foreign Secretary Grey are arranging meetings with Prof. De Martens, who will arrive here February 5, as the guest of the Russian Ambassador.

PARIS MOURNS.

The Dashing Marquis de St. Aubyn Has Vanished.

EQUIPAGES AND ENTERTAINMENTS ENVY OF CAPITAL.

HAULED BEFORE JUDGE AS A SWINDLER, THEN DECAMPED.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Paris, Jan. 18.—The gay upper world of the French Capital is mourning the sudden disappearance of a handsome, dashing "preux cavalier," known to the charmed circle as the Marquis de St. Aubyn. He had a sumptuous mansion in the Rue Edward Valentin, and his equipages were the envy of Paris. He was supposed to be a bachelor, and fashionable women schemed and intrigued to be invited to the delightful soirees he gave.

One morning a few weeks ago he received a polite note requesting his presence in the office of M. Drapier, a judge d'instruction. The Magistrate said that a Belgian, Mlle. Armadine Van Gelder, a beauty specialist, aged nineteen, of Brussels, had filed a complaint charging the Marquis with swindling her out of £80 and various articles of jewelry.

The Marquis was astounded. What! He, a man of title and wealth, accused of swindling? The Magistrate thought it wiser not to arrest him, and let him go, with the request that he would call again in a week. Next day the Marquis disappeared, and he has not been heard of since.

Then the legal authorities set to work and made discoveries. They found that the self-styled Marquis was really the son of a Corsican shoemaker, and that he was born at St. Andre de Cotone, in Corsica. His real name is Viendonne Ercole, but he has been known at various times as the Count de Courcelles and the Marquis de St. Andre. In July, 1902, he arrived in Paris from Lauria, in Italy, where he had succeeded in getting himself appointed as auxiliary clerk to the French Consul in that city. This enabled him to print on his card "Attache in the French Consular Service."

In this capacity he made the acquaintance of a wealthy widowed lady of Rouen, who advanced him £8,000. This lady's mother, unknown to her daughter, lent the noble Marquis another £6,000. Unfortunately for himself, the widow discovered that he was intriguing with one of her friends, a married woman, who had lent him £5,000. She was so indignant that she made a complaint to the police, but her fear of publicity prevented the Marquis being exposed.

Meanwhile, the Marquis had gone to Brussels, where he met Mlle. Durcanpf, who had saved £4,000. He offered her marriage, and told her that he was the illegitimate son of the Duke de Pesthievre, a French royal Prince. The marriage took place, but a year later he deserted his wife and child, taking all her money with him.

AT THE CHURCH DOOR.

The First Lottery In England Was Drawn At St. Paul's Cathedral.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

London, Jan. 18.—The bock-making fraternity here is considerably stirred up over the drastic provisions of the new Betting act, and the agitation serves to recall the drawing of the first lottery sanctioned by the English Government, which took place at the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1569. The shares were ten shillings each and for nearly 250 years the national treasury benefited by these questionable means.

So fierce was the competition among all classes that on one occasion an unborn child was allotted a lottery ticket and drew a prize of a thousand pounds a day after his birth. Prayers were even offered in church for the success of ticket-holders among the congregation, in regard to lucky winnings one may recall the case of Mary Russell Mitford, whose father made her a present of a ticket in a Dublin lottery on her tenth birthday. With a touch of superstition he chose the number 2,224, which, added together, make ten, and was delighted when it turned out a prize of £20,00.

BOTH SIDES WON.

Traveler Tells of Curious Result of a Battle In Morocco.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

London, Jan. 18.—A returned globe trotter, sitting comfortably in his club in Piccadilly, after a long and perilous trip to the interior of Morocco, discoursed entertainly of the habits and customs of the wild tribesmen who inhabit that almost inaccessible country. "I once witnessed a battle between two savage hordes," he said, "and it was surely a curious contest.

"Two large bodies of tribesmen, keeping at a respectful distance from one another, and calling loudly upon Allah to give victory to their master, the Sultan, shut their eyes and fired their guns in the direction of their opponents.

"The terrible conflict raged until all the ammunition collected at great expense from smuggling European skippers was expended, and some of the guns that are made in Belgium for 15c. and sold to the faithful by the skippers aforesaid at a profit of 800 per cent. had burst. Then each side retired to its ancestral hills, with few casualties save those resulting from the failure of gas-pipe gun-barrels, and praised the One who, from the abundance of his own inscrutable bounty, had given complete victory to both sides."

Gramophone Archives.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Vienna, Jan. 18.—The formation of gramophone archives is the latest development in Viennese musical circles. The Conservatory has already begun its collection, which will include as many records as possible of voices of former pupils who have become famous in the musical world. Apart from the general interest attaching to such a collection, it is thought that it will be valuable for teaching purposes.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

Convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY

J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

NOMINEE MUST WORK FOR RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

Hopkins County Democrats Lay Down Platform For Representative.

Madisonville, Ky., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The Democratic Committee of Hopkins county met and called a primary to be held on May 13, to nominate a candidate for Representative. At the meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

First—Pledge to voters of Hopkins county that said nominee, if elected, will vote and work to force railroad companies of Kentucky to only charge two cents per mile for riding on passenger trains in Kentucky.

Second—Pledge said nominee, if elected, to vote for and use all honorable means to have laws passed to prevent railroad companies from discriminating against small shippers.

Third—We further pledge said nominee, if elected, to vote for and try to have laws passed forcing railroad companies in Kentucky to accept and handle all freight offered them without delay.

Fourth—We wish to express our appreciation of the services rendered the people in Kentucky by the Hon. C. C. McChord, chairman of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, for trying to have the laws enforced in the interest of all shippers, regardless of whether they are large or small, when the railroad companies fail to comply with the law, and we hope the good Democrats of Mr. McChord's district will see proper to indorse and nominate him for re-election.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

Activity In Market Shown By Deeds Recorded In Courthouse.

Charles Bakrow, etc., to Esther Diamond, 21 feet north side of Market, 43 feet west of Seventh ..... $ 5,200

Tennant Land Co. to Lulu Childs, lot 47, Tennant Land Co. subdivision 450

W. Phelps Tyler to Edward F. Kaiser, 26 feet east side of Campbell, 152 feet north of Market 1,000

W. Phelps Tyler to E. L. Bowie, 20 feet, 68 feet west of northwest corner Clay and Madison ..... 500, etc.

James L. Gardner to Lizzie L. Gardner, 33 feet west side of Garvin place, 220 feet north of Ormsby 1

John W. Campbell to Henry Holtzhauer, 20 feet east side of Clay, 164 feet south of Laurel 1

John Schurermann to Cora L. Lloyd, 25 feet north side of Highland, lot 8, block 1, Schurermann subdivision 125

Eliza A. Jarvis to L. M. Elsen, 66 feet west of Thirtieth, 411 feet south of Young 325

Jacob Gast to George W. Grant, 100 feet south side of Grand ave., 250 feet east of Thirtieth 400

George W. Grant to Minnie J. Humphrey, 25 feet west side of Hemlock, 355 feet south of Southern 1,100

RHEUMATISM
CAN NOT BE RUBBED AWAY

It is perfectly natural to rub the spot that hurts, and when the muscles, nerves, joints and bones are throbbing and twitching with the pains of Rheumatism the sufferer is apt to turn to the liniment bottle, or some other external application, in an effort to get relief from the disease, by producing counter-irritation on the flesh. Such treatment will quiet the pain temporarily, but can have no direct curative effect on the real disease because it does not reach the blood, where the cause is located. Rheumatism is more than skin deep—it is rooted and grounded in the blood and can only be reached by constitutional treatment—IT CANNOT BE RUBBED AWAY. Rheumatism is due to an excess of uric acid in the blood, brought about by the accumulation in the system of refuse matter which the natural avenues of bodily waste, the Bowels and Kidneys, have failed to carry off. This refuse matter, coming in contact with the different acids of the body, forms uric acid which is absorbed into the blood and distributed to all parts of the body, and Rheumatism gets possession of the system. The aches and pains are only symptoms, and though they may be scattered or relieved for a time by surface treatment, they will reappear at the first exposure to cold or dampness, or after an attack of indigestion or other irregularity. Rheumatism can never be permanently cured while the circulation remains saturated with irritating, pain-producing uric acid poison. The disease will shift from muscle to muscle or joint to joint, settling on the nerves, causing inflammation and swelling and such terrible pains that the nervous system is often shattered, the health undermined, and perhaps the patient becomes deformed and crippled for life. S. S. S. thoroughly cleanses the blood and renovates the circulation by neutralizing the acids and expelling all foreign matter from the system. It warms and invigorates the blood so that instead of a weak, sour stream, constantly depositing acrid and corrosive matter in the muscles, nerves, joints and bones, the body is fed and nourished by rich, health-sustaining blood which completely and permanently cures Rheumatism. S. S. S. is composed of both purifying and tonic properties—just what is needed in every case of Rheumatism. It contains no potash, alkali or other mineral ingredient, but is made entirely of purifying, healing extracts and juices of roots, herbs and barks. If you are suffering from Rheumatism do not waste valuable time trying to rub a blood disease away, but begin the use of S. S. S. and write us about your case and our physicians will give you any information or advice desired free of charge and will send our special treatise on Rheumatism.

S.S.S.

PURELY VEGETABLE

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

STILL IN LEAD.

Catholic Church Has Largest Number of Communicants.

GAINS OF YEAR PAST LESS THAN THOSE OF FORMER YEARS.

CATHOLICS TO USE "CHAPEL CARS" IN MOUNTAINS.

CHURCH NEWS OF PAST WEEK.

The religious bodies in the United States, considered together, made larger gains in membership in the year 1906 than they did in 1905, but they did not quite equal the gains of 1904 or 1903. The net increase in the number of communicants in 1906 was 870,389. In 1905 the increase was 783,979; in 1904, 898,857; in 1903, 889,734. The figures are compiled by Dr. H. K. Carroll, who was in charge of the Government census of churches in 1890, and who annually brings the figures of that census up to date. The total gains of the year just closed was not so great as in 1905, but in number of ministers there was marked advance. On these points the figures for 1906 are: Ministers, 4,-300; churches, 3,635; 1905, ministers, 2,-628; churches, 4,100.

As reported in former years, the Roman Catholic Church is by far the largest body of Christians in the United States, the 1906 figures of membership being 10,879,930, a gain of 125,778 over the figures reported a year ago. Dr. Carroll points out, however, that the method of computing membership figures differs so greatly in the Roman Catholic Church from that prevailing in most Protestant bodies, that a comparison is likely to be misleading. The number of Catholic communicants, Dr. Carroll says, is estimated on the basis of estimates of population. The rule followed by church officials in the census of 1890 was to take 85 per cent. of the estimated Catholic population, deducting the 15 per cent. for infants and children not admitted to communion and others not entitled to commune.

The total number of communicants in all churches, Catholic and Protestant, is given as 32,283,658. There are 159,-503 ministers and 207,707 churches. Counting not by the separate denominations, but rather by what Dr. Carroll calls "denominational families," the larger bodies now rank as follows:

Denomination.	Communicants.
Catholics (9 bodies)	11,143,455
Methodists (17 bodies)	6,551,891
Baptists (14 bodies)	5,140,770
Lutherans (23 bodies)	1,957,433
Presbyterian (12 bodies)	1,771,877
Episcopal (2 bodies)	846,492
Reformed (3 bodies)	452,359
Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies)	396,354
United Brethren (2 bodies)	286,238
Evangelical (2 bodies)	179,339
Jewish (2 bodies)	143,000
Dunkards (4 bodies)	121,194
Friends (4 bodies)	118,752
Adventists (6 bodies)	95,437
Mennonites (12 bodies)	61,690

The membership figures of some of the denominations not included in the above family groups is stated as follows: Christian Connection, 101,597; Christian Catholic (Dowie), 40,000; Christian Scientists, 80,197; Church of God (Winebrennarian), 41,475; German Evangelical Protestant, 20,000; German Evangelical Synod, 228,420; Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant, 46,000; Moravians, 16,923; Salvation Army, 28,-509; Unitarians, 71,000; Universalists, 55,831.

Some of the denominations showing large gains in numbers in the year 1906 include the Baptists, all bodies of which gained 93,152 communicants; Baptists North gaining 23,046; Baptists South, 40,136; Colored Baptists 27,222; Christian Scientists gained 9,083 members; Congregationalists, 10,601; Disciples of Christ, 29,464; the Evangelical Association, 10,473; Lutherans, all bodies, gained 116,087, individual gains, including General Synod, 34,386; General Council, 36,453; Synodical Conference, 28,475. Methodist gains were 118,-475, the principal items being the Methodist Episcopal Church (North), 73,452, and Methodists South, 30,764. The Northern Presbyterian Church gained 38,496 members, the Protestant Episcopal Church 19,228, the German Reformed 14,563, and United Brethren 12,-226.

An interesting paragraph in Dr. Carroll's summary is devoted to the Mormons, figures for which, he says, were obtained from official sources not hitherto accessible. In the Utah branch of the Latter Day Saints are 350,000 members. Throughout the world there are reported fifty-five stakes, 650 wards, twenty-two missions, fifty-five stake presidents, 650 ward bishops, twenty-two mission presidents, 1,500 missionaries, three of the first presidency, twelve apostles, seven of the first seventies and three of the presiding bishops. In all there are 3,662 officers.

Figures are also given for Spiritualists, the authority being the president of the National Spiritualists' Association. He estimates the number of members in the United States and Canada at 300,000, the total of local societies being 760. Theer are, says this authority, twenty-two State associations. Dr. Carroll points out that these figures indicate a high average number of members in each local society, and quotes the figures with misgivings. The average shown is nearly 400 to each local body, and he points out that Disciples of Christ, for instance, average but 113 members to a church. The Spiritualists further report 120 churches and temples and property worth $2,000,000.

INTO FOUR MISSION DISTRICTS.

Presbyterian Home Board Divides Country For Its Campaigns.

The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions has taken up some of the work which has heretofore been done by the Presbyterian Evangelistic Committee, the second-named body having planned to concentrate its efforts to campaigns in the larger towns and cities of the country. The Home Mission Board, on the other hand, has adopted a plan whereby the whole field will be covered, the board supplying evangelists who are to work, in large part, under the direction of the Presbyteries and Synods.

Under this plan the board's field has been divided into four districts, over each of which a field secretary is to have jurisdiction. These districts are:

The district of the South and Southwest, with headquarters at St. Louis.

The district of the Northwest, with headquarters at Minneapolis.

The district of the Mountain States, with headquarters at Denver.

The district of the Pacific coast, with headquarters at San Francisco.

The field secretaries are to be appointed by the board, and will have general oversight of the home mission and evangelistic work carried on within their districts under the direction of presbyteries or synods. They will hold conferences with pastors on missions and evangelistic methods, and they will stimulate the interest of the churches, working for an increase in contributions for the work under their charge.

The Board of Home Missions is to make an annual appropriation for the evangelistic work, and from that fund is to pay the salaries of the field secretaries and the evangelists. Of the latter one is to be appointed for each synod desiring such action, and others will be assigned to presbyteries or groups of presbyteries. In the churches where these evangelists work they shall secure an offering for the evangelistic work of the board, forwarding the full amount to the treasurer of the board. This last provision is expected to ward off the criticism to which the work of some evangelists has been subjected; that they conducted special meetings and then asked for offerings for their individual support.

Y. M. C. A. Combination.

The union of the three organizations of Young Women's Christian Associations has been accomplished, and the International Board of Women's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the American Committee and the American Department of the World's Committee have all voted to disband and to come into the new movement.

There has been created an executive committee of thirty women, known as the National Board of Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States of America, the president of the board being Miss Grace H. Dodge, of New York. The work has been divided into home and foreign departments, with ten secretaries for each. As charter members of the new movement there have already been enrolled 146 city associations and 460 student associations. The headquarters of the National Board are maintained in New York, but a Training Institute for Secretaries is located in Chicago. An official organ is soon to be issued, and plans for the immediate future include the holding of eight or ten spring and summer conferences on student and city work.

Established Church Report.

The Church of England, which is the Established Church, has 2,223,207 communicants, according to the official Year Book just issued, and as the same volume gives the total population of England as 32,678,213, it shows that but one in fifteen of the English population is in the Established Church. There was a gain in numbers during the past year of 54,240, which is at the rate of 2½ per cent. The number of parochial clergy is given as 14,029, but this does not include the large numbers of lay readers, deaconesses and other assistants who are supported, in whole or in part, by the church. The voluntary contributions to all causes amounted last year to $30,250,000, of which $1,700,-000 went to foreign missions. A large part of the support of the church is derived from ancient endowments, and, contrary to the rule in the Episcopal Church in this country, the people of the churches rarely have a voice in the selection of their rectors. "Livings," as they are termed in England, are in the control of various people, sometimes officials of the Government have the right of appointment, sometimes the archbishops or the bishops, and many of the clergy are appointed by the lay proprietors of the land on which churches are situated.

Catholic "Chapel Cars."

The Catholic Church Extension Society is planning to provide several "chapel cars" to run on the railroads and care for districts now almost neglected in the West and South. The first of these cars is now in preparation, and is to be known as St. Anthony's. It will have a chapel seating seventy-five, sleeping and study rooms for the priests and a kitchen. Its first trip, it is planned, will be through the mountain districts of Kentucky. Bishop Maes will accompany the car on this trip, as will Father Kelley, president of the Church Extension Society. The mission work will be done by the fathers of the Covington apostolate. The details of the work were decided upon at a recent meeting of the Board of Governors of the society, and at the same meeting it was decided to send two American missionaries to Porto Rico.

Prepare For Convention.

Elaborate preparations are being made in the city of Rochester, N. Y., for the fourth General Convention of the Religious Education Association, to be held there from Tuesday to Thursday, February 5 to 7. The Rev. Dr. Henry H. Stebbins is at the head of a local Executive Committee having arrangements in charge, and this committee is backed by a General Committee of one hundred citizens. Reduced fares have been secured on the railroads for the convention, which is expected to have the largest attendance of any convention of this association.

The general topic of the convention is "The Materials of Religious Education," and among the announced speakers are President Rush Rhees, the Very Rev. Alexander P. Doyle, President Flavel S. Luther, Dr. Luther H. Gulick, Mr. James A. Macdonald, Commissioner Elmer E. Brown, the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Elliot, Dean George Hodges, President William Douglas Mackenzie, President Jacob G. Schurman and W. N. Hartshorn.

TOBACCO BUYER WARNED TO CEASE BUSINESS.

Anonymous Letter Received At Harrodsburg By Employe of Trust.

Harrodsburg, Ky., Jan. 26.—H. M. Moss, buyer for the American Tobacco Company in this county, who has been buying considerable tobacco in Washington county, has received several anonymous letters threatening his life unless he quits buying tobacco for the trust. He claims that one of the letters was postmarked from the Harrodsburg post-office. This is the first threat against the trust reported in this community. Mr. Moss will cease buying tobacco for the present.

THE OLD-FASHIONED GOD.

They talked to me of God, as strange and wonderful—
An abstract thing—the Good in all—the Beautiful.
I listened, there was the charm of science and of reason;
They meant no harm—there was no thought of treason.
And I was at the morn of life—so gay, so glad—
So bright, so strong and brave—could I be sad?
The God I worshiped with a song was like unto a bird or flower,
Impersonal, aesthetic and nature's laws His power
But noon has past—dark shadows creep up about my way,
The wind's drear moan warns of a storm, closed day;
And, like a helpless little child, lost and afraid,
I think of those who've lifted up their hands and prayed.
Ah! then, I knew the God I needed—Father, Friend—
Whose arms would fold me close about, when at the long day's end
I'd whisper low, "Our Father who in Heaven art,
I lay me down to sleep—keep safe—send rest unto my troubled heart."

BELLE JENKS McCORKLE.

Southern Railway
Shortest Line to
ATLANTA
Through Sleeper leaves 7:45 p. m., arriving Atlanta 11:47 a. m.

WE'RE MAKING ROOM FOR NEW THINGS.

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES

A CLEAN SWEEP SALE

This is your first-of-the-year opportunity—a genuine clearance—and a bona-fide price reduction—to make room for the new things coming. If you have never seen real bargains, prepare to see them now. Because of the attractiveness of our prices—during this sale—we are confident that we are going to do even a larger business than we did in the busy season before the holidays. Come and see our splendid offerings—and be convinced. If courteous treatment, low prices and good goods count with you, you'll not miss this sale.

Great Bargain Settee.

The one we show here is of the latest pattern in Parlor Settees. Hardwood frame and a perfect imitation of mahogany finish. Seat upholstered on a solid bed of steel springs and a good grade of cloth or chase leather.

$3.75

Solid Oak Chiffoniers, Just as Illustrated,

$6.75

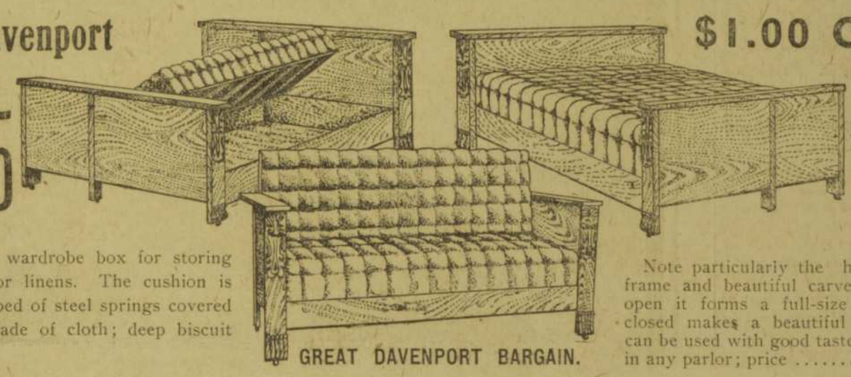
Made of well-seasoned oak. Has three large drawers, two small drawers, hat box, and is fitted on top with large oval swinging mirror. Sold regularly for $10.00.

1/3 OFF
OF FORMER PRICES ON
BUCK'S HOT-BLAST HEATERS

These famous heaters are the best heaters in the world. They are built of the best material money will buy. Their hot blast features consume all the soot and gases contained in the coal, and their large base assures powerful heat.

$1.00 CASH
And a Promise to Pay
$1.00 WEEK
Is All You Need to Own a Buck Hot Blast.

Bed Davenport
—ONLY—
$21.75



$1.00 CASH,
$1.00 Week
Until the Balance Is Paid Will deliver one of the Davenports in your home.

Note the big wardrobe box for storing away bedding or linens. The cushion is built in a solid bed of steel springs covered with a good grade of cloth; deep biscuit tufted.

GREAT DAVENPORT BARGAIN.

Note particularly the heavy, solid oak frame and beautiful carved posts. When open it forms a full-size bed, and when closed makes a beautiful Davenport that can be used with good taste in any parlor; price $21.75

REMEMBER YOUR CREDIT IS ALWAYS GOOD AT THIS STORE.

We Give Special Terms and Prices on Complete Outfits.

LARGEST HOUSEFURNISHERS IN THE WORLD.

RHODES-BURFORD FURNITURE CO.

(INCORPORATED.)

628-630 WEST MARKET STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

We Wait on You If You Are Sick or Out of Work.

CENTRAL

Control Provided In Bill Before Indiana Legislature.

WOULD GIVE STATE CONTROL OF PUBLIC UTILITIES.

PRICE OF GAS IN CITIES REGULATED BY LAW.

AIM AT EXCLUSIVE BUSINESS.

Indianapolis, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Possibly one of the most radical departures that has ever been suggested in legislation is represented in two bills introduced in the lower house of the Legislature this week, one of them being designed for the alleged protection of a local gas company, just organized here, and the other, which takes its cue from it, so enlarging the scope of the legislation that it will be Statewide and necessarily affect every public service corporation doing business in Indiana.

Recently a citizens' gas company was organized here under a franchise which limits the price to be charged for fuel and illuminating gas to sixty cents per thousand cubic feet. The present service is rendered by a company which charges ninety cents per thousand. Its charter will expire in two years and a new contract will then have to be made with the city.

The first bill, introduced by Senator Cox, of this city, provides that the local authorities shall not grant any franchise for furnishing gas to the people here at a greater cost than sixty cents per thousand, the object being to prevent the old company from reducing its product below the franchise price of the new company. If the bill becomes a law it will tie the hands of the local authorities, and the Legislature will thus virtually be fixing the price of gas in this city. Of course, if the Legislature can thus limit the price to be charged for gas, it can limit the price to be charged for any service that any other public service corporation may be chartered to give.

* * *

Must Maintain Reduced Price.

The second bill applies to all municipalities in the State and provides that, in the event a public service corporation is serving the people of any city or town under a franchise and has competition in its home field and for any reason reduces its price, the reduced price shall at once become the franchise price, and the corporation is forever inhibited from increasing it. The bill applies to gas, water, telephone, electric light and, in fact, to all corporations having franchises from cities and towns and engaged in a public service. Under the bill every reduction must be permanent, no matter what circumstances have combined to bring it about.

The proposed legislation is the outgrowth of conditions that have become notorious during the past year. Many of the cities of the State and not a few of the incorporated towns have undertaken to own and operate gas, electric light and water plants and have thus become competitors of private corporations doing business in them. In a great number of cases these plants have not been successful and the people are burdened with debt without any adequate return in better service. The chief cause, perhaps, of the many failures is the inexperience and inefficiency of the men in charge of such public utilities and the impossibility under frequently changing administrations of bringing to their care that experience which private corporations require in employes who are never changed merely for political reasons.

* * *

To Eliminate Competitors.

Rates have been reduced in some instances below the franchise price to induce a larger patronage, and in others, when justified by lower prices for coal, reductions in freight or the installation of improved machinery, and the people have enjoyed these advantages. It is charged in cities where there are municipal plants that these reductions were for the purpose of stifling competition, and the bill before the Legislature seems to have the object in view of preventing such reductions in the future. As municipal plants operate under a vote of the people, and do not come under the head of franchise institutions, it is assumed that they may do as they please in respect to lowering or raising prices to consumers.

The cities of Muncie, Hartford City, Richmond, Logansport, Marion, Peru and Fort Wayne have been wrestling with the municipal ownership problem and the first two have abandoned their plants in sheer disgust over the results. Marion and Peru have elephants on their hands. Richmond has spent $250,000 on a plant which is not satisfactory to the people, and Logansport is the scene of a bitter controversy because the authorities, unwilling to admit that the public owned plant is a failure, refuse to permit factories to get power from other sources, and some of the largest industries are looking for locations elsewhere.

Whether the defects of municipal ownership, and especially failure to compete successfully with private enterprise can be cured in the one case and overcome in the other by legislation is not clear to many of the legislators, and the bill to throttle competition will meet with determined opposition by those who do not believe in legislative stifling of enterprise, even though it is represented by public service corporations.

ALL PRETTY BAD.

[Catholic Standard and Times.]

Mrs. Knox—When there's speak of the lower branch of Congress, what do they mean?

Knox—It's pretty hard to say. Some of the people in the Senate are low enough just now.

DR. CHARLES FLESH FOOD
THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER

This is the only preparation known to medical science that CREATES GOOD, FIRM, HEALTHY FLESH and clears the complexion of every blemish, such as pimples, blackheads, etc., without internal medicine. FOR REMOVING WRINKLES it is without an equal.

FOR DEVELOPING THE BUST or restoring a wasted breast lost through nursing or sickness, making THIN CHEEKS PLUMP and filling the hollows of a scrawny neck there is no other preparation in the world that has any comparison.

ON SALE AT DEPARTMENT STORES AND DRUGGISTS

SPECIAL OFFER The regular price of Dr. Charles Flesh Food is $1.00 a box, but to introduce it into thousands of new homes its proprietors have decided to send two (2) boxes to all who answer this advertisement and send them one dollar. All packages are sent in plain wrapper, postage prepaid.

FREE A sample box, just enough to convince you of the great merit of Dr. Charles Flesh Food will be sent free for ten cents, which pays for cost of mailing. We will also send our illustrated book, "The Art of Massage," which contains all the proper movements for massaging the face, neck and arms, and full directions for developing the bust. Address

DR. CHARLES CO.
108 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

Fat People

I WILL SEND YOU A TRIAL TREATMENT FREE

I can reduce your weight 3 to 5 pounds a week and turn ill health into robust health, mental sluggishness into activity, and relieve that feeling of fullness and oppression by producing healthy digestion and assimilation. No distasteful dieting or exertion, no exercising, no nauseating drugs or sickening pills that ruin the stomach. I am a regular practicing physician and a specialist in the successful reduction of superfected method strengthens the heart and enables you to breathe easily, and quickly removes the double chin, large stomach and fat hips. Prominent physicians advise their patients to take my treatment and leading doctors themselves are my patients. I positively guarantee satisfaction in every case. Write to-day for free trial treatment. I will also send you free my new book on Obesity. It will give you detailed outline of my treatment; it will be sent you free. Address HENRY C. BRADFORD, M. D., 378 Bradford bldg., 20 E. Twenty-second St., New York City.

GOOD LUCK

Do you desire to know how you may be fortunate in life, successful in business, and prosperous financially? It is your desire to have everything to come your way? I have thousands of letters from people who were unlucky in everything and are now having good luck and are prosperous in all their undertakings. Send your name and address to Captain Rand and he will tell you all about it; it will cost you nothing to write him and it may result in your fortune and future happiness.

Capt. W. I. RAND, 175 La Tremont St., Boston

Courier-Journal Telephones.

Cumb. Main 276	Counting Room	Home 121
	Advertising Dept.	240
	Circulation, City	276
	Circulation, Foreign	1340
	Subscriptions	
	City Editor	
	Managing Editor	
	Editor-in-Chief	
	Mailing Dept.	
	President's Office	
	Complaints	

Get Your Number, Then Ask For the Department Desired.

On Sundays, Holidays and After Midnight Call as Follows:

Main 4087x.....City Editor
Main 4087x.....Sporting Editor
Main 4089x.....Circulation
Main 4086x.....Counting Room
Main 4088x.....Mail Room

Every Woman
is interested and should know about the wonderful
MARVEL Whirling Spray
The new Vaginal Syringe. Injection and Douche. Best—Safest—Most Convenient, It Cleanses Instantly.

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full instructions and directions invaluable to ladies. MARVEL CO., 44 E. 23d ST., NEW YORK.

For sale by T. P. TAYLOR & CO., Druggists, 2d and Jeff. and 332 4th.

Haldeman Warehouse
S. W. Cor. 3d and Green.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Household Goods $1.50 to $5 per Mo.
Boxes in Vault 25c to 50c per Mo.

WINTERSMITH'S TONIC CURES EVERY TIME.

IN LOUISVILLE SOCIETY

Mr. and Mrs. Caperton

The Hosts at a Beautiful Entertainment Given on Wednesday Evening.

ONE of the most delightful of the informal midwinter entertainments was given on Wednesday night, when Mr. and Mrs. John H. Caperton invited a number of their friends to witness the carnival at the Coliseum and to supper at their home after the carnival.

Mr. and Mrs. Caperton and their party occupied three boxes. The supper was an informal affair, though the decorations were unusually beautiful and artistic.

The refreshment table was beautifully appointed, the cover being of Renaissance lace, and in the center was placed a compote filled with fruits of different colors. At either end were silver loving cups filled with American Beauty roses. The confections and favors were charming, and were artistically arranged on the table.

An orchestra gave a delightful musical programme during the supper. Mr. and Mrs. Caperton's guests were:

MESSRS. AND MESDAMES.

Jefferson D. Stewart, M. L. Akers, Oscar Fenley.

MESDAMES.

Ernest Allis, Louis Hite.
George M. Davie,

MISSES.

Mary Johnston, Lulie Henning.

MESSRS.

Marshall Bullitt, J. W. Gaulbert,
H. de Ridder, Dr. Cuthbert
Charles T. Ballard, Thompson.

Next Saturday

Miss Laura Norton and Mr. Shelby Williams Bonnie to be Married at Noon at the Second Presbyterian Church.

THE wedding of Miss Laura Norton to Mr. Shelby Williams Bonnie will be solemnized next Saturday morning at 12 o'clock at the Second Presbyterian church by the Rev. Egbert Watson Smith, pastor of the church.

The color, used in the decorations and in the bridesmaids' gowns will be pink and white.

Miss Edith Norton, the sister of the bride, will be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be:

MISSES.

Mattie Sevier Bonnie, Arline Payne, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.;
Cornelia Anderson, May Atchison.

Mr. Henry Clifford Smith will be Mr. Bonnie's best man, and the ushers will be:

MESSRS.

Ogden Reid, of New York; Arthur Havemeyer, of New York;
Chester H. Norton, Garvin Thomas.

Mr. Frederick Cowles will be the organist and has arranged a beautiful musical programme to be given before the ceremony.

After the ceremony there will be a wedding breakfast at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Norton, 1048 Second street, to which the members of the two families and the near friends are invited.

A number of out-of-town guests will attend the wedding. Among them will be Mr. and Mrs. Shelby Williams, of Nashville; Mr. Sevier Williams, of Chicago; Mr. Wentworth Paul Johnson, of London; Miss Arline Payne, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Mrs. Kenneth Castleman is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Norton, for the wedding, and the bride's grandmother, Mrs. B. L. Swope, who is now in Washington visiting her daughter, Mrs. Crittenden Marriott, expects to come to Louisville for the wedding.

The American Woman.

Her Advantages and Her Good Points Delightfully Discussed—High Compliment Paid a Louisville Woman.

IN a recent issue of P. T. O., a paper edited by T. P. O'Connor, the following delightful article on American women appears, written by Mrs. O'Connor, the brilliant American wife of the Irish member of Parliament.

Mrs. O'Connor's opinions on all subjects are worth hearing, and the high compliment she pays to a Louisville woman will give double interest to local readers:

When people ask me what I miss most out of America my answer is invariably, "The American woman." English women have many admirable traits of character—they are intensely feminine, they are very often unselfish, but they are utterly unlike the American women. The American woman and the English woman are the product of two exactly opposite conditions of civilization. In England the being to be looked up to, the being for the woman to sacrifice herself to, is man. Take any average dinner or lunch party, and you will find that the men generally talk more and better than the women. An English woman married to a very brilliant Englishman once said to me: "I can't talk; it is an impossibility. I am the daughter of a brilliant man who, when I was a girl, did all the talking. Then I married another brilliant man, and since my marriage he has done all the talking. I have many thoughts, but they remain unexpressed." Fancy an American woman making that assertion! By constant haughtiness and an always perfectly apparent air of superiority, Englishmen have managed to very largely suppress the English woman.

The fact is that Englishmen like a woman in one capacity, that of a wife and a sweetheart; they know nothing of women as friends, as companions, as intimates. Indeed, you will very rarely find the broadest-minded Englishman who will acknowledge that such a thing as a tender and intimate friendship can exist between a man and a woman unless there has been or will be a warmer sentiment at the bottom of it. The sexes are kept so widely apart in childhood and in youth that they always remain somewhat of a mystery one to the other, and that feeling of absolute comfort which exists between an American man and woman is something that is unknown in this country.

The American woman is just the opposite to her English sister. From earliest infancy she has an opportunity to know boys and men as they really are—just plain human beings, some of them good, some of them bad; some of them noble, some of them ignoble; some of them fine, some of them rough. And surely the women themselves, on the whole, must be good and pure and noble, or else the American man, with his quick intelligence, his fine brain and his subtle mind would never have held so persistently to his ideal. The American likes not only the one Woman, but Women. He takes the trouble to understand their point of view, their lives, and their occupations. He is interested in them, he finds them companionable and makes friends of them, and he has studied them appreciatively and helped them in their development.

You will hear at a lunch party one American woman say to another, "Isn't Elizabeth radiant to-day? Doesn't she look a love in that mauve hat and that bunch of violets in her silver belt? Isn't she just too cunning for anything?" And Elizabeth will toss her head and flush up with pleasure, and a sort of cordial, comfortable atmosphere goes round the table. Any demonstration of this kind in England or allusions to hat or flowers would be considered personal and ill-bred. The ideal conversation is about inanimate objects, antiques for preference. Thus:

"Are there any Runic crosses in this neighbourhood?"

"Yes; there is one very fine specimen about nine miles from here. Are you a good walker?"

"Oh, yes, with stout boots, beginning rather early in the morning and taking a sandwich. I can manage it."

"I believe the hieroglyphics on this particular Runic cross are marvelous. There is only one man who has ever been able to get their meaning at all. He left a pamphlet on the subject, but for the moment the name of it escapes me, and so on. Now, this sort of conversation—Runic crosses, what sort of starch Queen Elizabeth used in her ruff and whether Bacon wrote Shakespeare, and if clay soil induces rheumatism (although this is verging on the personal)—commits you to nothing; it is better never to talk about anything human unless in a tete-a-tete or with a most intimate friend.

The American woman, with her quick perception, her lively intelligence, her opportunities of knowing and understanding something of human nature, and the protection and the care that she receives from her men, is the most fortunate woman in existence. Sometimes perhaps she asks too much of life, but she also gives a great deal. She is capable, well read, witty; she is gowned beautifully, and wears her clothes with distinction, and her taste is an instinct. The taste of a day in England is a question of three generations at least. It is a thing of cultivation. With an American it is simply an instinct. Indeed, the taste of the American woman is one of the most remarkable things about her.

I take for example a woman in Louisville, Miss Barbour Bruce, who has absolutely perfect taste. She always rejects the false and selects the true in everything. She is a beautiful judge of stuffs and of old china, of old silver, of pottery; she understands pictures, tapestries and fine embroideries, and in her own dress and her own habits she is as dainty as a flower. Her discrimination of the good is in no way superior to that of very many American women, and, what is almost as valuable as taste, they have a certain chic, which is not at all like French chic, a little daring and sometimes even a little vulgar, but in an American it is just a pretty coquetry.

The thing that the American woman has to be most proud of is that she has made her mark upon this old and conservative civilization. Englishwomen have looked on in wonder at the comfortable intimacy, the agreeable friendship and the helpfulness of one American woman to another, and they are beginning to copy American manners; they are beginning to be agreeable to each other. Twenty years ago, when I first came to England, after a large dinner party, while the women were waiting in the drawing-room for the men, they positively glared at each other like the Guelphs and Ghibellines, ready to do battle at an instant's notice. Scarcely a word was spoken except a few phrases here and there in a high, suspicious voice. Englishwomen are now more or less polite to each other, and more or less informal, and the American woman has set the example. I said not long ago to an Englishman who told me that he detested the American accent, that he ought to become accustomed to it as quickly as possible, because the next House of Peers would speak with an American accent. And, I added, the accent will be west of the Mississippi, as all of their heiresses east of that mighty river have been married by impecunious foreigners. He begged my pardon, and said that he didn't understand the humor of my remark. But there wasn't any humor in it; it was simply a statement of cold facts. And if there is ever a genuine understanding and a real entente cordiale between the two countries, it will be due to that wonderful, that gracious, that daring product, the American Woman.

Interesting Programme

Of the Art Department of the Woman's Club For Next Wednesday Afternoon at 3 O'clock.

MR. W. E. JENKINS, of the University of Indiana, will speak on "William Morris and the Arts and Crafts Movement," at the Woman's Club at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. He has made a specialty of this topic and is said to be a most interesting speaker.

He will be preceded by Mrs. Shackelford Miller, who will speak on the subject "Is it the Duty of the Merchant to Exclude Ugly Wares?"

Mrs. Miller will read letters from Tiffany, of New York; Fields, Leiter & Company, of Chicago, and from local firms.

Goethe's Faust

The Subject of the Lecture to be Given by Mr. Tombo at the Woman's Club To-morrow Afternoon.

MR. RUDOLPH TOMBO, the registrar of Columbia College, who will deliver a lecture on Goethe's Faust at the Woman's Club on to-morrow afternoon, comes at the invitation of the Lecture Committee of the club.

The lecture will be given at 4 o'clock and is open to the public.

Mr. Tombo is a scholarly and most interesting speaker and is thoroughly qualified to give an interesting interpretation of his subject.

The hour for the lecture has been changed from 3 to 4 o'clock in order that teachers may have the opportunity to hear Mr. Tombo.

Mrs. J. D. Stewart

Hostess at a Luncheon Given Yesterday in Honor of Miss Mary Churchill Humphrey.

MISS MARY CHURCHILL HUMPHREY was the guest of honor at a charming luncheon given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. J. D. Stewart at her home in Cherokee Park. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have recently moved into their new home and it is one of the most attractive country places around Louisville.

Those invited to meet the guest of honor yesterday were:

MISSES.

Elizabeth Hamilton Smith, Mary Manfull,
Frances Duke, Pauline Browning, of Birmingham, Ala.;
Martha Marvin, Emily Helm,
Lucinda Trabue, Charlotte Woodcock, Cornelia Anderson,
Louise Rowell, of Washington; Elsie Baskin,
Mary Hoge.

Animated Tableaux

To be Given by the Junior Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary of Christ Church Cathedral Thursday and Saturday.

THE Junior Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary of Christ Church Cathedral will give an entertainment in the Sunday-school room on next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and on Saturday afternoon, February 2, at 2 o'clock. The entertainment is to be in the nature of animated tableaux, a new form of entertainment, and will be taken from that delightful little book, "The Lady of the Decoration," which pictures so many charming scenes. The children of the church and some of the choir boys will assist in the production.

The patronesses will be:

MESDAMES.

Charles E. Woodcock, William Heyburn,
Gilmer S. Adams, Sidney Hewett,
Harriet D. Warren, Albert Schelk,
J. W. E. Bayly, Sherman Jones,
Charles Ballard, Tevis Goodloe,
Ewing Marshall, John Middleton,
Henry Grinstead, George Taylor,
Willis Perkins Davis, Robert Bonnie,
Joseph G. McCulloch, William Cornwall,
George Danforth, Harry Dunesnil,
Charles Ewell Craik, Charles Huntley Gibson,
Alfred Pirtle,
George Guerbacker,

MISSES.

Roberta Tyler, Amelia Timberlake.

Miss De Pauw

The Guest of Honor at a Luncheon and Matinee Party Given by Mrs. N. A. McLean Yesterday Afternoon.

MISS KATHERINE DEPAUW, of New Albany, whose marriage to Mr. Eugene Vernon Knight will be solemnized next Thursday night at the home of her father, Mr. N. T. DePauw, in New Albany, was the guest of honor at a luncheon at The Seelbach followed by a matinee party to see Maxine Elliott in "The Great Match," given by Mrs. W. A. McLean, yesterday afternoon.

The table was prettily decorated in American Beauty roses. The ices and confections being in the shades of red.

Mrs. McLean's guests included:

MISSES.

Katherine DePauw, Grace Harwood,
Jane DePauw, Mamie Frisbie,
Nellie McIntosh, of Indianapolis; Helen Krebs,
Ethel Henderson.
Jessamine Boildin,

GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Ennis C. Thomas, natives of the Bluegrass region of Kentucky and pioneers of Missouri, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, thirty-four miles east of Spokane, January 22. Mr. Thomas is seventy-seven years of age, his wife being nine years younger. He is declared to be the youngest and most active old man in the Panhandle of Idaho, and Mrs. Thomas is equally energetic, as well as being a general favorite among the younger people.

They have nine children, and one grandchild, Ennis Wells Thomas, living with his parents at Lexington, Ore., bears the old gentleman's surname. Their children are: R. M. Thomas, Denver, Col.; Nan Thomas, Plattsburg, Mo.; Minnie F. Marshall, Kansas City, Mo.; Edwin Q. Thomas, Lexington, Ore.; W. A. Thomas, Coeur d'Alène, Idaho; Mrs. J. D. Thomas Fay, Brownwood, Tex.; Mrs. O. O. Young and C. E. Thomas, Coeur d'Alene. Six other grandchildren are also living, five of them with their parents at Coeur d'Alene.

The wedding celebration was one of the largest attended in the history of the town of Coeur d'Alene, friends being present from various parts of the Inland Empire and Missouri and Colorado, while the gifts of gold came from every State in the Pacific Northwest. One of these was a gold-lined silver tea set, made of native metals, the silver being obtained in the famous Coeur d'Alene district, the gold from the hills in Eastern Washington. The case is composed of woods of Northeastern Oregon, the trimmings being of burnished copper from Montana. It is the gift of the miners.

Announcements.

MRS. GEORGE M. DAVIE will be the hostess at a dinner at her home to be followed by a theater party at Macauley's to see Marie Cahill in "Marrying Mary," to-morrow evening, in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. John Caperton and Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Akers.

The Patriarchs will give their second cotillon of the season on Tuesday evening, February 5, at the Galt House. The cotillon will be the handsomest entertainment the Patriarchs have ever given. Mrs. Ernest Allis, Mrs. John H. Caperton and Mrs. M. L. Akers will have the selection of the favors. Mrs. John Marshall and Miss Lulie Henning will design the decorations. The cotillon will be led by Mr. Garvin Thomas and Miss Anita Gheens.

Mrs. William J. Dodd will give a tea at her home, 35 St. James Court, on the afternoon of Thursday, February 7, in honor of her sister, Mrs. William Paton.

Miss Bonner Semple will be the guest of honor at a tea to be given on Friday afternoon, February 8, by Mrs. William J. Dodd and Mrs. William Paton.

Mrs. Embry Swearingen will give an informal tea on Tuesday afternoon in compliment to her guest, Miss Leonora Scott, of Little Rock, Ark.

There will be a called meeting of the Children's Free Hospital Circle at the hospital on Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Miss Mary Lafon, the president, will preside and urges a full attendance of the members, as the meeting is an important one.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mead have issued invitations to the marriage of their sister, Miss Minnie Lea Harris, to Mr. William Bisbee Blake, of Pittsburg, Pa. The wedding will take place on Tuesday evening, February 5, at 6 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mead, 312 West Lee street.

Mrs. Charles W. Gheens will entertain informally at bridge to-morrow afternoon.

The Novelty auction, which is to be given to-morrow night, beginning at 8 o'clock, by the Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter, U. D. C., promises to be a delightful and lively affair. The public is cordially invited. Hundreds of packages of all kinds and descriptions will be auctioned off, and Mr. Calvin Morgan Duke, Mr. Samuel Blackburn and Mr. Benjamin Howe, who are members of the local camp of Sons of Confederate Veterans, will act as auctioneers.

The officers of the chapter will serve as the Reception Committee. They are Mesdames Charles Semple, J. W. McClarty, J. C. Bethel, Vincent Davis, F. C. Dickson, M. W. Hart, C. W. Dorsey and Laura T. Ross.

The great success of Lhevinne at the first artist's recital of the Musical Art Society but accents the splendid work the society is doing. From a modest beginning of less than a hundred members, it has for two successive seasons reached the limit of its membership—four hundred—and new names are being placed on the waiting list, to become regular members at the opening of the season next fall. The fact that the membership is filled does not prevent the public from attending the artists' recitals.

The next one is that of Schumann-Heink, on February 11. In the reserving of seats no preference is shown, and in this respect the society sets a most excellent example, as it is well known that when the box office opens not a single seat is put aside for anyone.

After Schumann-Heink, follows Petschnikoff and the Kneisel Quartet. Altogether, the season is proving most brilliant, musically and socially.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Norton have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Ward Norton, to Dr. William Huard Hargis, of San Antonio, Tex. The wedding will take place on Thursday, February 14, at the home of Miss Norton's parents, 6, Jefferson terrace.

The marriage of Miss Edith Chester Bodeker and Mr. Charles S. Lockwood will take place on the afternoon of Thursday, February 7, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Broaddus Bodeker. There will be no cards issued, the wedding ceremony, at which the Rev. Dr. E. L. Powell will officiate, will be witnesed only by the immediate families and by a very few intimate young friends of the bride and groom.

Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood will leave immediately for a wedding tour and on their return will make their home with Mr. and Mrs. Boedker at 103 West Kentucky street.

Miss Sara Gibson, chairman of the Educational Committee, will have charge of the programme for the next regular meeting of the Alumni Club. The meeting is open to the public and will be held at the Girl's High School Thursday, February 7, 3:30 p. m. The subject will be "Educational Value of Arts and Crafts." Mrs. James Leech, Miss Anna Moore and Prof. E. H. Chapin will address the meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sabel announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jennie R. Sabel, to Mr. Sam L. Solomon. They will be at home to their friends at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sabel, 203 West Burnett avenue, this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Dinkelspiel announce the engagement of their daughter, Cliffie, to Mr. Milton Bensinger.

Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Martin announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Beulah Henry Martin, to Mr. Manuel Fernandez, of Florida. Mr. Fernandez is a manufacturer of extensive interests, and is well known in business circles throughout the United States. Miss Martin is a member of a prominent Kentucky family. The wedding will take place in the early spring.

Personals.

MRS. JOHN HELM, Mrs. Ernest Allis, Mrs. Charles T. Ballard and Mrs. Baylor Hickman will leave the last of March for New York, where they will be joined by their daughters, Misses Bessie Helm, Margaret Allis, Fanny and Mina Ballard and Helen Hickman, who are attending school in the East, and will go to Atlantic City to spend the Easter holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Bonnie and Miss Mattie Sevier Bonnie will leave on February 21 for Mexico and California for a six-weeks' trip.

Miss Mary Taggart, of Indianapolis, will arrive next Saturday, to be the guest of Miss Bonner Semple. Miss Taggart will remain for the Patriarch's cotillon, which will be given on the evening of Tuesday, February 5.

Mrs. Charles Ballard and Miss Cornelia Anderson, who have been in New Haven for the Yale Prom and in New York for a short visit, will return home to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. John Caperton will leave for Palm Beach, Fla., the middle of February, and will be joined by Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Berwind, of Philadelphia. They will remain at Palm Beach until spring.

Miss Emily Helm, who has been in the East for several weeks, will return home to-day with Mrs. Charles T. Ballard. Miss Helm has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Ex. Norton, in New York, and also went to New Haven for the Yale Prom.

Mrs. William Paton, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Bedford Estes, in Memphis, for the past month, will return home this week.

Misses Emily, Mabel and Dorothy Hussey and Miss Ethel Humphrey, who went abroad several weeks ago, are now in Paris, where Miss Dorothy Hussey is at school. They will go to Italy in the spring. Miss Humphrey will return home in June, while the Misses Hussey will remain abroad indefinitely.

Miss Annabel Hughes, who is visiting Mrs. Harry L. Cooper in Matanzas, has recently been to Havana with a party of friends. They spent Christmas day yachting and swimming. Mrs. Frederick Harrison Smith, formerly Miss Bonnie Harrison, of Louisville, who is now at Fortress Monroe, where Lieut. Smith is stationed, will leave shortly to visit her mother, Mrs. Cooper, in Matanzas, and at the conclusion of her visit she and Miss Hughes will go to Old Point Comfort. Miss Hughes will be the guest of Mrs. Smith for several weeks before returning home.

Mrs. Powhatan Wooldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Steven Mazyck O'Brien, Misses Mary Tyler Wooldridge and Eugenia Fetter, who have been abroad since the middle of December, are now in Africa, and will go from there to Egypt.

Mrs. Ernest Allis was the hostess at a bridge party given on Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. John Dupee, of Chicago, who returned home yesterday, after a visit to Mrs. Bethel Veech.

Dr. William T. Durrett and Mrs. Durrett will leave February 1 for Florida to remain until the last of April. They will go to the coast below Tampa. Dr. Durrett, who has been ill, is convalescent.

Dr. B. Segui O'Brien, who has been in New York for the last six weeks taking a course at the Polyclinic, will return home to-day.

Mr. Alex Galt Robinson has returned from Salt Lake City, where he spent three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Russell Thomas, of New York, left yesterday for Palm Beach, where they will be at the Royal Poinciana until April.

The Right Rev. Charles E. Woodcock, bishop of the diocese of Kentucky, returned home yesterday, after a week's visit to Washington.

Miss Arline Payne, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., arrived Thursday to visit Mrs. George C. Norton. Miss Payne will be one of the bridesmaids at the wedding of Miss Laura Norton to Mr. Shelby Williams Bonnie next Saturday.

Mr. Wentworth Paul Johnson, of London, Eng., arrived yesterday on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Robert Bonnie. Mr. Johnson will remain over for the Norton-Bonnie wedding.

Miss Madeleine Bridgeford will leave to-morrow for Washington, where she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Blackburn and will go to New York later for a visit of two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Shelby Williams will arrive next Thursday to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Helm. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are coming to attend the wedding of Miss Laura Norton to Mr. Shelby Williams Bonnie.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand La Motte, of Binghamton, N. Y., will come to Louisville in April to visit Mrs. La Motte's brothers, Messrs. Isaac and Edward Hilliard.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart McDowell will leave next Saturday for New York and will sail the following Thursday for an extended stay abroad. They will be gone for eight months.

Mrs. Edson Allen Hoffman, of Frankfort, returned home yesterday after spending a few days with Mrs. Anna D. Hughes.

Mrs. Craig M. Ligget, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Wheeler McGee, at the Galt House, before returning to her home in Philadelphia, will visit Mrs. J. Fred Butler, a sister, in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. James Thompson and sons will leave to-morrow for Osprey, Fla., where they will remain through March.

Mrs. Edwin Gheens, who has been confined to the house for the past week, is much better.

Miss Elizabeth Patterson, who has been spending a week with Miss Isabel Hobbs at Anchorage, has returned to the Galt House.

Mrs. Robert P. Jacob and Misses Eugenia and Sallie Lee Young, of Danville, are spending the month at The Seelbach.

Mrs. E. C. Moxham and daughters, Misses Bessie and Katedulwe Moxham, who have been at Atlantic City for the last two months, will be at Fort Hamilton for February.

Mr. Scott Frost will leave to-day for New York to stay two weeks.

Miss Sina Lee Harris, who is visiting Capt. Andrew Stevens Turnbull and Mrs. Turnbull in Norfolk, Va., will go to Roanoke to visit friends before returning home.

Miss Antoinette Hays has returned to her home at Pleasure Ridge after a visit to Mrs. Alex Farnsley.

Mr. Thomas F. Worthington, of Washington, will arrive Tuesday to be the guest of friends for a few days before going to Gallatin, Tenn., to visit his father, Capt. Thomas F. Witherspoon.

Miss Mary Fox has returned from Danville, where she visited Mrs. Charles Fox and Mrs. J. C. Caldwell.

Mr. and Mrs. James P. Donahue, of

(Concluded On Tenth Page.)

Handsome Louisville Matron and Her Guest.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY STANDIFORD

MRS. FRANK G. SNYDER, WHO IS A HANDSOME AND CLEVER YOUNG MATRON.

MRS. JULIA BENEDICT, OF OMAHA, NEB., WHO HAS JUST CONCLUDED A VISIT TO MRS. SNYDER.

REMOVAL SALE CONTINUES

Those who have attended this sale expecting Extraordinary Bargains were not disappointed, and those who attend this week may expect Greater Bargains, for the stocks have been gone over thoroughly and Additional Mark-Downs have been made in many lines new and in vogue for Spring, 1907. The arrangement of Merchandise and Prices will be a Great Surprise; for example:

$15,000 worth of High-Grade Silks will be on our Special Mark-Down Tables Monday

SILKS—

$15,000.00 WORTH OF HIGH-GRADE SILKS
ON SPECIAL MARK-DOWN TABLES
MONDAY.

SPECIAL—500 yards short ends in a variety of styles and weaves; both Plain and Fancy Silks; lengths 1 to 8 yards—
Reduced to 29c yard.

All-silk Dress Foulards, 23 inches wide; in all the popular coin spots; formerly 65c—
Reduced to 39c yard.

One line of Plain Domestic Pongees, in all the staple shades, including whites and blacks; full 24 inches wide; formerly 69c—
Reduced to 45c yard.

Extra Heavy Pongee, guaranteed all silk; 27 inches wide; in pink, sky, cream, white and black; formerly 75c—
Reduced to 49c yard.

One lot of All-silk Foulard Dress Silks, 24 inches wide; in navy, brown, garnet, black and white; in all size dots; formerly 75c—
Reduced to 48c yard.

Pure Silk, Satin-finished Peau de Cygnes, in all the new, street and evening shades; also black; formerly 75c—
Reduced to 48c yard.

One line of Fancy Shirt-Waist Suitings, in a large variety of checks and staple colors; formerly 75c—
Reduced to 58c yard.

Fancy Jacquard Checks, all-silk; in navy, garnet, brown, white and black; formerly $1.00—
Reduced to 68c yard.

One lot Imported Moire Antiques, silk chiffon finish; 27 inches wide; in navy, brown, jasper, myrtle and black; formerly $1.50—
Reduced to 58c yard.

One line Self-colored Pongee, in small polka dots; all new colors; full 27 inches wide; pure silk; former price $1.00—
Reduced to 58c yard.

Best quality Plain and Changeable Taffeta, in all the new color combinations in glace effects; also white, cream, sky pink, reseda, gobelin, etc. This is positively our regular 85c grade—
Reduced to 55c yard.

One line 44-inch Marquisettes; colors pale blue, pink, navy, reseda, garnet, brown, London smoke, pearl, black and white; former price $1.25—
Reduced to 68c yard.

Extra Heavy Silk and Wool Poplins, in garnet, reseda, gobelin, tan and olive; formerly $2.00—
Reduced to 89c yard.

PLAIN AND FANCY PONGEES—

24-inch Natural Pongee; pure silk; formerly 75c—
Reduced to 58c yard.

24-inch Natural Pongee; extra heavy rough sort; former price $1.00—
Reduced to 68c yard.

36-inch Natural Pongee; extra quality; formerly $2.00—
Reduced to $1.25 yard.

Extra Heavy Rough Pongees, full 27 inches wide; in all the fashionable checks and stripes. This is an extra special; formerly $1.50—
Reduced to 98c yard.

All-silk Voiles, full 27 inches wide; in black, white, cream, sky pink and pearl gray; formerly $1.00—
Reduced to 48c yard.
Everything in This Department Reduced.

GLOVES—

Three special Glove Bargains to clean up entire lot on Monday.

Lot No. 1—Ladies' 2-clasp Black Cashmere Gloves; semi-lined; also Ladies' and Children's Golf Gloves; plain and fancy; all sizes; sold up to 50c—
Reduced to 25c.

Lot No. 2—Ladies' Fine Cashmere Gloves; black and colors; silk lined; best quality; all sizes; 50c and 65c values—
Reduced to 38c a pair.

Lot No. 3—200 pairs of Household Rubber Gloves; suitable for bleaching or housework; best quality seamless rubber; dollar quality—
Reduced to 38c a pair.
Everything in This Department Reduced.

SHOES—

FURTHER MARK-DOWNS
—IN—
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Another lot of Laird, Schober & Co.'s and Burt's High-class Boots go on the mark-down tables Monday morning; all sizes will be represented; values $4.00 to $6.00—
Removal Sale Price $2.68.

Misses' and Children's Fine Shoes; assorted leathers; light and heavy soles; sizes 11½ to 2; widths A to D; values $2.50 to $3.00—
Removal Sale Price $1.88.

A fine lot of Women's fine Oxfords; Laird, Schober & Co. and Edwin C. Burt's makes; broken sizes; $3.50 to $5.00 values—
Removal Sale Price $1.88.

Boys' High and Low Shoes; limited quantity; sizes 13½ to 5½; values $2.00 to $3.00—
Removal Sale Price 89c.
Everything in This Department Reduced.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.
(INCORPORATED.)
IN CONNECTION WITH JAMES McCREERY & CO., NEW YORK.

HOSIERY—

GREAT HOSIERY REMOVAL SALE.

Monday we place on sale 1,000 dozen new Hosiery, including Ladies' medium weight cotton and lisle thread, silk lisle and lace effects. These goods have all been reduced to effect a speedy clearance, and are lower than the same qualities can be imported for now.

HOSIERY AT REMOVAL PRICES.

Lot No. 1—50 dozen Ladies' Medium Weight Black Cotton Hose; full seamless; a splendid value; 20c quality—
Reduced to 15c a pair.

Lot No. 2—100 dozen Ladies' Medium Weight Black Cotton and Lisle Thread Hose; full fashioned; plain and ribbed top; double splicings; all sizes; regular 25c quality—
Reduced to 19c a pair.

Lot No. 3—50 dozen Ladies' Onyx Black Cotton Hose; medium weight; double splicings; full fashioned and the best grade; 29c quality—
Reduced to 21c a pair.

Lot No. 4—100 dozen Ladies' Black Cotton Hose; medium and light weight; plain or with split feet; double splicings; full fashioned; all sizes; 35c quality—
Reduced to 25c a pair.

Lot No. 5—100 dozen Ladies' Medium Weight Cotton Hose; black and tan shades; a fine grade of Maco cotton; fashioned and double splicings; 35c value—
Reduced to 29c a pair.

Lot No. 6—100 dozen Ladies' Lisle Thread Hosiery; black gauze cotton and lisle; lace ankle lisle; medium cotton with split foot; made with double splicings; 50c quality—
Reduced to 35c a pair; 3 pairs for $1.00.

Lot No. 7—200 dozen Ladies' fine Imported Hosiery, such as Black and Colored Silk Lisle, Black Gauze, Lisle Thread, Black Medium Lisle Thread, Black Lisle Thread, hand embroidered ankles, in a great variety; double splicings; sold up to 75c—
Reduced to 39c a pair.

45 dozen Misses' 1x1 Black Ribbed Cotton Hose; lisle finish, with double splicings; medium weight; splendid quality; sizes 5 to 9½; 25c quality—
Reduced to 19c a pair.

50 dozen Boys' 1x1 Black Cotton Hose; medium weight; double splicings; good quality; fashioned foot; sizes 5 to 9½—
19c a pair; 3 pairs for 50c.

Infants' Hose—A lot of Infants' Cashmere and Lisle Hose; black and colors; mostly sizes 5½, 6 and 6½; sold for 35c—
Reduced to 10c a pair.

Special reductions on our entire stock of High-grade Silk Hosiery; black and colors; none reserved—
Every Pair Reduced.
Everything in This Department Reduced.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT—

EXTRAORDINARY
REMOVAL SALE PRICES.

FOR MEN—All Fancy Overcoats and Raincoats—
Reduced to Half Price.
All Winter Overcoats, in black and Oxford—
Reduced 25 Per Cent.
Special sale of Spring Overcoats—
One-fourth Off.
Suit Sale—Entire stock reduced.
25 per cent. less than former prices.
FOR BOYS—Boys' Clothing at half price; broken lots.
Russian and Storm Overcoats; all sizes—
At Half Former Prices.
Special Sale—50 Suits in Russian and Sailors, Norfolk and double-breasted—
At Half Former Prices.
Everything in This Department Reduced.

BLACK SILKS—

24-inch All-silk Twilled India Dress Silks; very soft, beautiful high luster; former price 85c—
Reduced to 55c yard.
Imported Chiffon Taffeta Dress Silks; very soft; former price $1.00—
Reduced to 75c yard.
Imported Chiffon Dress Taffeta, beautiful finish; guaranteed to wear; former price $1.25—
Reduced to 85c yard.
Guaranteed Taffeta, 21 inches wide; extra heavy; formerly $1.25—
Reduced to 89c yard.
Extra fine "Guaranteed" Dress Taffeta, 23 inches wide; beautiful finish; formerly $1.50—
Reduced to $1.00 yard.
27-inch Black Taffeta Dress Silk; pure dye; guaranteed to give entire satisfaction; formerly $2.00—
Reduced to $1.25 yard.
36-inch Dress Taffeta, beautiful finish; wear guaranteed; former price $2.00—
Reduced to $1.35 yard.
36-inch Chiffon Finish Taffeta, extra fine quality; former price $2.50—
Reduced to $1.75 yard.
Black Satin Messalines; very soft finish and perfect black; formerly $1.25—
Reduced to 89c yard.
Imported Satin Messalines, extra quality; former price $1.00—
Reduced to 79c yard.
Extra heavy, soft finish Peau de Soie Dress Silk; former price $1.25—
Reduced to 85c yard.
Choice of Black Peau de Cygnes; all imported and guaranteed to wear; former prices $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 yard—
Reduced to 75c, 85c, 89c and $1.00 yard.
Everything in This Department Reduced.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.
(INCORPORATED.)
IN CONNECTION WITH JAMES McCREERY & CO., NEW YORK.

READY-TO-WEAR—

EXTRA SPECIAL MARK-DOWNS
—IN—
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S READY-TO-WEAR.

Children's Heavy Coats in desirable colors that were sold regularly from $3.98 to $6.50. At the beginning of the sale we marked them at $2.50; we have 52 left—
Price Monday $1.95.

Kimonas—One lot that retailed at from $4.50 to $6.50 each; first Removal Sale Mark-Down was $1.50; what is left are soiled, but can be easily cleaned—
Monday's Price 75c.

Another lot that sold from $6.00 to $12.00 originally had been marked down to $2.98; also slightly soiled—
Monday's Price $1.50.

Everything in This Department Greatly Reduced.

LINEN DEPARTMENT—

MONDAY'S SPECIAL MARK-DOWNS.
LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES.

DAMASK—
German Cream Damask, formerly 50c—
Reduced to 35c.
German Cream Damask, formerly $1.50—
Reduced to 98c.
Scotch Silver Damask, formerly 75c—
Reduced to 55c.
Scotch Silver Damask, formerly $1.25—
Reduced to 78c.
Scotch Silver Damask, formerly $1.50—
Reduced to 88c.
Irish Satin Bleached Damask, formerly $1.25—
Reduced to 78c.
Irish Satin Bleached Damask, formerly $1.50—
Reduced to 98c.
Irish Satin Bleached Damask, formerly $2.00—
Reduced to $1.48.
Irish Satin Bleached Damask, formerly $2.25—
Reduced to $1.68.

PATTERN CLOTHS—
100 Cloths at less than import price.
8x4 size, formerly $2.75—
Reduced to $2.28.
8x10 size, formerly $3.00—
Reduced to $2.38.
8x12 size, formerly $3.25—
Reduced to $2.48.

CRASHES—
100 bolts Bleached Crash; 25 yards to piece; formerly $1.25—
Reduced to $1.00 bolt.
All Linen Crash, formerly 15c—
Reduced to 12½c yard.
Barnsley Bleached Crash, formerly 18c—
Reduced to 15c yard.
Barnsley Half-bleached Crash, formerly 15c—
Reduced to 12½c yard.
All Linen Brown Crash, formerly 12½c and 15c—
Reduced to 9c and 10c.
All Linen Glass Check Crash, formerly 15c—
Reduced to 12½c.

TOWELS—
Good Huck Towels, formerly 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c—
Reduced to 5c, 7c, 8c, 10c.
Good Linen Huck Towels, formerly 18c, 20c, 25c, 29c—
Reduced to 14c, 17c, 21c, 22c.
75 dozen fine Linen Huck Towels, odds and ends, formerly 30c and 40c—
Reduced to 21c and 35c.
100 dozen Huck Towels, formerly $1.50 dozen—
Reduced to $1.20 dozen.
20 dozen All Linen Tray Cloths, formerly 29c—
Reduced to 19c.

BEDSPREADS—
90 fine Hemmed Crochet Quilts, Marseilles patterns, formerly $1.50—
Reduced to $1.19.
Everything in This Department Reduced.

NOVELTIES—

REMOVAL SALE PRICES
—IN—
BELTS AND BUCKLES.

Special assortment of Leather and Elastic Belts; former price 75c—
Reduced to 50c.
Gold, Silver and Jewel Buckles; all styles; former price 50c—
Reduced to 25c.
Novelty Buckles in large Princess, oblong and square effects; former prices 75c and $1.00—
Reduced to 50c.
Everything in This Department Reduced.

PLAIN AND FANCY CREPES—

Plain Crepe de Chines, in a variety of colors; 24 inches wide; formerly 75c—
Reduced to 54c yard.
Plain Crepe de Chines, in all colors and black. Positively our regular $1.00 quality—
Reduced to 79c yard.
Complete assortment of extra fine Crepe de Chines; all good colors and black; formerly $1.25—
Reduced to 89c yard.
Choice of our entire line of best quality of Plain Crepe de Chines; full 24 inches wide; former price $1.50—
Reduced to $1.09 yard.
Choice finest quality Satin Panne Crepe de Chines, in all colors and black and white; former price $2.00—
Reduced to $1.19 yard.
Polka Dot Crepes in plain colors, pure silk; 24 inches wide; formerly $1.25—
Reduced to 69c yard.
Pompadour Crepes, in beautiful floral designs on white grounds. See this special line; formerly $1.35—
Reduced to 79c yard.
Everything in This Department Reduced.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.
(INCORPORATED.)
IN CONNECTION WITH JAMES McCREERY & CO., NEW YORK.

WASH GOODS—

EXTRAORDINARY MARK-DOWNS
FOR THIS WEEK.
2,900 yards Floral Dimities, formerly 12½c—
Reduced to 5c a yard.
1,800 yards Sheer Organdies, formerly 25c—
Reduced to 19c a yard.
Gazelle Swiss, a novelty, formerly 40c—
Reduced to 29c a yard.
Brocaded Empress Cloth, formerly 40c—
Reduced to 29c a yard.
Scotch Oxford, new blues and tan, formerly 50c—
Reduced to 25c a yard.
1,507 yards Fine Madras, formerly 19c—
Reduced to 12½c a yard.
1,087 yards Scotch Madras, choice styles, formerly 30c—
Reduced to 19c a yard.
1,500 yards Outing Cloths, formerly 10c—
Reduced to 7c a yard.
EXTRA SPECIAL.
High-class French Organdies; Freres Koechlin; formerly 50c—
Reduced to 29c a yard.
Extra Salespeople to Wait on You.

WHITE GOODS—

EXTRAORDINARY SALE
—OF—
ENGLISH LONG CLOTH.
95 bolts, 12 yards to piece, formerly $1.69—
Reduced to $1.39 bolt.
100 bolts, 12 yards to piece, formerly $2.00—
Reduced to $1.59 bolt.
300 bolts, 12 yards to piece, formerly $1.75, $1.90, $2.00, $2.50—
Reduced to $1.38, $1.48, $1.80, $2.00.
2,000 yards 40-inch Sheer India Linon, formerly 18c—
Reduced to 12½c yard.
This is extra good value and cannot be duplicated.
21 pieces Dotted Swiss, pin dots, formerly 20c—
Reduced to 12½c yard.
25 pieces fine Swiss Novelty Cordette, formerly 25c—
Reduced to 15c yard
5,000 yards Sheer India Lawn, formerly 35c—
Reduced to 25c yard.
EXTRA SPECIAL—2,800 yards 40-inch White Silk Mull, formerly 25c—
Reduced to 5c yard.
Everything in This Department Reduced.

UNDERWEAR—

LADIES' YPSILANTI UNDERWEAR.
High-grade Full Fashioned Silk Underwear at tremendous reductions.
Ypsilanti Silk Union Suits; heavy weight; flesh, cream, and black; sizes 2, 3 and 4; sold for $15.00—
Reduced to $5.00.
Ypsilanti Silk Vests and Tights; heavy weight; flesh, cream and black; sizes 2 and 3 only; sold for $7.50—
Reduced to $2.50.
Ypsilanti Silk Tights; medium weight; knee length; black only; sizes 2, 3 and 4; sold for $6.50—
Reduced to $2.50.
Ypsilanti Silk Tights; light weight; flesh and cream colors; ankle length; size 2 only; sold for $4.00—
Reduced to $2.00.
Ypsilanti Silk Vests; light weight; black and blue; sizes 2 and 3 only; sold for $5.00—
Reduced to $2.00.
Every Garment in Underwear Department Reduced.

CHINA—

REMOVAL SALE PRICES.
CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
Half price and less to close out this lot.
90c Oatmeal Saucers reduced to 24c per dozen.
90c Oatmeal Saucers, decorated; reduced to 45c a dozen.
$1.25 French China Decorated Fruits reduced to 63c dozen.
90c Decorated Bread and Butter Plates reduced to 45c dozen.
$1.00 Decorated Individual China Butters reduced to 25c a dozen.
$1.00 Decorated English Covered Dishes; reduced to 50c each.
$1.80 Decorated French Covered Dishes; reduced to 90c each.
98c Decorated English 7½-inch Dinner Plates; reduced to 49c a dozen.
$1.65 Decorated Blue Willow 10-inch Plates; reduced to 83c a dozen.
Special—$25.00 French China Dinner Sets; neat border decorations—
Reduced to $16.95.
Finest Cut Glass and Stem Ware at 33 1-3 to 50 per cent. off former prices.
Fish and Game Sets reduced to one-half price.
All Toilet Sets at greatly reduced prices.
Everything in This Department Reduced.

UMBRELLAS—

REMOVAL SALE PRICES.
200 Umbrellas; 26 and 28-inch rain-proof American taffeta; steel Paragon frames; well made and reliable, with a great assortment of plain box wood and fancy handles; $1.25 values—
Reduced to $1.00.
Children's 24-inch School Umbrellas; rainproof; natural wood handles—
Reduced to 50c.
Every Umbrella in Stock Reduced.

ROBES—

ONE HUNDRED LACE AND SPANGLED ROBES
LESS THAN HALF FORMER PRICES.
Choice of 10 colorings Imported Louisines; all new and choice shades; former price $1.25—
Reduced to 85c yard.
All-silk Satin Messalines, in cream, navy and new brown; full 36 inches wide; former price $2.50—
Reduced to $1.39 yard.
Everything in This Department Reduced.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.
(INCORPORATED.)
IN CONNECTION WITH JAMES McCREERY & CO., NEW YORK.

LOUISVILLE SOCIETY.

(Continued From Eighth Page.)

Davenport, Ia., who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hermany, have gone to Knoxville, Tenn., to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Cable, friends from the Northwest who are occupying the old Woodruff homestead in Knoxville. Mr. and Mrs. Donahue will go to Washington and New York at the conclusion of their visit to Mr. and Mrs. Cable. Mrs. Cable will go to Palm Beach for the rest of the winter.

Miss Rosa Harrison and her aunt, Mrs. Good, of St. Louis, have gone to California to travel through the State until spring.

Mrs. James Carter will leave to-morrow for St. Louis, where she will visit Mrs. Hamilton Prather.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Hogan will leave next Thursday for Pasadena, Cal., for a stay of two months.

Mrs. L. F. Worthington, of Greenville, Miss., who has been visiting friends in Georgetown, is at The Seelbach for this week before returning home.

Miss Sophie Wathen entertained at 5 o'clock tea on Friday afternon in honor of her guest, Miss Etta Jenkins, of Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. J. D. Gilman is dangerously ill of pneumonia at her home, 824 Fourth avenue.

Miss Rhoda Cary has returned home after a visit of a week to Miss Jennie Moody at Pewee Valley.

Mr. Roy Whayne, who has been attending Purdue College, has returned home.

Mrs. Vertner Smith left Friday for Lebanon to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Spalding for a week.

Miss Elizabeth Brower, who has been ill at the Jewish Hospital, has recovered sufficiently to go to Mt. Washington to recuperate.

Miss Elizabeth Boegler is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. C. Wells, in St. Louis.

Miss Virgie Rice is in Toledo, O., where she is the guest of friends at The Vendome.

Miss Elizabeth Lindemayer has gone to Memphis where she will spend a month with friends.

Miss Dayse Ketcham entertained on Tuesday afternon with a linen shower for Miss Edna Whistler, who was married Thursday to Mr. Benoni Irwin. Miss Ketcham was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Dave Flynn and Miss Nell Howard.

Miss Georgia Wilson, who has been seriously ill at her home on Hill street, is slowly improving.

Mr. Richard Anthony Whitty has returned to Purdue University after a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Whitty, Thirty-second street and Broadway.

Miss Fern Christen, of 417 Nineteenth street, left Thursday for Anderson, Ind., where she will be the guest of Miss Glenna Sells.

Mr. William Henry Tumbrink has gone to St. Louis and will be married on Saturday, February 2, to Miss Adelaide Clara Witte, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Henry Witte, of 3070 Hawthorne boulevard. Mr. C. Henry Dorn, of Louisville, will accompany Mr. Tumbrink and will act as best man.

Dr. Lily Pearcy, who has been ill at her home, 1440 Sixth street, is improving.

Mr. J. F. Cox, of Bowling Green, was host at a luncheon given yesterday afternoon at the Pendennis Club in honor of Mr. Lee Bloom. The luncheon was informal and was participated in by several Louisville friends of Mr. Cox.

Mr. J. O. Van Meter, of Lexington, is in Louisville for a few days, the guest of Mr. Charles Ruby. He will leave Saturday for Meridian, Miss., where he is attending college.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bloch have gone to New York to remain two weeks.

Dr. Laura J. Wilson, of O'Bannon, O., was married last Tuesday at the residence of her parents to Dr. Chauncy B. Forward, of Cleveland, O. Dr. Wilson has many friends in Kentucky and has often visited the family of Mr. Arthur Kaye at Pewee Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gregory have as their guest Mrs. J. R. Hardaway and daughter, of Opelika, Ala.

Miss Edna Haager has returned home, after a month's visit to Misses Emily and Louise Guede, at Paterson, N. J.

Miss Cordelia Haager has gone to Washington City, where she will study music for the rest of the winter.

Mr. Harry A. Appling, after being ill at St. Joseph's Infirmary for two weeks, is convalescent, and will be removed to his home to-day.

A "Skidoo party" was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Cronk, 1126 Twenty-first street, on Wednesday evening. The time was spent in euchre playing, dancing and enjoying an elegant Dutch supper. There were twenty-three people present, and the play for the euchre prizes was interesting. Mr. and Mrs. Veal and Dr. Schott were the lucky players, Mr. Veal winning the first prize, a hand-painted French china dresser tray; Dr. Schott the second prize, a pretty china piece, and Mrs. Veal the booby prize, a little china dish full of beautiful pigs. After the card playing and distribution of prizes supper was served.

SUBURBAN SOCIETY.

NEW ALBANY.

—Miss Julia Rogers, of St. Paul, is the guest of New Albany relatives.

—Messrs. Charles Erskine, of Evansville; Ransome Hicken, of Carlyle, Ind., and Wilbur McIntosh, of Indian Territory, arrived Friday to attend the Knight-DePauw wedding, which takes place next Thursday evening.

—The New Albany lodge of Elks will give its annual carnival on the night of February 1, at the clubhouse.

—Miss Jessamine Bollvin entertained at dinner Friday evening in honor of the Knight-DePauw wedding party. The guests included Miss Kate DePauw, Miss Jane DePauw, Misses Mary Frisbie, Helen Krebs, Nell McIntosh, of Indianapolis, and Messrs. Vernon Knight, Sam Watts, Wilbur and Charles Erskine, of Evansville, Wilbur McIntosh, of Indian Territory, and Ransome Aiken, of Carlyle, Ind.

—Miss Julia Hangary entertained the members of the Dinner Club and their guests with a "railroad party" Thursday evening. The guests of the Dinner Club included Miss Julia Rogers, of St. Paul, and Miss Nell McIntosh, of Indianapolis, and Messrs. Sam Watts, Hugh and Oscar Barth, Tom and Judge Guthrie, Vernon Knight, Arthur Shrader, Percy Harwood, George Schuler, Fred Burkhalter and George Show, of Louisville.

—Miss Mattie Coleman has returned to her home in Frankfort, Ky.

—The Fortnightly Club will meet next Saturday with Miss Grace Harwood.

—Mr. John K. Main has gone to Greenville township.

—Mrs. W. A. Beach left last week to visit in Nambe, N. M., for several months.

—Miss Nell Lynch has returned to her home in Corydon.

—Mrs. Page Pulliam, of Fruitport, Mich., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Mary Brigham.

—The Alpha Club will meet next Thursday afternoon. The subject for the afternoon will be "Public Libraries." Miss Nettie Clarke, of the Carnegie Library, will give a talk on "Library Methods."

—The Rev. William C. McCracken, rector of St. Paul's church, will leave next week for El Paso, Tex., to reside.

—Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Funk, of Princeton, Ind., are the guests of relatives in this city.

—Miss Jane DePauw will give a large dance Monday evening at Music Hall, in honor of her sister, Miss Kate DePauw.

—The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Amaranth Woman's Club will be celebrated on February 7 at the home of Mrs. Hamilton A. Hymes.

—Mr. Lewis A. Stoy has returned from Shoals, Ind.

—Capt. Arthur Lyons has returned from Memphis.

—Mrs. Evan Stotsenberg was hostess to the members of the Amaranth Woman's Club on Wednesday afternoon. The club continued its study of the city of Florence. Papers were read by Miss Alelaide Packard, Miss Jennie Simonson, Miss Charlotte DeVoe, and Mrs. William Wade. A pleasona social hour followed the conclusion of the literary programme.

—A concert of Chamber music will be given on the evening of February 8th under the auspices of the Musical Literary Club.

—The Coterie Club met Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Mary Harwood. "Literature" was the topic for the afternoon. A paper on "Oliver Wendell Holmes as a Novelist" was read by Mrs. J. H. Ashabranner. Mrs. P. N. Curl read a paper on "Holmes as a Poet," and Mrs. James Harrison concluded the programme with a reading from Holmes' works.

—Mrs. Carrie Funk has been chosen regent of the local chapter of the D. A. R. for the ensuing year.

DEER PARK.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Gushing occupied a box at the Coliseum rink on Wednesday evening. Their guests were Miss Miriam Muster, of Jeffersontown; Mr. Frazier Dunlap and Mrs. C. B. Kurtz.

—Misses Dorothy and Elizabeth Stiles were the guests of Mr. B. Williams' family last week.

—Miss Maude Honaker was the guest of Mrs. T. J. Adams last week.

—Mrs. John H. Weatherly entertained her card club the first part of the week.

—Mrs. Bryan Williams has just returned from a short visit to friends in Louisville.

—Mr. J. W. Bryan's daughter, Miss Elizabeth Bryan, is ill at her home.

—Mrs. Marion Owings, of Portland, is the guest of Mrs. J. K. Gable for the winter.

—Mr. T. J. Adams has gone to Lexington to attend the meeting of the Shriners.

—Miss Kate Schlicht is still confined to the house on account of sickness.

—Mrs. J. W. Bryan had as her guest last week Mrs. S. A. Stevens.

—Mr. Charles Scoggan is ill at his home on the Bardstown road. He has been confined to the house for two weeks.

—Mr. James E. Bullock left last week for Lexington, to be gone several days.

—Mr. Frank Williams and family visited friends here last week.

—Mr. George Long and son have returned from several weeks' stay in New York.

—Mr. Noah Neal and family were the guests of Mr. B. Williams and family last week.

—Miss Carrie Schack is visiting friends in Chicago this week.

—Mr. Fred Ehrhart and family visited Mr. Eugene Braun and family last week.

OAKDALE.

—Mrs. Sam Caple and daughter, of South Park, and D. R. Witt, of Akron, Ohio, are guests of Mrs. A. M. Tate.

—Mrs. C. N. Agers entertained the Pastor's Aid of Oakdale Methodist church Wednesday afternoon.

—Mr. David Finlay and Mr. Solon Finlay, of Hart county, have been visiting Mr. J. D. Quinn and family for a few days.

—Mrs. Henry Till and son, Gifford, of Portland, have completed a few days' visit to Mrs. Ed Burns, of the boulevard.

—Mr. J. W. Thompson, of Shepardsville, and Mr. James McFarland, of Bowling Green, have been visiting Mrs. M. Donahue.

—Mrs. R. H. Duke and son, Hazel; Mr. and Mrs. Will Higdon, Mrs. James Brown and Mr. W. F. Brown, of Glasgow Junction, were guests at dinner of Mrs. Joe Brown on Monday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Guy Boggott, of the city, weer entertained by Mrs. W. K. Thomas, of Oakdale Terrace, last week.

—Mrs. Emma Donahue entertained at 6 o'clock dinner Friday. Her guests included Misses Ruby Oldham, and Ardia Wall, of Smithfield; Essie Quick, Ola Taylor, Mayme McGuire, Beatrice Davis, Nellie Rallyhan, Mary Cann; Messrs. William Dalton, Ward Wright, Arthur and Ervin Gegg, Emmett Quick, Richard Taylor, Edward Oldham, Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Menar and Richard Bonnie.

—Mrs. L. M. Sturgis will give a box social February 1 at her home 3721 Third avenue, for the benefit of the Christian church of Oakdale.

—Mrs. Charles Biel will entertain at a coffee social on February 8, at her home 3700 Third avenue, for the benefit of the Lutheran church.

SOUTH LOUISVILLE.

—Mrs. Rosie Coffee and Miss Mayme McNulty have been visiting Mrs. J. T. Underwood.

—Mrs. S. C. Bridwell, of Shepherdsville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. F. Smith, of O street.

—Mrs. Edward Keating entertained informally with euchre and luncheon Monday. Covers were laid for ten guests.

—Miss Katherine Eberens will be a guest next week at a house party given by Miss Blanche Cody at her home in Jeffersonville.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Fowler have returned to Brooks after a visit to Mrs. J. T. Underwood.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Carlisle and family have moved here from Colesburg.

—Miss Lillie Nicholson, of Jefferson county, is a guest of Mrs. W. F. Collings.

—Mrs. Tom Price and daughter have gone to Bedford, Ind., to spend two months with her mother.

—Mrs. Mary Weidner and Master Raymond Pfaff are visiting at Fern Creek.

—Miss Kate Bolger is entertaining Miss Mary Galvin, of the city.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Brimer will leave next week for Covington, where they will reside.

—Mrs. J. T. Underwood is visiting relatives at Corbin.

—Mr. and Mrs. Mark Moore are spending a few weeks visiting relatives in Elizabethtown.

—Miss Lizzie Miller, of Zoneton, is visiting Miss Julia Gilmore.

—Mr. and Mrs. Will Orms, Miss Mable Parish and Miss Julia Gilmore were guests at dinner Monday of Mrs. Henry Sanders.

—Misses Maud and Pauline Dreyer, of New Albany, spent the week's end with their aunt, Mrs. A. P. Angiod.

—Mrs. Ed Newcomb, who has been visiting relatives here, returned Monday to her home at Wheeling, W. Va.

—Miss Ailce Kenidon entertained the Cynosure Euchre Club on Tuesday evening.

—Miss Mary Sinex, of New Albany, has been a guest during the week of Mrs. T. D. McCauliffe.

—Mr. T. J. Golder, who has been in an infirmary in Covington since the injuries received January 9 on the L. and N. railroad, has been removed to his home at 3400 Fifth street and is recovering.

—Miss Mayme Higgins and Miss Nellie Holbourn are visiting relatives at Lebanon Junction.

—Miss Mollie Mackie, of 413 L street, entertained at dinner Wednesday in honor of Miss Annie Donahue, of Covington.

—Mrs. Fred Flannagan gave a miscellaneous shower for Miss Julia Trainer, who will be married January 29.

—Mrs. Stephen Everin has returned from Lexington, where she has been visiting relatives.

—Miss Mary Litzie and Mr. Tom O'Malley were married Tuesday in Jeffersonville and have gone to housekeeping at Fourth and L streets.

—Miss Ethel and Miss Agnes Head entertained the Mistletoe Euchre Club Wednesday evening. This is the last meeting of the club until after Lent.

—Mr. Fred Dutlinger, of Nashville, is a guest of his aunt, Mrs. P. F. Sweeney.

—Mrs. L. L. Willis, of the city, spent Wednesday a guest of Mrs. Ed Pulliam, of Fourth avenue.

—Miss Jessie Finney has gone to Bowling Green to attend school.

PARKVIEW.

—Mrs. J. W. Napper, of Rosedale, entertained a few friends Thursday evening. Those present were: Misses Emma and Lottie Odewahn, Sallie and Emma Keith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hartman, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Napper, Mr. J. Barbour, Mrs. L. Mitchell, Mr. C. Vestal and Master Leon Napper.

—The Rosedale Flinch Club met with Misses Emma and Lottie Odewahn Friday a week ago.

—Mrs. John Alexander, of Valley Station, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Churchman last Sunday.

—Mr. Oscar Yaeger, of Louisville, will reside with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Yeager, for the rest of the winter.

—Mr. and Mrs. Merton Willitt were guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Willett last Sunday.

—Miss Edna Peake, of Louisville, was the guest of Mrs. Mariah Ferriell Thursday.

—Miss Clara Crowe, of Louisville, spent Wednesday with Miss Mary Lee Cassaday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Herchel Smith, of Louisville, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stewart, of Parkview.

—Mrs. John McAuliffe, of Louisville, was the guest of Mrs. G. W. O'Rourke on Wednesday.

—Mrs. Will Stengell was the hostess at a dining given Sunday for Misses Martha Hammon, Ida Peters, Lillie Beales, Helen Schone, Mesdames Charles Woodsmall, Frank Peters, Mr. Henry Denton and Dr. F. Hinkle.

—Mrs. Joe App spent Monday with Mrs. Herman Mitzlauf, of the city.

—Mrs. Louis Heck, of West Louisville, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ott Tuesday.

—Mrs. M. Jaegen, of the city, visited Mr. and Mrs. M. Sternberg on Tuesday.

—Mrs. Ellen Fisher, Mr. Alphonse McDowell, of Hodgenville, Ky.; Mr. Shelburn Routt, of Louisville, and Mr. Clark Upton, of Sonora, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Young this week.

—Mrs. Al Bourlier and Mrs. Frank White, of the city, spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harris, of Taylor boulevard.

—Mrs. Louise Rodgers attended her euchre club Tuesday, which met with Mrs. Henry Edleman, of Louisville.

—Master Howard Hofmann was the guest of Master Robert Sieberg, of Story avenue, Wednesday.

—Mr. Elmer Carrico, of Louisville, spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Carrico.

—Mrs. John Rush, Mrs. J. S. Hleatt, Mrs. W. E. Robertson spent Thursday with Mrs. C. Boswell, of Rosedale.

—Mrs. F. Will Hofmann attended the Married Ladies' Euchre Club Wednesday, which met with Mrs. B. G. Daller, of West Broadway. Mrs. Hofmann won the first prize.

—Mr. and Mrs Sam Phillips were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Knadler, of Valley Station, Thursday.

—Miss Jessie Hulett, of Frankfort, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Napper last week.

—Miss Lucile Crabtree, of Rosedale, was given a party Saturday in honor of her fourteenth birthday. Those present were: Misses Alma Dolson, Josephine Schweiter, Anno Betz, Elsie Franck, Elizabeth Ghiselin, Matilda Betz, Caroline Betz, Messrs. George Evans, Leon Napper, Bennie Smithers, Willie Betz, Sam Franck and Owen Ghiselin.

—Mrs. Ed Hofmeister, of the city, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Otto Sunday.

—Mrs. G. G. Bersot, of Jacob's addition, who is now at Norton's Infirmary, suffered a severe fracture of the hip last Monday at her home.

—Miss Jessie Smith is visiting Dr. J. W. Blanton and Mrs. Blanton, of Pleasure Ridge Park, this week.

—The Rosedale Flinch Club met at the home of Miss Sallie Keith Thursday evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. Sam Phillips, of Berry boulevard, spent Wednesday with Mrs. Josephine Portman, of Portland.

—Mr. and Mrs. Sternberg and children were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Sternberg, of West Chestnut street, Saturday and Sunday.

—Mrs. Joe Dawkins attended the Wee Mite Club Tuesday given by Mrs. Charles Boden, of Louisville.

—Miss Bertha Gagel is spending a few days with Mrs. Merton Willitt.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

—Miss Ada Ryans has returned from a visit to Scottsburg.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wells, of Chicago, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Cooper.

—Miss Anna Walker and Miss Alice Walker were hostesses for the Girls' Warrior Club Monday night.

—The most enjoyable event of the season was the euchre given Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. James J. Morris in honor of Mrs. Frank Huber, Mrs. Otho Hill Wathen, Mrs. Samuel H. Matlack and Mrs. Harry B. Warren, of Louisville. A large number of guests were present and prizes were awarded as follows: Miss Zella Johnson, first; Mrs. Frank Huber, Mrs. Otho Hill Wathen, Mrs. Harry B. Warren, guests; Miss Anna Irwin, consolation.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Benz have returned to Corydon, Ind., after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jackson.

—Mrs. Logan Hooker has returned from a visit to relatives at Scottsburg.

—Miss Florence Morgan has returned from a visit to Mrs. Jesse Everett, of Scottsburg.

—Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Whiteside entertained the Evening Euchre Thursday evening.

—Mr. Arthur Berry has gone to Atlanta, Ga., where he will remain some time.

—Miss Pearl Guernsey has returned from a visit at Scottsburg.

—Miss Louise Morton, of Washington, Ind., is the guest of relatives in this city.

—Mrs. Ernest A. Warner has gone to Fort Wayne on a visit to relatives.

—Miss Pearl Patrick, of Logansport, Ind., will come this week to be the guest of relatives.

—Miss Jennie Johnson has gone to Toledo, O., where she will visit for the next few weeks.

—Miss Esther Alexander, of Sandoval, Ill., is the guest of relatives in this city.

PLEASURE RIDGE PARK.

—Miss Nanette Spencer has returned to Louisville after spending several months with her sister, Mrs. B. B. Spencer.

—Miss Anna May Miller is spending several days in Louisville with Miss Verna Philips.

—Miss Georgia Stinson, of Louisville, is visiting her mother, Mrs. George Stinson.

—Mrs. Josephine Kennedy and Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Tucker were guests of Mrs. J. H. Napier on Thursday.

—Miss Willie Hays, who has been spending several months in Atlanta with her sister, Mrs. T. J. Hightower, is expected to return nome in February.

—Miss Mattie Nuttall, of Portland, was the guest of her cousin, Mrs. D. S. Weppler, Wednesday and Thursday.

—Miss Ruth Douburg, of Louisville, spent several days with Miss Kathryn Shively.

—Mrs. C. F. Morton and Mrs. T. J. Samuels, of Louisville, spent last Sunday with Mrs. Harry Shively.

—Miss Katherine Schwartz, of Highland Park, spent the week with Miss Laura Saffron.

—Miss Lena Orth, of Crescent Hill, is visiting Mrs. Theodore Wilke at Locust Farm.

—Mr. W. A. Drake, of Jeffersontown, spent the week with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Napier and Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Tucker.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Hill expect to go to Louisville the first part of February to spend several months.

—Miss Edythe Arbegust returned Wednesday from a visit with Mrs. Will Swann, of the Highlands.

—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Llewellyn, of Louisville, and Mrs. John Hart and son, Will Hart, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Shively last Sunday.

—Miss Emily Adams has returned from a visit with friends in Louisville.

—Miss Mattie Kerrick, of Louisville, is spending several days with Mrs. B. H. Kerrick at Elmwood.

—Mrs. Lee J. Arbegust, Miss Irene Arbegust, Mrs. Theodore Wilke, Mrs. Thomas Hill and Mrs. J. W. Blantan attended a luncheon-euchre in Louisville on Wednesday, given by Mrs. Brent Cooke. Mrs. Arbegust won the first prize, a Japanese plate, and Miss Irene Arbegust received the consolation prize.

—Miss Rachel Moremen spent the week with the Rev. C. Y. Boggess and family.

—Mrs. Sue Rogers and Mrs. Lillie Netherland have returned to Brooks Station after spending some time with Mrs. Robert Stonestreet and Mrs. Clay Patterson.

—Mrs. Thomas Hill spent several days with Mrs. G. F. Cardwell in Louisville.

Mrs. S. S. Foss and Misses Jeanette, Mary Belle and Olive Foss spent last Sunday with Mrs. James Wyatt and family.

—Miss Jessie Smith, of Park View, and Miss Orabel Crockett, of Hawesville, are guests of Mrs. J. W. Blanton, at Maple Terrace.

—Miss Emma Boggess is spending a week with Miss Margery Moreman.

—Miss Katie Werne, of Louisville, spent the week with Mrs. Lucien Yann.

—Miss Lillie Burnett is the guest of Mrs. Pearce Noland, in Louisville.

—Miss Antoinette Hays spent the last part of the week in Louisville with Mrs. Alex Farnsley.

—Miss Mabel and Medora Miller are visiting Misses Ethel and Helen Miller in Louisville.

—Miss Hattie Thompson and Mrs. M. J. Robinson, of West Point, are spending several weeks with Mrs. Grant Robinson.

—Miss Katherine Yann is visiting Miss Carrie Beyer in Louisville.

—Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Camp, of Johnsontown, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Burnett last Sunday.

—Misses Marie and Josephine Kennedy spent the last part of the week with Miss Mary Adams at Beech Grove.

—Misses Antoinette and Percy Hays attended a euchre Tuesday afternoon given by Mrs. John B. Barry in the Highlands. Miss Hays won the first prize.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lyman D. Scott and family, who had to leave their home on account of the high water, are spending the time with Mr. and Mrs. Gus Scott.

—Mrs. D. D. Blanchard, of Louisville, spent the week with Mrs. D. J. Burnett.

—Mrs. Newton Tucker was the hostess at an informal dinner on Wednesday. Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wilkerson, Miss Mariah Wilkerson, Mrs. Claude McFarlan, Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Tucker and Owen Tucker.

—Miss Aurella Moremen, who has been spending several months with Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Moremen, in Switzerland, Fla., will leave soon for Orlando, Fla., to spend several months with Mr. Augustin Moremen and family before returning home.

—Mr. and Mrs. Minor G. Stewart and Mr. Lee J. Arbegust were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Swindler on Thursday.

—Mrs. George Rush and children, of Jacob's Park, and Mrs. Ollie Alexander, of Louisville, spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clark.

—Miss Luella Miller, of Valley Station, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Miller, and Mr. Martin Hubert, of Louisville, were married Friday afternoon, January 18, in Louisville. Mr. and Mrs. Hubert will reside near Pleasure Ridge Park.

PARKLAND.

—Miss Carrie Redman, of the city, has been the guest of Mrs. T. P. Young.

—The Parkland Social Club held a meeting at the residence of Mr. C. B. Doll Thursday evening.

—A reception was given at the Presbyterian church Tuesday evening to the Rev. E. S. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall.

—Mr. Victor Cartwright is seriously ill of typhoid fever, being the third member of the family to be so afflicted.

—Miss Anna Hughs, of Mt. Carmel, Ill., has been visiting Miss Elizabeth Williams.

—Dr. Emmet Million is expected from Richmond to spend to-day with his wife at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Gregory.

—Miss Florence Blackman will give a linen shower next Thursday for Miss Edith Bodeker.

—The Parkland Club of young people met with Miss Lena Spitzer Friday afternoon.

—Mrs. J. H. Kinney, of Leitchfield, stopped Thursday with her sister, Mrs. W. P. Gregory, en route to New York.

—Little Mary Johnson was moved to the infirmary Friday evening with a serious case of typhoid fever.

—Mrs. Lucy Hughs and sister, Miss Anna Hughs, of Mt. Carmel, Ill., have taken a house in Arista Place to make their home in Parkland.

—Little Miss Mattie Morris entertained a few of her friends Tuesday afternoon in honor of the sixth anniversary of her birth. Those present were Margaret and Lucy Brent, Henrietta Talbot, Rebecca Hill, Addie and Elnora Helaner, Gretchen Render, Courtney Kinman and Ethel Morris.

BEECHMONT.

—Mrs. Steve C. Welch and daughter after a pleasant visit of several days to Mrs. Laura Moxly have returned to their home at Fredrickstown.

—Mr. G. A. Birch, who recently purchased the Eckert home in Southern Heights, moved into it this week.

—Mrs. Susan Shindler left to-day for a visit to relatives at Taylorville.

—Mr. C. E. Braeme, of Texas, who purchased a new home just completed here, moved into it this week with his family.

—Miss Dixie Delph entertained a number of her little friends in honor of her birthday at her home in Kenwood.

—Mrs. C. C. Colyar left to-day to spend some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Murray, at Taylorsville.

—Mr. J. Ed Schenk, who has been ill, is able to be out again.

PEWEE VALLEY.

Pewee Valley, Ky., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Miss Rhoda Carey, of Louisville, is the guest of Miss Jennie Lee Moody.

George V. Post, Jr., the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. George V. Post, has recovered from a severe spell of typhoid fever.

Mrs. J. T. Stewart has returned to her home at Attalla, Ala., after a visit here to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stine.

Mrs. Walter S. Forrester entertained at luncheon and eight-hand euchre Thursday afternoon from 1 to 4 o'clock. Among those present were Mesdames George R. Washburne, William F. Omberg, Henry W. Lawton, Alexander Craig, William Ross, J. W. Stine, W. S. Forrester, Robert L. Dulaney and Miss Anna Burge Muir. Mrs. J. W. Stine won the first prize and Mrs. W. F. Dulaney won the consolation.

Miss Nanny Blackley has returned home from a visit to friends in Central Kentucky.

Mrs. James K. Davidson returned to Louisville to-day after a short visit here to her daughter, Mrs. William T. Micou.

Mrs. Robert L. Dulaney will entertain with a luncheon-euchre next Thursday afternoon from 1 to 4 o'clock.

Mrs. J. M. Kirk has as her guest Sunday Miss Elsie Reutlinger, of Louisville.

Mrs. Epriga Brent, of Owensboro, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cochran.

The circle of King's Daughters met Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. C. A. Matthews.

Mrs. Harry Holt, of Knoxville, Tenn., is the guest of his parents, Judge and Mrs. Wm. H. Holt.

LEXINGTON.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 26.—[Special.—Mrs. James H. Shropshire entertained informally with an afternoon tea on Friday in honor of her niece, Mrs. John Ringwalt, of Omaha, Neb.

Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Dudley entertained at dinner Wednesday evening in honor of Mr. Richmond Levering, of New York, who is spending a few days here. The dinner was followed by a box party at the Operahouse to see Maxine Elliott. The guests were Mr. Richard Levering, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Levering, Miss Alice Bradley and Mr. Merritt Lancaster.

Mr. and Mrs. Desha Breckinridge entertained with a box party to see Maxine Elliott Wednesday night. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Shelby, Miss Sophonisba Breckinridge, of Chicago, and Mrs. Lyman Chalkley.

The Rev. Edward H. Ward, of Pittsburg, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Todd for a short visit.

Mr. Henry Martyn Skillman, Jr., has returned to school in Louisville after a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Skillman.

Miss Ruth Clark is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clark in Winchester.

Mrs. Alvin Beatty and Mrs. James Sprague, of Cincinati, are the guests of Mrs. R. P. Stoll.

Mrs. Sandford Lyne, of this county, with Mrs. E. S. Hunter and Miss Katherine Sullivan, of Versailles, left Tuesday for Florida to spend the rest of the winter.

Mrs. John Stuart, of Paris, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Williams.

Mrs. Virginia Gorton, of Rochester, N. Y., is the guest of Mrs. Thomas H. Clay.

Annual January Sale Laces and Embroideries

A brilliant event, presenting stirring values. Dame Fortune has decreed another big season for white. This means a lavish use of laces and embroideries. You'll save a fourth to one-third in buying now. We placed our import orders last spring and summer, and in doing this we were able to get them at the old prices. This saving (and it's no small item) we pass right over to you. Although the assortments are extraordinarily large, we advise early coming for choice, as the prettiest patterns are always the first to go. Sale starts Monday morning promptly at 8 o'clock.

Imported Dress Swisses

Our own importation of fine Sheer White Embroidered Figured and Dotted Swiss; handsome quality; exclusive patterns; 75c values; Monday special.... **.49**

Sheer Handk'chf Linen

Double-width Irish Handkerchief Linen; desirable for shirt waists and costumes; beautiful sheer quality; 75c values; Monday special..... **.48**

TORCHON LACES—200 pieces of Torchon Lace Edges and Insertions; very choice range of patterns to select from; 2 to 4 inches wide; 5c to 7½c values; sale price, yard..... **3½c**

FRENCH VALENCIENNES LACES—500 dozen French Valenciennes Lace Edges and Insertions; width range from ½ to 1½ inches; values up to 10c yard; extra special per dozen yards, sale price..... **.60**

IMITATION CLUNY LACES—100 pieces of Imitation Cluny Laces; 2 to 4 inches wide; excellent assortment of patterns; 10c and 15c values; sale price, yard..... **.5c**

CAMBRIC EMBROIDERIES—3,000 yards of 3 to 9-inch Cambric Embroidery Edges and Insertions; values 12½c and up to 19c yard; sale price, yard..... **.10**

CAMBRIC AND SWISS EMBROIDERIES—5,000 yards of fine Cambric and Swiss Embroidery Edges and Insertions; variety of pretty patterns; 17½c to 25c values; sale price, yard..... **.15**

SWISS EMBROIDERY BANDS—Fine Swiss Embroidery Band Insertions; semi-blind and eyelet patterns; 25c to 39c values; sale price, yard..... **.19**

SWISS FLOUNCES AND INSERTIONS—Fine Swiss Embroidery, Medium-width Edges, Flounces and Insertions; 6 to 18 inches wide; handsome designs; 50c to 75c values; sale price, yard..... **.39**

FINE SWISS FLOUNCING—Special lot of fine Swiss Embroideries, Medium-width Edges, Flouncings and Insertions; 75c to $1.00 values; sale price, yard..... **.49**

SWISS DEMI FLOUNCES—Swiss Embroideries, Medium-width Edges, Insertions and Demi Flounces; choice designs; blind and open-work patterns; $1.00 and $1.25 values..... **.75**

SWISS AND BATISTE EMBROIDERIES—Dainty Sheer Swiss and Batiste Embroideries; hand loom work; handsome patterns; edges, demi flounces, insertions, band medallions edged with Val. lace; $1.50 to $2.00 values..... **.98**

Irish Linen Cambric

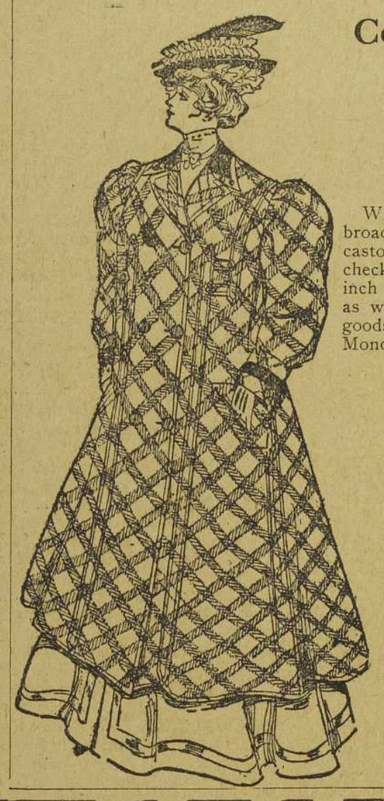
3,500 yards Pure White Irish Linen Cambric; 36 inches wide; the same quality elsewhere would cost up to 35c; very special Monday, yard..... **.25**

White Persian Lawn

Very sheer quality Pure White Persian Lawns; double width; 19c value; a special purchase enables us to offer this Monday at..... **.12½**

Continuation of That Great Sale of Winter Coats.

Why you should attend this sale: First and foremost, it will save you money on the garments most desired right now. Secondly, it's a money-saving opportunity that will not be duplicated again this season. We could go on giving numerous reasons why you should be with us to-morrow, but the mere announcement of a continuation of this great Coat Sale should be sufficient to attract every woman who appreciates extraordinary value-giving. Early shoppers always get first choice.



Coats Worth Up to $18 for

$7.50

Winter coats, made of fine kersey, covert, cheviot, broadcloth and pretty mixtures; colors brown, black, tan, castor, blue; also models in stylish plaids and fancy checks; choice of loose, semi or fitted styles in 50 and 52-inch lengths. Your opportunity to secure a bargain, as we must positively make room for incoming spring goods; values up to $18.00; sale price Monday at..... **7.50**

$35 Tailored Suits $14.95

You can select from 75 suits; takes in almost our entire stock; form-fitting, pony, Eton, blouse, Prince Chap and long-fitted styles, including all of the most wanted shades; also black, pretty checks and stylish grays; coats are taffeta or satin lined; skirts are stylishly plaited; regular $25, $30 and $35 values; Monday's sale price..... **14.95**

Coats Worth Up to $15 for

$5.00

Long, loose styles, 50 and 52-inch lengths; full ripple back; pretty checks, mixtures and plaids; also brown, castor and black; some made plain coat styles, with roll velvet collar and double cuffs; others are neatly trimmed in self straps and velvet piping; values up to $15; sale price Monday..... **5.00**

$15 Fur Scarfs and Muffs

$5.98

Extraordinary offer from our Fur Section. We have selected over 100 pieces for quick clearance. Fine Fox, Mink, Ermine, Squirrel, Opossum, Black Lynx and Persian Paw, Long Throw and Double Scarf effects; large Pillow-shaped Muffs. Fur pieces that sold all season from $10 to $15.00; extra special, Monday..... **5.98**

Coats Worth Up to $30 for

$10.00

Handsome Broadcloths, Coverts, Kerseys and Novelty Mixtures; swell coats in the long fitted models, with the man-tailored effects throughout; also the long loose styles, handsomely trimmed in velvet and self straps, silk braids and buttons; some half lined, others lined throughout with finest satin. A coat for every taste and fancy; all the most wanted colors, including black; values up to $30.00; sale price Monday..... **10.00**

$20 Tailored Suits $10.00

75 suits on sale—Blouse, Pony, Prince Chap and fitted styles; big variety of materials; colors and black; also pretty checks and plaids; coats are nicely tailored; skirts are stylishly plaited; suits that sold all season at $18.00, $20.00 and $22.50; Monday's sale price..... **10.00**

Starr Dry Goods Co.

(INCORPORATED.)

MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

523, 525, 527 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

AGENTS FOR M'CALL PATTERNS

**$350 UPRIGHT PIAN

SECTION 3 | 8 PAGES

The Courier-Journal.

Special Local and Foreign Features; Pictures of Current Events.

VOL. CVII. NEW SERIES—NO. 13,906. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1907. SUNDAY PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Two New York Plays Depend Upon Kisses For Best Scenes

"Salome" and "John the Baptist," By Julia Marlowe and Eleanor Robson, Have Many Points In Common--- Franklyn Fyles' Gossip of Gotham.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Are any two actresses of equally justifiable celebrity more unlike than Julia Marlowe and Eleanor Robson? Yet they happen into Broadway simultaneously as Salome and Salomy; each wants a man killed for insulting her; in both cases the girls' kisses count for dramatic much. One kiss saves a life and the other loses one. The play in which Miss Marlowe turns herself to theatrical account is Hermann Sudermann's "John the Baptist," and she has appeared already in it with E. H. Sothern in several cities. In this same week Oscar Wilde's "Salome" is introduced in grand opera, with music by Richard Strauss. So we have two Herodias' daughters dancing for cut-off heads of John and kissing the dreadful things after getting them. "Salomy Jane's Kiss," as named long ago by Bret Harte, and as now put into a play by Paul Armstrong, does not make a girl's kiss a token of bad love turned to worse hate—as viciously set forth by Sudermann and Wilde in their perversions of Scripture. Salomy gives hers to a John nicknamed Jack. He has just had a noose adjusted to his neck by California pioneer lynchers, and feels very badly at having no one to send a good-bye message too. Odd coincidences! Yet the plays are almost two thousand years apart in time and from Galilee to California in place.

Armstrong gets nearly half through his play before he comes to the kiss that started the Harte story. The girl from Kentucky, wooed by half the men on a California ranch, doesn't kiss the condemned stranger merely because he is about to be hanged lonesomely. She says that is why, but it is rather long and clinging to be merely sympathetic, and the playwright makes it an easy guess that a meeting with him in the act before, when the fellow was a fugitive for having killed a ruffian who had attacked her in the woods, really gave the emotional cue for the smack. The stranger escaped hanging, vaguely between acts, and emerges into the moonlight of the third act, again a fugitive from justice. The girl effected his second escape. After another 'twixt acts killing, a last scene, beautiful in its vastly expansive picture of a sunrise, brought the play to a conclusion, which in its final line gets nearer to the manner of Harte humor than anything that has gone before. Salomy Jane is going to quit the ranch with her initially kissed lover, who has come so suddenly into her life, and about whom she doesn't know anything. As the sun rises upon their impulsively happy union she sinks wearily and fondly into his arms, hesitantly looks up into his eyes and murmurs: "Say, man, what's your name, anyway?" And so the romance ends.

* * *

Play Bad, Yet Good.

Eleanor Robson has been letting her manager say that she desires to get a bagful of good plays, like the repertories of Mansfield, Irving, Marlowe and Sothern, and so be able to travel with refreshingly frequent changes of dramatic clothes. To that declared purpose a theater was taken for a season, and prior to "Salomy Jane," she acted in lightly serio-comic comedies written for her by Israel Zangwill, Clyde Fitch, Jerome K. Jerome and Clo. Graves. They were passibly good enough for a repertory; and there are others on hand, but I wonder if we will hear any more of them, now that she has hit upon another character as breezy, open-air and free-hearty as the one with which she came forth from obscurity in Augustus Thomas' "Arizona."

It would be easy to sit down and cogently write reasons why "Salomy Jane" isn't a success, and can't be, for it is fragmentary, illogical and rudely melodramatic, but only a year ago hypercritical persons misjudged Armstrong's "The Heir of the Hoorah," on such grounds, and so now the tendency is to go too far in praising him as the first dramatist to make effectual use of Bret Harte material. Salomy Jane's love affair with The Man, whose name even she doesn't know—beginning with the kiss at sight, running through her saving of him from lynchers, and ending with the flight of both to wedlock, all within twenty-four hours—is whimsical and unreasonable; but it is wildly, primitively, irresistibly romantic, too (unless you set out resolutely to resist it), and the girl is the kind of a girl that Eleanor Robson can make a charmer. The whole of the play is finely acted in all out-door scenes that make you swell your chest at the climax with air which—to your surprise—is that of a stuffy New York theater on a foggy night, and not the gloriously sunlit atmosphere of a California redwood forest.

Miss Robson gives a distinct characterization in accord with Harte's writing—a Kentucky rustic girl, drawling and lounging as mountaineer Kentuckians do still, but with a nature arousable to flaming heat under sufficient provocation, and behaving at such times as though she had come from Spanish Mexico rather than Kentucky, although she favors a gun as a weapon in preference to a stiletto. Can you imagine a Carmen with a true heart and a tender conscience? That is Miss Robson's Salomy Jane.

* * *

Charges of Theft.

Minor types are Salomy Jane's Kentucky father, suh, with a resentful hand ever on a trigger in defense of his henah, by gad. There is a washerwoman with a worthless husband always liable to be lynched and an admirer who gets "jes' ez fur along in courtin' her ez preprierty permits," so as to be ahead of rivals the moment she becomes a widow. And, of course, there is Bret Harte's slow, cool gambler in a broadcloth coat and a plug hat. David Belasco is better known than Bret Harte to New Yorkers to-day. As to the likeness of this drama to "The Girl of the Golden West," as much might be discovered between almost any two plays of early California. Makers of stage fiction of that time and place turn to Harte, some less frankly than Armstrong; yet it was odd that a good half of a bright first-night audience accused Armstrong of having stolen from Belasco the gambler of a dozen Harte stories. He was Jack Hamblin in "Salomy Jane's Kiss," he became Jack Rance in "The Girl of the Golden West" and now he is Jack Marbury in "Salomy Jane." Frank Keenan made Jack Rance the most popular secondary figure in any play of this season. Holbrook Blinn was ready to do as well with Jack Hamblin; but a few days before the production an owner of the dramatic right in Hamblin threatened to stop the project, and there was much cabling to locate Francis King Harte, the novelist's son and to straighten out the tangle by changing Jack's born name from Hamblin to Marbury.

As to the Salome for whom we have sacred writ to believe that she got as a reward for dancing before one of the Herods the head of John the Baptist served to her on a platter, New York has her impersonated by Julia Marlowe and Olive Fremstad. Notwithstanding that Miss Marlowe's Salome has E. H. Sothern for an accompanying John in a drama by Sudermann, and Miss Fremstad sings the role to music by the youngest and most unusual of the Strausses, popular interest was focused on the dance in both cases. Let's take up the Sudermann play first. You know from reading about it that "John the Baptist" is a respectful and respectable dramatization, with the necessary fiction superimposed upon fact, of John losing his head because he had denounced Herodias' shift of husbands. The New Testament gives no particulars except that Herod, being delighted by his stepdaughters' dance, rashly offered any reward she chose, even to the half of his kingdom, and that, presumably having made up her mind beforehand, she unhesitatingly demanded John's decapitation. In the drama and the opera alike she is made to specify a "golden charger," so that merely sordid folk might infer that she didn't care for the head, but meant to melt and recast the platter's gold into coin of the realm. Naturally, the early Christians began to guess at the innerness of the Salome story, and a legend ran that Herodias, being a lady with an all-embracing sort of heart, desired to count in John with the Herod brothers, and, repulsed by the man who was on his way to become a saint, put up her daughter to the vengeful scheme of the dance.

* * *

Dance Is a Big Hit.

The modern playwright, when he undertook to put Salome on the stage, easily and inevitably made the girl herself, and not her mother, the siren repulsed by John the Baptist. Hermann Sudermann and Oscar Wilde both used that expedient to gain a young heroine. It isn't worth while to look up dates to determine the priority of an idea which was bound to come to anyone who schemed a Salome drama; nor need we bother to arbitrate any claim of originality for either Sudermann or Wilde in making Salome's dance the ancient Oriental "dance of the seven veils;" for that dance had been described by writers centuries ago as the one likeliest to have affected Herod so deeply. I won't invite dispute by accusing Sudermann or Strauss (when he took Wilde's play as a libretto) of depending upon the "dance of the seven veils" as a lure to entice audiences. Still, the press agents for the two productions in New York have boomed the dance with might and main in the announcements, and put forth the most alluring pictures of its licentious audacity.

It is too late to write much that hasn't been written about "John the Baptist," as given by Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe. During a prologue and three acts it presents John respectfully, graphically, yet not remarkably, as a foreteller of Christ, who comprehended neither his own nor the Savior's mission. A very big theater was beautifully crowded on the first night, and good attention was given from 7:30 o'clock (yes, the curtain was lifted at that time) until 10 or so to Sothern's hard-working and painstaking delineation of the prophet. But not until Miss Marlowe set out resolutely to bedevil the good man did a frou-frou of gowns and a raising of glasses betray the real interest of that extremely fashionable assemblage in the performance. The actress isn't as young as she was when, as the gentle Parthenia, she overcame Ingomar and the New York public; but she still has a face of lovely expressiveness; and if she has acquired considerable flesh, so has she an admirable abundance of the rarest ability in acting. Her first coy offer of herself to this Biblical rugged man from the wilderness; her explicit invitation of him to her bed, when he seems obtuse; her threat of turning her love to hatred when he repulses her, and finally her frantic rage at his denunciation, are as vivid and various a gamut of emotions as ever I saw compressed within six minutes and a half.

I know an author who charts out a play on a sheet of paper before he begins to write it. A separate line represents each interest, and these lines, like a record of several stocks in the Wall-street market or of temperature taken at a weather bureau, rise above one another or fall below, making a criss-cross representing his careful calculation of dramatic values. Watching "John the Baptist," I wondered how, in case Sudermann had adopted such a plan, his chart sheet would have looked with its tracings of John and Salome in his forecast of relative importance in popularity. Hardly could I fancy his record of the jump of Salome over John. Why, the seismatic notation of the Jamaica earthquake isn't more zigzag than the lines for Salome and John would be if an instrument had been set for the first night of the play in New York. The Salome line would run along evenly underneath the John line until suddenly some jolt appears—then a lot of violent ups and downs—then some high exaltations and low depressions—finally a flight of Salome that carries her line up and off the chart, while John barely contrives to stay on the bottom margin. That is when Julia Marlowe dances.

* * *

A Gold Brick.

If Miss Marlowe were to give that ancient Eastern dance faithfully she would wrap herself in nothing else at all than several lengths of gauzy fabric, and in the course of her gyrations before Herod she would unwind these veilings, one after another, until she stood utterly unwrapped before her thoroughly rapt stepfather. Now, that might elucidate the biblical assertion that Herod offered anything up to half his kingdom as a token of his appreciation. But Miss Marlowe can't be expected to defy decorum in the cause of art—not to such an extent. She unwinds herself, veil after veil, waving each gracefully and then tossing it aside. The spectators' expectation rises as the gossamer cloths change from light hues to a flesh tint. Those who fear the worst note that, anyway, her feet are shod, and those who hope for the worst bethink them that here is a genuine dramatic artist, who might dare all for art's sake. However, the last twirl of the girl leaves her not nearly denuded, and although she hastily wraps herself in an opaque garment, as though ashamed, there is a feeling that after all she has unrolled a gold brick.

As a truth teller, and with no sacrilegious thought, I feel bound to say that the New York audience seemed to lose all interest in the imminent advent of the Messiah and to quiver with expectancy of the delivery of John's head for Salome to kiss in awful exultation. But Sudermann, unlike Wilde, describes that climax of degenerate passion, and does not show it. Salome from a window watches the decapitation and runs out to get the head. Others tell with horror that she is dancing with it in her arms—that she is kissing it—that she is bringing it in; and when she returns empty-handed, crazed by excitement and ejaculating insanely to an imaginary head, I found it difficult to estimate the people's disappointment as against their relief. I am sure, though, that the hosannahs of Christ's arrival and the effulgent light of his passage through the street, underneath the open windows of the palace, don't shift the audience's attention back to John's religious mission away from the awful romance of Salome's unbelievable vengeance. Miss Marlowe has indeed distinguished herself. Is it commendable? or deplorable?

* * *

Reaps Big Profits.

The introduction of "Salome" in operatic form was witnessed by an audience paying, at the usual high prices doubled, about $30,000. That is a sordid, but succinct, way to say that New York's wealth and fashion gathered in resplendence. While taking a money view of the occasion it is well enough that he had done much good work in the metropolis.

But at the outset Hampden literally had a hard time to get a "hearing"—or perhaps it would be better to say that hearing him proved such a painful experience to English managers that they one and all refused to engage him. The difficulty (to put it mildly) was his accent. Hampden was a splendid elocutionist—nobody denied that—but his American pronunciation and inflection were at the outset, deadly handicaps to him in the line he wished to adopt on this side of the Atlantic.

That line was the classical one, and, putting patriotism aside, it is easy to understand why English managers would not have as Romeo an actor who obviously hailed from the "great pie belt," or engage for the part of a young Roman citizen a player who betrayed his Transatlantic origin every time he opened his mouth.

* * *

Finds Doors Closed.

Hampden, as a matter of fact, comes from Brooklyn, New York, and is a Harvard man as well, and though it might be argued that his accent was no more marked than that of James Carew, Frank Mills and many other American actors who have got on here right from the start, the fact remains that at the outset the line he wanted to take up over here was closed definitely to him because of his enunciation.

E. F. R. Benson, the great trainer of Shakespearean actors finally consented to take Hampden into his company, it is true, but only for "thinking" parts, and so it became evident to the American that, difficult and distasteful as it might be to him to learn to say "cahn't," it was up to him to do it, if he wanted to get on in England.

And he has done it, though only after four years of constant effort, which is longer, if one remembers correctly, than it took old Demosthenes to get the upper hand of his bad habit. Ultra-patriotic Americans may think it a pity, but the fact remains that now no one would guess from hearing Hampden on the stage, that he hailed from God's country—and as this means success for the young player in his particular line, congratulations are permissible. Incidentally he plays the part of Michael Sunlocks very well, indeed, and all things considered, may be said to have justified a certain "misdemeanor" of his extreme youth.

This consisted in running away from school to see "Twelfth Night," a proceeding for which he was chastised. That was when he was twelve, and he soon gave further evidence of a bias toward the stage by playing "Shylock" and other characters in amateur productions.

* * *

Talent Natural.

Hampden's talent comes naturally, too, for one of his grandfathers, the Judge, was so fine an amateur reciter that he attracted Macready's attention and received an offer from him to go on the stage. Walter Hampden, after leaving Harvard, studied for a while in Paris, but soon came to London, where, his "accent" conquered, he made his first appearance about eighteen months ago. Incidentally he is hardly less popular with the English matinee girl than the fascinating Ainley, whose former part he has just taken.

St. Petersburg—say the newspapers—is "Sherlock Holmes mad." Judging from recent happenings in the Czar's capital, the real detectives there are no great shakes, so perhaps the populace has to satisfy itself with the exploits of fictitious ones. Anyhow the various "Sherlock Holmes" stories are said to have gone into countless editions there, and various dramatized versions of them have been played with great success. There is no copyright in Russia, remember, to protect Messrs. Gillette and Doyle, the authors of the authorized version.

Of late, however, the thing has gone much farther, and such dramatic monstrosities as "Sherlock Holmes' Wife," and "Sherlock Holmes in St. Petersburg" have been placed on the stage. But, after all, that is not so very much worse—is it?—than the queer blend of "Sherlock Holmes" and "Raffles," in which one hears that James J. Corbett is now appearing on the other side of the Atlantic.

* * *

New French Plays.

Coquelin, who has appeared in so many of Moliere's plays is now, I am told, to appear as the famous author of "Tartuffe." A heroic comedy on the life of Moliere has been written by M. Leloir, formerly of the Francaise, and this will be produced by Coquelin, with himself in the leading part, as soon as he finishes with "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon," which Clyde Fitch recently adapted to American use under the title of "Major Billy." Meanwhile Gaston Mayer, who is my authority for the above announcement, also tells me that before her appearance as "Mephistopheles," Sarah Bernhardt will venture on an even more courageous exploit—playing the part of a boy in a new comic play by Zamcois which is even now in rehearsal! HAYDEN CHURCH.

American Actor Wins By Mastering His Accent

Walter Hampden Is Playing the Lead At the London Adelphi, But When He First Sought An English Engagement No Manager Would Have Him—Foreign Stage Gossip.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

LONDON, Jan. 18.—If the shade of Demosthenes takes enough interest in mundane affairs nowadays to read the newspapers, and this should meet its eye, the distinguished phantom is hereby enjoined not to be too "chesty." That little feat of the Greek orator's in curing his stutters by means of pebbles, was quite remarkable, of course, but there is a young American actor in London who can claim to have effected almost if not quite as striking a transformation in his manner of speech.

Walter Hampden is this actor's name and attention is directed to him on account of his having taken over the leading part in Hall Caine's play, "The Bondman," which, up to now, has been filled by Henry Ainley. This is by no means Hampden's first notable appearance at a London theater, however, for only a short time ago he played one of the most prominent characters in James Bernard Fagan's "Prayer of the Sword," at the Adelphi and before to tell that the receipts were nearly clear profit to Henrik Conried, the director. It is in his contracts that, once in a season, he may have the unpaid service of all his employes, from tenors and sopranos to ushers and door-tenders; also that the shareholders and box owners shall give up their rights on that night, and that he may choose one opera to be kept out of the regular list for this performance. "Parsifal" was his first selection, and now for a second he took the foreign operatic triumph of the year, Strauss' "Salome."

The short tragedy that Oscar Wilde wrote in French for Sarah Bernhardt, but which she declined to act in, serves for a libretto, with few alterations. Its metrical form and exclamatory diction fitted it to be sung. I described in this correspondence not long ago Wilde's atrocious work of degenerate genius as performed in English at a matinee. It was not for Wilde, when well along in his course to prison and madhouse, to hesitate over questions of indecency; nor has Strauss discarded any of Wilde's offenses in composing the opera. Olive Fremstad, the prima donna assigned to "Salome," is this season's Carmen at the Metropolitan, and she doesn't flinch at the job, although she has to throw herself at John much more ardently, insistently and carnally than Julia Marlowe does. Miss Fremstad's rhapsodic admiration of his hair, eyes, mouth and skin are sung out in blunt words. Her plea to kiss his mouth is enough to send blushes over all the exposed area of feminine outlie in the famous horseshoe of boxes. And at the climax the charger is served to her with the gory head on it, and she kisses the dead mouth with the glee of a maniac.

FRANKLIN FYLES.

A Rapid-Fire Dramatist

CLYDE FITCH, the author of as many plays as he is years old, in the Theater Magazine for January, tells how a rapid-fire dramatist works. He says:

"I have been criticised for doing too much work in a given time. Sometimes I have had four and five productions a year, but that I wrote as many plays in one year by no means follows. The truth is that I never wrote more than two plays and one adaptation in a year. As I have told you, I often think about a play for two years before I begin writing it. When it has taken form in my mind the writing comes as it were in a flood. I write steadily, taking little food and resting scarcely at all until the play is finished. The writing done I immediately begin revising it. My system of revision is my own. No one else uses it, and I am not sure that anyone else would want to use it. First I go over it with much care with a black lead pencil, heavier than the one I used for the first writing of the play, so that I may see at a glance which was the original and which the revised portion of the page. Next I go over it again to make still nicer corrections, this time with pen and ink. This so that at a glance I may know whether a word that appears on the page was my first, second or third written thought. A fourth going over to do still more polishing is done with a blue pencil. The last touches are made with a red lead pencil. So on every page of a play of mine before I relinquish it with a great sigh of relief into the hands of a typewriter copyist appear five kinds of handwriting, each signifying to me the stage of completion of the play. The work of revision is done quickly when the production of a play is near. Otherwise after the second going over I put it away and reserve my decorative touches of red and blue until a few days before it is submitted to the managerial eye and the managerial judgment. I make almost no changes of my plays at rehearsals," said Mr. Fitch. "When I have gone over my play the fourth and last time it may not be perfect, but it is as near perfection as I can bring it, with my original plan of it. But the writing and revising of a play is merely the tree putting forth its leaves. The two years thinking of the play before it is written is the solid portion of the tree, its root and trunk and branches. An idea for a play comes to me usually from reflection upon some peculiarity of character I have observed. Every play of mine has come into being by the course of evolution I have described; first the idea of the plan, then the characters, then the plot, then the situations and finally the dialogue."

Amusement Calendar.

MACAULEY'S—Marie Cahill in "Marrying Mary," Monday and Tuesday nights.
Francis Wilson, in "The Mountain Climber," Friday night and Saturday afternoon and night.

MASONIC—"Around the Clock," all week beginning Monday night. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

HOPKINS—Vaudeville, all week beginning to-day; afternoon and evening performances daily.

AVENUE—"A Woman of Fire," afternoon and evening performances all week, beginning to-day.

KATE MEREDITH, FINANCIER

BY CUTCLIFFE HYNE

[Copyright, 1906, by C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne. All rights reserved.]

CHAPTER XVII.

Kate Sends a Cablegram.

NOW to give Carter full due, his weaning of the King of Okky from the habit of human sacrifice had been brought about more by accident than design. By a further working of the law of chance, the circumstance brought him out of modest obscurity into a very strong notoriety in a little less than six short months.

"A private trader," so ran the gist of the newspaper leaders, "has brought to pass a thing which Government authorities, both civil and military, not to mention missionaries and miscellaneous philanthropists, have been trying for ineffectually ever since the British rule was set up in West Africa. Throughout all our possessions on that sickly coast the natives have been addicted to human sacrifice; and when instances of this from time to time leak out, civilization is on each occasion chilled with a fresh douche of horror. The West African Kingdom of Okky, though little known for other qualities, has acquired a certain detestable celebrity for these red orgies. * * * Mr. Carter, though he was brought up in his father's vicarage in Wharfedale, has not been noted heretofore for any special benevolence in dealing with native questions. Those who know him describe him as essentially a strong man. * * * In fact, Mr. Carter, in his modesty, most emphatically disclaims any such high motives, and avers that he took his now celebrated journey into the bush merely for his own business purposes, and nothing beyond. On this subject we prefer to hold our own opinions. Explorers of his rare type—the almost unknown type that does not advertise—carry with them a modesty that delights in belittling its own triumphs. But even Mr. Carter's modesty cannot explain away certain cold facts. The King of Okky till recently had a most black reputation for human sacrifice. Many Europeans have gone up to his horrible city to expostulate. Some he has sent back; some have not been heard of again since they left the coast, and one can only shudder and guess at their fates; but none have effected any change. The 'Customs,' as those orgies of slaughter are named locally, still endured; indeed, evidence clearly showed that they were increasing under the present reign of King Kallee both in frequency and importance. Nothing, it was said by those on the spot, but a British army and a great outlay in life and treasure, could bring these horrors of the hinterland to a close. Mr. Carter, however, thought otherwise. He went up country practically unattended. He bearded the King in his own retich grove, and he achieved what experts called the impossible. He has induced King Kallee to abandon human sacrifice now and for always.

"As will be seen by the two interviews which appear in our news columns, the information on these points did not come from Mr. Carter himself. Mr. Carter is that man so rare to find in these pushing days, a man who does not care one jot for anything the press can do towards his own self-advancement, a man, moreover, who does not mind saying so in strong, rude Anglo-Saxon. But fortunately we have another mine of information easily tapped. The sensational rise into a new prosperity of the old West African firm of O'Neill and Craven has been one of the features of the year's finance, and it is now an open secret that the sole partner and manager of the 'firm' is a young, attractive, and unmarried lady. This Miss Kate O'Neill has so far evaded the interviewer, but on the Okky topic she has volunteered the fullest information. It is to her that we are indebted for our description of Mr. Carter and his great achievement."

On such lines ran the leaders in most of the great newspapers, though, of course, they varied in their facts and their point of view. They all paid graceful compliments to the pretty girl who had appeared of late with such success in the field of larger finance. One paper alone had the impudence to refer in cold print to a matter that the other newspaper men smiled over quietly in the privacy of their offices.

"We wish," wrote this sentimental journalist, "that we could indicate a romance that would finish up this episode fittingly. But truth compels us to record that Miss O'Neill, along with the rest of the biographical matter which she so kindly supplied, mentioned the detail of Mr. Carter's engagement to a Miss Laura Slade, who at present resides in Grand Canary. We understand that a marriage will shortly take place."

As it happened, this journal was the one of Mrs. Craven's daily reading. She indicated the paragraph with a prim forefinger, and called her niece to read it.

"Did you say that, Kate, or is it one of the fellow's impudent inventions?"

"Oh, I told him that with the rest just to—well, to quiet him. He seemed to think I was very interested in Mr. Carter."

"And I suppose suggested that you were in love with him?"

"Well, he didn't put it exactly like that," said Kate thoughtfully. "He was a very dashing young man, and rather gave me the idea that he wanted to see if the coast was clear for himself."

"I see. And so you told him about the engagement between Mr. Carter and Laura, just to encourage him?"

"I suppose so. He really was very amusing and pushing. He wanted me to go out to lunch with him there and then."

"Kate, are you going to let Mr. Carter marry Laura?"

"My dear Aunt Jane, what an extraordinary question! What possible influence can I have over either of them? I offered them both a wedding present, and asked them each what they would like. Could I go further than that?"

"And each of them," suggested the old lady, "said 'there was time enough for that,' or they'd 'let you know when the wedding day was fixed,' or put you off, somehow, like that."

"Look here, Aunt, what are you driving at?"

"I am looking."

"Well, speak, you irritating old person."

"My dear, I am waiting for you to look back at me. You have carefully avoided meeting my eye ever since I showed you the paper."

Kate looked up, and Mrs. Craven read something in the girl's face that made her sigh. "You will go your own way, I know, Kitty dear. You are very capable, and very clever, and that has naturally made you very self-reliant. You have shown yourself so wonderfully successful over your business matters that I shouldn't dream of advising you there. But do you ever bring up into mind that there is something more in life than mere financial success?"

"Of course I do, Aunt. But I suppose I am different from the other girls. They look forward to their domestic pleasures. I have made myself other interests."

The old lady shook her head decisively. "You are not at all abnormal in that way. You are the most entirely human person I ever saw. And to prove it, I'll just instance to you the way you've fallen in love with George Carter."

"I refuse to admit it."

"Even to me, Kitty?"

"Even to myself. I like the man, and there it must end. He is engaged elsewhere, and if you call me human, you must allow me pride. I run after no man, nor do I lure any man away from another girl who has been my friend, whatever my inclinations may be. And now, if you please, we will drop that subject and talk of rubber. Our third company was subscribed once and a half times over by lunch time to-day, and we've closed the lists. How's that for a real solid triumph?"

Mrs. Craven lay back in her chair and methodically folded the paper. "Do the profits on that bring up your score to the million you arrived at?"

"Oh, no, no. But they will help it along very nicely."

"When you get a million will you stop?"

"When I get my million, which, mark you, Aunt, is more than any girl of my age has ever done, then I will start to make my second. It's a most fascinating amusement."

BUT UPSTAIRS, IN THE PRETTIEST ROOM IN LIVERPOOL, KATE WRESTLED WITH FATE.

"But it doesn't make you happy. You are no better for it. You can't spend it."

"My dear Aunt, where have your eyes been? Haven't you seen my clothes since I came back from the coast? Why, I never knew what it was to dress before. I' seriously thinking I shall have to start a maid to look after me."

"My dear, you've a knack for carrying clothes."

"That I learned from you, you extremely smart person."

"Well, you got the knack somewhere, and you always were nicely turned out. Now I know your wardrobe as well as you do yourself, and, let me see"—Mrs. Craven took a pencil from her chatelaine, and made calculations on the edge of a newspaper—"Since you've came back to England you've not spent, at a liberal estimate, above two hundred and twenty-seven pounds ten on your own adornment."

Kate laughed. "I give in to you, Aunt. I quite believe you know my wardrobe better than I do myself. Well, perhaps I shall buy pearls then. I never had one, but I believe I'm prepared to adore a necklace of big, smooth, delicately graded pearls, with shimmery skins, and a fat, pear-shaped black pearl drop to dangle below it. Yes, that's the real reason I'm making money Aunt—to buy and wear great ropes of pearls. Or, who knows, I may have a fancy for a peer. Now, with a million, I'm told one can buy for marrying purposes a really fine specimen of peer."

"There are moments," said Mrs. Craven, sharply, "when I'm very sorry you've grown up."

Kate went across and sat on the arm of the old lady's chair. "Do you want to smack me and put me to bed?"

"I've done it many a time when you've been in this mood."

"Can you see the black dog on my shoulder?"

"Larger than ever. Kate, you should try and control yourself."

"Oh, be just, Aunt. I didn't lie down on the floor and kick or do anything like that."

"No, thanks to me, you can keep your temper under more decent control now. Now, don't you kiss me and think I'm a silly old woman, and try to get around me that way—I know exactly how you're feeling. Oh, you'd lead any man a dance who married you."

"I'm certain I should," said Kate cheerfully, "unless he was the right one, But, Auntie, dear, don't you think it would be safer not to press me to marry anyone at all? I give you my word for it that there's no one marriageable I want to marry. And if you leave me alone with my other amusement, that keeps me out of worse mischief."

At the Prince's Park house in the old days there had been a room known as the Master's study. It had no books in it whatever, because the excellent Godfrey disliked books. It had a writing-desk certainly, but never even an inkpot on it to indicate use. There was just a card-table and some early Victorian furniture of hard, uncompromising ugliness. In short, it was not the Master's study at all, but it emphatically was his card-room.

It remained in its original state till Kate's return from the coast, and then she begged it from her Aunt, who gave it gladly.

"I want a place where I can type a letter," Kate had said, "and have a copying press, without going down to Water street. They begin to stare at me down there, and I hate it. No one objects to a girl being in business if she is merely a clerk, but if she gets hold of big successes, well, the men aren't nice about it. If I find it answers, I may lay on a secretary."

So she emptied the room and furnished it afresh, and Mrs. Craven's heart warmed as she saw the girl's natural craving for a home express itself in chairs and pictures, in pretty wall hangings and dainty carpets, in graceful flower bowls, and all those little touches of domesticity which are the mysterious outcome of sex. There was, it turned out, a small box-room alongside, which was never used, and which could be linked up by a door knocked through the wall. This could be the secretary's room, and hold the letter files, and the copying press, and the typewriter, and all the other crude machinery of commerce; and so "Miss Kate's room," as it came to be called, fulfilled in appearance little enough of its original intention of office.

One can hardly associate walls panelled in rose-pink brocade with the much-abused art of company promotion. But Kate sat in that pretty room, and thought out there all those tremendous schemes, which brought her such brilliant success. She felt she had retired from the firing line; she schemed and planned in secure cover outside the battle; and when any idea eluded her for too long she went out and drove her motor car, or played golf, till the idea arrived. In the season she sometimes went away on butterfly-hunting trips. At the same time she had great ideas of buying an estate where she could have a private golf course of her own. She had grown so strangely sensitive to stares these days, and, people said, unsociable. Her engagement to Mr. Austin had been broken off long ago, and to tell the truth Austin was well enough pleased to be rid of her. Africa, he felt, had eliminated from her all the points which beforetime had caught his admiration. And then again she was so enormously rich one could not, he told himself, marry a woman with such an unwieldy amount of riches. At least he could not. Nor did he intend that the future Mrs. Austin, if ever there was one, should have more practice in high finance than was necessary to manage her own accounts and the household weekly bills.

In fact, it was over this question that he flattered himself had come their split. She had given him, to be sure, a pretty broad hint that day on the landing stage, but the actual rupture of their engagement had not come till a week later, and Kate was clever enough to make Mr. Austin believe that the idea was his and his alone. Still, they had parted on excellent terms, and any service, professional or otherwise, that Austin could render her in the future was one that he should look forward to, as he promised, most keenly.

"Though you cannot see your way to be my husband," she had said to him lightly, "you will upon occasion act as my solicitor?"

"Let's call it 'friend,' Kate," he had answered, and they parted on that.

But that day, after Aunt Jane had showed her the Carter leader in the paper, Kate went to her room, and somehow her thoughts went back to Henry Austin. She tried to analyze why she had ever got engaged to him. As far as she could define it, a sort of empty space, a partial vacuum, had come into her life, and Austin appeared, and in a tentative way seemed to fill it. Now that he was gone, the vacuum returned. It did not exactly ache, but it caused a vague discomfort that annoyed her, and when she demanded a cure, something within her kept repeating, "Carter, Carter, Carter!"

She resented this clamor. She told herself that she was a strong woman. She refused to have her hand forced. She declined to allow an ex-employe of her own to be forced into her life as its only complement. And still that inner something, with irritating persistency, kept repeating, "Carter, Carter," and then got unpleasantly familiar, and began to murmur, "George."

She stood it for an hour, stood for that time persistent, inward voices urging her, with never a falter, to one narrow course, and then she got up from her great cushioned chair and went to an old Sheraton bureau. Only one narrow drawer in it was locked, and she carried the key of that amongst the charms on her watch-bangle. She opened the drawer and took from it a photograph.

It was only a steamer group, crudely taken by an amateur on a kodak film, a very imperfect thing at its best, and mottled now by the persistent West African mildew. A piece of brown paper with a hole in it was in the same drawer, a mask so cut that it blocked out all of the group except one individual. She fitted this into place and gazed her fill on this very rude presentment of George Carter.

Well, at any rate he was not a handsome man. But there was something about even this indifferent photograph that gave her a great thrill. It touched some inward chord that no other power on earth could set into vibration, and she was discomforted thereby.

The gong went for dinner. She ignored it. A servant came presently—she had added to the number of servants at the Prince's Park house and Mrs. Craven accepted the alteration passively—and the servant most respectfully stated that dinner would be served in ten minutes, and was not Miss Kate going up to dress? But Miss Kate was busy and would have a cup of tea and a sandwich.

Mrs. Craven below got the news, smiled grimly, and ate an extremely good dinner. She felt a fine satisfaction in having set to work exactly the right influences which would bring that ridiculous Kitty to her senses.

But upstairs, in the prettiest room in Liverpool, Kate wrestled with Fate. She pictured the man that the mask singled out of the group: Red hair, a dogged jaw, ill-cut clothes, and, upon occasion, a man who used the language more fitted to an underpaid stevedore. She had overheard Carter discoursing to the factory at large that night of the false alarm at Mokki, when he chided the Portuguese and the factory boys in phrases learned from Swizzle-Stick Smith. Was this the man she had ever fancied for a husband? No, a thousand times no.

She looked the group and the mask once more into its drawer, and went back to her cushions and a novel. There was still another great rubber company on the brink of flotation. This time the pugilistic Mr. Smith had procured for her the grant of the land, and had assured her that the King of Okky, thanks to his recent improvement in morals, would see that the title remained unchallenged. The proposition was, she honestly believed, commercially sound, but the risk lay in the British Public. Were they loaded up with rubber stock? That was the point to decide. So far she had not had a share of her companies underwritten, in spite of abundant and pressing offers. But here was an awkward question to decide: Should she insure this issue, or should she risk having it not taken up, and invite a fiasco?

She tried with cold logic to reason out the arguments for and against, and to strike a balance between them. But for once her brain refused to act. Even the novel, which she read and did not absorb, did not offer her the necessary hint. It was an old trick of hers, this reading of a dozen chapters of weak fiction, to get an inspiration, and so far it had never failed her. She was an omnivorous novel reader. She went through quite two-thirds of the fiction brought out annually by British publishers, and could never, next morning, have passed the easiest examination in a novel she had read the night before. But all her clever business ideas were evolved when she was reading these paltry books.

At last she could endure the vague things that oppressed her no longer. She dropped the book on the floor. And then she got up and went into the secretary's narrow room next door. She found cable forms and sat at a table. Then she wrote glibly enough this message:

"Burgoyne, Monk River, West Africa. Forward this to Cascaes Mokki special runner want you act our agent Las Palmas 2,400 commence cable acceptance or refusal. O'Neill."

She counted up the words, laid down her pencil, and laughed. "At any rate," she said, "that will give one a chance. And George was fool enough to think that Mr. Cascaes was running after me. Oh, I have no patience with men who can't see further through the fog than that."

CHAPTER XVIII.

Carter Makes a Purchase.

IT was Capt. Image returning red and wrathful from an unsuccessful cargo foray amongst the southern and eastern factories that Carter met the day after his arrival at the Coast. The mariner had heard of the deal at Mokki, and felt personally affronted that a nest of cargo which he had already looked upon as his own should have been handed over once more to the Germans.

"So you're on the beach, are you?" said he, looking Carter up and down with vast disapproval. "I must say you look it. I've seen old Swizzle-Stick Smith come down after a jaunt in the bush and I thought he couldn't be beat for general shagginess and rags. But you give him points. What did Miss Kate bounce you for?"

"I believe I resigned."

"Same thing. And now you've come to ask me to take you home as a distressed British subject, I suppose. Well, Carter-me-lad, a deck passage is your whack according to consular understanding, but you've sat in my chart house and you've sent me cargo, and now I'm going to put my hand in my own breeches pocket and take you home in the second class. And I tell you what: Chips and the bo's'n have got a shop in the foc'sle that I'm not supposed to know about, and if you care to go in there and get enough rig out to see you home, I'll foot the bill."

"You're very good——"

"I know I am. It puts me about five weeks further off that hen farm outside Cardiff that I want to retire onto, being good like this. There, run away out of this chart house, me-lad, and tell the chief steward to give you a square blow-out of white-man's chop one-blow-out of white-man's chop one-time. I'm sure you need it. I never saw a man with so much of the lard stewed off him."

Carter laughed. "Will you let me slip a word in? I've a cargo for you."

"What! You!"

"I'm afraid you won't hook much commission out of it, Capple, as you'll have to take it at ballast rates."

"Catch me."

"But there'll be about seventy tons of it as far as I can reckon."

"My Christian aunt! do you tell me, Carter-me-lad, that you've scratched up seventy tons of cargo? Here, sit down. No, sit down. Don't talk. I'm not going to have you going away and calling the M'poso a dry ship."

Capt. Image had no tariff rate for tin ore, but he invented one with great readiness, and then knocked off 10 per cent. by way of encouraging a new industry. "Now, where is this mine of yours?" he asked genially. "Tell me, and I warrant I'll find you an easier way to bring your produce than paddling it in dugouts."

"Up the river."

"Well, let's look at your charts, me-lad."

Carter shook his head.

"Why, how's that? Haven't you made one?"

"Oh, I've made one right enough, but it's inside my skull and out of public view."

"H'm," said Image. "Don't want any competitors, eh, Carter-me-lad?"

"Why should I?"

"Well, drink up, and let me fill your glass. Here, have another squirt of bitters."

"No, thanks, Capple, no more. I drank enough champagne with the King of Okky to last me months. I've got a lot of big business ahead of me and I want a clear head. Now, if you take this consignment of tin ore home for me, and rob me as little as you can help over freight, what's next? Swansea and a smelter, I suppose."

"They're a bit Welsh down in Swansea," said Capt. Image, who came from Cardiff himself. "They'll do with a trifle of looking after. What you want's a smart agent."

"The thing I want first and soonest is cash. Now, look here, Capple, you know Swansea, and you're fond, by the Coast account, of a bit of commission. Well, here's a nice lump of it on offer. If you'll get some smelter firm to buy this parcel of ore on assay, and pay cash for it, I'll give you 5 per cent. on what you raise."

"It's a deal. You couldn't have come to a better man, Carter-me-lad. I'll open you an account at the Bank of West Africa——"

"And get the whole balance cabled out here?"

"I was going to suggest that," said Capt. Image, doubtfully, "if you hadn't rushed me so. But you won't want the lot. Now, with fifty pounds or so——"

"I want every sixpence. Man, do you think I'm going to nibble at my cake now it's been given me? Kallee's straight, I firmly believe. But what's his life worth?"

Capt. Image shook his head. "Very heavy drinker even for a darky, and of course he hasn't a white man's advantages in knowing the use of drugs."

"Besides, there are the usual risks of kings and of Africa. He's put down the local anarchist. He cooked the only two who tried to assassinate him, and took a day about it over slow fire, and that discouraged the breed in Okky. But still there are risks. So that altogether he's not a good life, and if he was to go out, it's quite on the cards his heirs, successors and assigns might not recognize my title."

"You're right, me-lad. What you've got to do is to rip the guts out of that mine at the biggest pace possible, and I'll bring in the M'poso round here to load every time I come along the coast."

Carter nearly laughed. He knew the capacity of his mine—quarry, it was rather—and the hold space of the M'poso. Tin was wavering about just under £176 per ton just then; he had reckoned that he could produce for £10 a ton; and the more profit he could get, the more pleased he would be. But he was not afraid of bringing down the price; he had plenty of margin for a cut. His only fear was that the river road might be stopped before he had made his fortune. And he intended to empty the veins of Tin Hill at the highest speed that all the strained resources of Africa were capable of, and if necessary to keep three steamers the size of the little M'poso ferrying his riches across to the markets. But he did not let out any word of this to Image. If the locality and the enormous wealth of this mine were to leak out, nothing could prevent a rush. At the existing moment he was penniless, and in any great influx of capital and men must inevitably be swamped. Secrecy was essentially his game for the present.

So he accepted Capt. Image's proposal in the spirit in which it was made, and then put forward feelers for a steam launch. Was there such a thing already on the coast that one could pick up cheap just then?

Capt. Image lit a thoughtful pipe. "I don't know of any little steamboat that you could buy just now out here, cheap or dear. There are one or two in Sarry Leone, certainly, but they are all either too big for your job or too tender to bring round the coast."

"I'm a bit of a mechanic, you know. I wouldn't mind nursing engines. My boy, White-Man's-Trouble, too, would make, according to his own account, a pretty decent second engineer."

"Oh, I know him. Used to be standby-at-crane boy on the Secondee, and stole everything that wasn't nailed down. But you'd never get one of those Sarry Leone wrecks round here without being drowned in the process. I tell you what, though. D'ye know anything about motor cars, me lad?"

"Why?" asked Carter, who had never handled one in his life.

"Because at Dutton & Maidson's factory, at Copper River, they've got an old wreck of an oil launch, if she hasn't rotted and sunk at moorings, that you could have cheap."

"Everything cheap is dear to me just now. I haven't a penny in my pocket. But what do you mean by cheap?"

"Well, she certainly wasn't out in the river the last three times I called, but I did hear they'd hauled her up a creek. But if she hasn't sunk at moorings, and the ants haven't walked off with her, I should think you could get the bits that rust couldn't eat for three ten-pound notes."

"Does she burn gasoline?"

"No, ordinary canned paraffin. I know that was supposed to be the great point about her when she was brought out. Only trouble was, she didn't seem to be an amateurs' boat at all, and after the first week or so there wasn't a soul in the factory that could get her to steam at all. So they tied her up to a buoy and did their business in the old dugouts and the surf boats as formerly."

"I wonder if the old chief has got an emery wheel down in your engine room?"

Capt. Image stared at this change of subject, and ran a finger round inside his collar to shift the perspiration. "What do you want an emery wheel for? Sharpen your wits on?"

"No, my razor. If I go and try to buy a motor launch with this red wool on my chin they'll take me for the wild man down from the back of beyond and stick up the price."

"Quite right. You've a very sound business mind, Carter, me lad. You can, I believe, get a very sound thing in razors for a shilling at that fo'c'sle shop if Chips is still keeping one, and whilst I was buying I should get a bottle or two of Eno, if I were you. Capital thing to keep your liver down to gauge."

"I want to get all these things," said Carter emphatically. "I daresay, indeed, I should like to buy up practically the whole of Chips' remaining stock, partly for my own use and partly to take up country. But the fact still remains unaltered that until I can get an advance against bills of lading I am without a copper in my pocket. I suppose that greedy hound Balgarnie is the man to see about finance, though."

"He is a greedy hound, Carter-me-lad, between you and me. Let me fill up your glass. No, don't put your hand across it. Well, I'll finish the bottle if you won't. You're open, just as a matter of form, to giving a lien on that cargo you're shipping? Just as a matter of form, of course, in case you peg out before things can be squared up?"

"Certainly, and I'm willing to give 5 per cent. per month for the accommodation."

"Oh, come now, me-lad, 10 per cent.'s the usual. But I don't want to be stiff with an old friend like you, so we'll call it seven and a half." Capt. Image went to the drawer under the chart table and unlocked it. "Come, now, say what you want. Anywhere up to fifty pounds."

"I couldn't possibly do with less than a hundred," said Carter definitely, and with that they began openly to wrangle. But it turned out that Capt. Image, even with the help of his financial partner, Mr. Balgarnie, could only raise seventy-four sovereigns, and with that the other had to be content. He gave his bond and stood at the head of the M'poso's ladder ready to go back to his boat. But Capt. Image, with genuine hospitality, dragged him back.

"I'm not going to let you go like this, me lad. I've one turkey left in the refrigerator, and if you peg out afterward up those beastly rivers, I'd always like to think I'd stood you one good dinner when the chance came in my way. Come, now, Carter-me-lad; turkey-chop? There's not another skipper on the coast that would make you an offer like that."

Carter laughed and gave in, and turned towards the flesh-pots. He did not like turkey. Once in Upper Wharfedale his father had come home from Skipton with thirty turkey poults, which the family reared with very vast care, and thereafter had to eat. Turkey once per annum is a luxury; twice cloys; but thirty times, when legs follow breast, and wings are succeeded by side-bones, would weary any man living. But by custom in West Africa, turkey from a steamer's refrigerator is the height of luxury, and Carter recognized the hospitable motive.

Capt. Image, when mellowed by food and wine that night, talked of Miss Kate O'Neill, and Carter behind an elaborate indifference listened with a hungry interest. She was floating rubber companies it appeared with enormous success. She had very nearly been engaged to a law-sharp named Austin, but had got out of it in time. She was reported in Liverpool to be struck on some palm oil clerk on the Coast, but Capt. Image proclaimed that to be rot, and what did Carter-me-lad think?

"Well, of course, there was Cascaes," said Carter, judicially, "but I don't see there was anyone else. All the rest of the men she met out here were either married or engaged."

But George Carter whistled cheerfully to the stars as his boatboys paddled him up through the steaming mangroves to his abiding place that night, and Mr. Balgarnie and Capt. Image nudged one another delightedly as they listened to his music.

Dutton and Maidson's launch, that ought to have served the factory in Copper river, turned out upon inspection to be even worse than Capt. Image had forecasted, and the agent in charge was most enthusiastic in accepting the two five-pound notes that were offered for her. And thereafter for Carter and White-Man's-Trouble began a period of savage toil.

The white man was a mechanic born, but he had never seen an oil engine in his life, knew nothing of clutch, waterjackets, or reversing gear, and had to make his first acquaintanceship with a carburetor. The men at the factory were frankly ignorant of the launch's mechanism; said so, indeed, before they sold her.

"But I know we have got a plan-thing of the works stowed away somewhere," the agent stated. "Can you understand a machine from seeing a drawing?"

"Rather," said Carter.

"Well, we'll find it," said the agent and they wasted two days in turning over every scrap of paper the factory contained, but the blue prints refused to discover themselves.

"Let you off your bargain if you like," said the agent ruefully, when the place had been searched through without success.

"Not a bit," said Carter. "Lend me a couple of boys and I'll take those engines down and learn 'em for myself."

Now, to anyone who does not know the hot, steamy climate of a West African river from personal experience, the manner in which unguarded ironwork can decay would sound beyond the borderland of fact. A nut left long enough in a bolt in that moist stew of heat does not always rust fast. As often as not, when one takes hold of it with a spanner the whole thing crumbles away into oxide.

The forty-five-foot launch, when Carter first took her over, lay half waterlogged in the middle of a slimy creek. She was an open boat with her engines housed under a wooden hatch aft, which had been further re-enforced by some rotten tarpaulin. She had no inboard reversing gear, but was fitted with a feathering propeller, which if all went well would drive her astern.

As she lay there she was a perfect picture of what could be done by neglect and ignorant handling, and there was not another man then resident under the enervating West African climate who would have thought her worthy of salvage. But Carter had just got that dogged drop in him that brings men out to the front, and he proceeded to clean up the launch's meager tools and her spares, to borrow what others he could from the factory, and then to attack the engines. It was here that the prodigiousness of his job first displayed itself. The brasswork was sound enough—even West Africa could not eat into that—but everything iron was spongy with rust, and he had to set up a forge, and weld and shape afresh, out of any scrap he could find about the factory, each part as he destroyed it.

There was no such thing as a lathe about the place; there were not even taps and dies. He had to punch slots through his bolts and tighten them up with forged and filed wedges. For the out-board work on the feathering propeller he put the launch on the bank and worked up to his armpits in the stinking slime, fitting, drilling and riveting with his imperfect tools.

The labor and the exposure very naturally brought its reward in a sharp dose of fever, but White-Man's-Trouble attended to that after the manner of the heathen, and he emerged from it little the worse, and bore with composure the derision of the other Europeans at the factory when they saw his whitened eyesockets.

The engines were not ornamental when he had finished with them, and they were cumbered with a hundred makeshifts; but when he gave the whole a final inspection, he told himself that no vital part had escaped a satisfactory repair. By a merciful chance there was tube ignition, and after a good deal of manipulation he got the burners to light. Then when the bunsens roared and the tubes glowed hot in their cage, he and the Krooboys ground at the starting handle and turned the engines till the sweat ran from them in rivulets. In England Carter had heard without understanding that internal combustion liked their "right mixture." He was thoroughly practiced in finding the right mixture for that elderly oil engine before it coughed itself into any continuous activity.

The heavy oil for lubricating that had originally been sent out, Messrs. Dutton & Maidson's agent still had in stock, because, as he explained, he had found no possible means of disposing of it, and the ordinary commercial square tins of paraffin were part of the wares they always held in quantity. So Carter was able to buy fuel, in all abundance, for his voyage. Food also he laid in, and a great roll of canvas, and then turned to his host to say good-bye.

"Wait a bit, man," said the agent, "and we'll build you a cabin out of that canvas that will keep at least the thick of the dew off you at nights. There are sockets along the gunwales for awning stanchions that will carry bamboo side-poles capitally, and we can lash duplicate roof-plates across and rig you a double-roofed tent in style."

"Very much obliged," said Carter, "but I won't wait for that now. I intend to do it as we go up river. You'll notice I have shipped a big bundle of bamboos for the woodwork. Good-bye."

"You seem in the devil of a hurry."

"I am. Good-bye. Now then, Trouble, shove over that reversing lever to make the boat go ahead. Confound you, that's astern, you bushman. There, that's better. Good-bye all."

"Good-bye, and good luck," said the agent, and he told his subordinates at supper that night that another good, keen man had gone off to disappear in Africa.

But Carter was developing into one of those touch, tactful fellows that people call lucky because they always seem to succeed in whatever they set a hand to. When the flood tide was under her, the launch coughed her way up the great beer-colored river at a rate that sometimes touched ten knots to the hour. She added her own scents of half-burned paraffin and scorched lubricating oil to the crushed-marigold odor of the water, and disgusted all the crocodiles who pushed up their ugly snouts to see what came between the wind and their nobility. On the ebb she still hauled up past the mangroves at a good steady two miles every hour.

The engine, with rational treatment, seemed a very decent sort of machine, though the feathering propeller, even till its final days, was always liable to moods of uncertainty, and after twenty-four hours of sending the launch ahead, would without any warning suddenly begin to pull her astern. All these erratic moods always yielded to treatment and, considering that she had been bought without a rag of reputation, Carter was always full of surprise at prolonged spells of good behavior.

He did not go up direct as he had come down in the King of Okky's sixty man-power war canoe. He prospected the labyrinth of waterways for other channels, and charted them out with infinite care. He intended to take every possible precaution for preserving the secrecy of his mine. Even if he was followed, and he took it for granted that on some future voyage he presently would be followed, he wanted to be able to puzzle pursuit.

At a point agreed upon he put into a village which sprawled along the bank, and presented the King's mandate, and demanded canoes. The villagers gave them without enthusiasm and without demur. He took these in tow, great cottonwood dugouts, that would hold a hundred men apiece, and hauled them after him, winding through great tree-hedged waterways where twilight reigned half the day, and then coming out between vast park-like savannas where the sun scorched them unchecke and grazing deer tempted the rifle.

When he arrived at Tin Hill again, the King's finger had left a visible mark. Great heaps of picked ore lay along the waterside ready for loading the flotilla. "Good man, Kallee!" said the Englishman appreciatively. "I'll dash you a new state umbrella for that."

The water-bellows organ that he had set up at the foot of the waterfall bellowed out its boo-paa-bumm, and against each of the great bamboo pipes there fluttered a bunch of red-dyed feathers to show that that other ju-ju man, his majesty of Okky, countersigned the warning not to unduly trespass.

* * *

Cargo after cargo Carter rushed down to the coast, and dumped on land he had hired behind a factory. Ever and again he sent a tidy parcel of ore to a smelter in England, and in due time had more money put to his credit at the Bank of West Africa. But he did not try any expensive tricks with the home tin market just then. He had got out a new launch, a more solid affair this time, driven by a sixty horse power gasoline engine that had low-tension magneto ignition, and so many other improvements on its predecessor, that White-Man's-Trouble, who had it in charge, tied a dried monkey's paw to the compression cock on each cylinder head, as an extra special protective ju-ju.

He carried a cook and an oil-stove galley, and at last even bought two tin plates and a knife and fork to assist his meals. He felt it was pandering to luxury, but he did it all the same. When he made that purchase he wondered how he would behave in a woman's society after so long living as a savage. As an afterthought he told himself that Laura was the woman he had in his mind, and hoped he would not shock her with his crudities. By way of carrying out good intentions to the full, he sat down there and then and wrote to her, and marveled to find how little he had to say.

Then one day he came across Slade. A canoe drew in alongside as he was towing down river with his tenth cargo, and brought off a note which said there was a white man ashore who had run out of everything and would be eternally grateful for any European food that could be spared, and would gladly give him I. O. U. for same, as he was out of hard cash at the moment of writing, and had mislaid his check book.

Carter had his misgivings, but sent off a goodly parcel of food and tobacco, and continued his way down stream. But the channel was new to him—he had a suspicion of being watched on his ordinary route—and he ran on a sandbar on an ebbing tide, and the heavily laden dugouts were soon perched high and dry. So White-Man's-Trouble switched his magneto and stopped the engines, and Carter put a hand under the gauze net to greet his prospective father-in-law.

Slade looked curiously at both the launch and her tow. "You've been getting hold of a gold mine of sorts I hear. By the way, as you've arranged to start work as my son-in-law, I suppose I ought to get more familiar and call you Henry, or whatever it is."

"George, as a matter of fact."

"I believe you're right. George it was what Laura did say. My mistake. Where is your gold mine?"

"It's tin. And it's up the rivers."

"Oh, keep it dark, my dear fellow, if you like. Not that it makes the smallest odds as far as I am concerned. You'd never catch me sweating after a mine. Besides, as a point of fact, I'm doing pretty well at my present job. Getting rubber properties, you know, for the mysterious Kate."

"Miss O'Neill."

"Oh, certainly, Miss O'Neill, if you prefer it, though I don't see why you need be a prig with me."

"My late employer, you know."

"Ah, of course. And you admired her more than a little, so I gathered from Laura's letters, though she carefully refrained from saying so."

Carter pulled himself through the mosquito bar and hit the edge of the bunk. "Now, look here, Slade, I've known you ever since I've been on the Coast, but this is the first time we've met on the new footing. I don't want to quarrel with my prospective father-in-law, but, by Christopher, if you don't leave Miss O'Neill out of the tale as far as I'm concerned, there's going to be a row. Kindly remember I'm engaged to Laura and intend to marry her whether you like it or whether you don't."

Slade laughed. "Nice filial sort of statement, that; but don't mind me. If you suit Laura's taste, I'll swallow you, too. I'm sure you'll be pleased to hear that I'm making a goodish thing of it myself just now. Kate—I beg your pardon—Miss O'Neill pays me my regular screw, and in addition gives me a nice sum down on every property I've bought for her, and a tidy block of shares when there's a company floated. I shall be able to give you and Laura a decent wedding present—in script. By the way, is she at Smooth river?"

"No, Grand Canary."

Slade stiffened. "How's that?"

"Africa wasn't safe for her. You ought to be dam' well ashamed of yourself for leaving her here. You knew the danger from old Kallee a big sight better than she did. And you left her without a cent to get away with and not an ounce of credit."

"Then," said Slade stiffly, "do I understand that she's gone to the islands at your expense?"

"You can understand what you please," said Carter truculently.

"Are you married to her?"

"I am not at present. I shall be as soon as it suits Laura's convenience and my own."

"You will kindly understand that I resent your interference with my finances and my daughter's."

"You may resent," said the prospective son-in-law, "till you're black in the face, and I shan't lose sleep over it."

Bang went something outside, and Slade started. "Good Lord," he said, "there's somebody firing at us. Sit down, man, on the floor."

"Nothing of the kind," said Carter testily. "My boy Trouble has got the engines going to try to work us off this bank, and with his usual cleverness he has contrived a back fire, that's all. There—you can smell it. Now, I don't think you are a quarrelsome man as a general thing?"

"Not I. Too much trouble to quarrel with people."

"Well, I'll just ask you to give Laura and myself your benediction, and leave the rest to us."

Slade let off his limp laugh. "If a wedding present of such dubious value will please you, I'm most pleased to give it. Especially as I see you're inclined to stick to my little girl. To tell the truth, I'd heard you were after somebody else, and it made me rather mad. You know how rumors float about in the bush."

Carter's lips tightened. "Who's the other person, please?"

"Oh, just my present employer—and your late one. But I've no doubt it's all a mistake."

"If you'll apply to her, I've no doubt she'll indorse that sentiment most thoroughly. I don't think Miss O'Neill's a person to throw herself away on one of her own ex-servants."

Slade chuckled. "If you put it that way, I'm sure she isn't. By the way, do you know who she is?"

"What do you mean?"

"Well, I suppose you've discovered by this time that the late Godfrey O'Neill was a bachelor, and Kate's no relation to him at all. He and his sister Jane, who married a hopeless blackguard called Craven, adopted her between them and brought her up. I've never fagged myself to find out how she was bred, but you're one of these energetic fellows that like to dig into pedigrees, and I thought probably you'd know."

"I don't know, and I shan't inquire."

"All right, don't get excited about it, neither shall I. D'ye know I think it you could soften that genial manner without straining yourself, it would be an improvement. I'm led to believe that fathers-in-law expect a civility and even at times a certain mild amount of deference."

"Did you defer to your father-in-law?" asked Carter brutally.

The tone was insulting and the meaning plain, and ninety-nine men out of a hundred in a similar place would have resented it fiercely. But Slade merely yawned. His sallow face neither twitched nor changed its tint. He got up and stretched himself lazily. "So that's the trouble, is it? Well, you didn't ask me to consult you when I chose a wife, and I didn't ask you to fall in love with my daughter." He turned his head and eyed Carter thoughtfully—"You are in love with her, I suppose?"

"Can you suggest any other possible reason why I should ask her to marry me?"

"Well, I can hardly imagine you did it for the honor of an alliance with me. I suppose if

which no gentleman could leave unpaid without besmirching his gentility.

CHAPTER XIX.

Senhor Cascaes.

NOW, as the servant of O'Neill and Craven, Carter had done his work well and indeed enthusiastically, and after he had left the firm's employ he had neither competed with them in business nor done them harm in any way whatever. It is true that at his memorable interview with the King of Okky with a little persuasion he could have got that grateful monarch to take off the embargo which he had laid on the factories at Monk, Mafia-Nulia, and Smooth river, though the fact that he did not put forward pressure on this point could hardly have reached the ear of Miss O'Neill. Indeed it is to be doubted if she ever knew that any reference to her name or affairs cropped up at all.

But be that as it may, she certainly from the date of sending her cable to Cascaes began to interest herself in opposing Carter's schemes.

The first he knew of it was a type-written letter from Liverpool on the firm's note-paper beginning "Dear sir," and ending "O'Neill & Craven, per K. O'Neill." In arid business sentences it understood he had "a mining proposition up Smooth river," it pointed out that "our firm for many years has had very far-reaching interests in this neighborhood," and it suggested that O'Neill and Craven should buy the mine "to prevent any clash of interests."

Carter replied to this curtly enough that Tin Hill was not in the market, and took the next boat home to Liverpool. He had picked up a distressed merchant skipper named Kettle, and put him in charge of the motor boat, and the canoes, and the mining work generally, and though in their short interview he decided that Kettle was the most tactless man in Africa, he believed him to be honest, and instinctively knew him to be capable.

"One thing I must ask," he said at the end of their talk, "and that is that you do not try any proselytizing up here. Your creed, I have no doubt, is very excellent at home, but out here where they are either Moslemin or nothing it will only stir up disputes, and that I won't have. Is that quite agreed?"

"I have learned, sir," said the sailor, "to obey orders to the letter even though I know them to be against an owner's best interests."

"Um," said Carter, and stared at him thoughtfully. "Well, Captain, I think it would be safest if you went on those lines. You will find your chief engineer, who carries the name of White-Man's-Trouble, beautifully unreliable in most things, but he understands the launch's engines wonderfully, and I like him. I'd take it as a favor if you'd deal with him as lightly as possible."

"I'll bear your words in mind, sir, though, as a man who has handled everything colored that serves afloat, I'd like to point out that pampering spoils them."

"The only other point to remember is that I've made my name up these rivers mainly by being known as a juju man—sort of wizard, in fact. You'll have no difficulty, I suppose, in following up that line now I've given you the hint?"

"You'll pardon me, sir, but if that's made an essential, I must chuck up the job, sorely in need of employment as I am at the moment. I have my conscience to consider. And besides as a liar I am the poorest kind of failure."

"Pooh, man, it's only a little acting that's required."

"Mr. Carter," said the sailor still more stiffly, "you see in me a man who's sunk very low, but I've never descended yet to working as a cheat. Acting, according to our Persuasion, we hold that play acting is one degree less wicked than bigamy, and indeed often leads to it."

"Well," said Carter, "that mail-boat sails in half an hour's time, and I've got to go by her. I've been building on you, Captain, as the most trustworthy man now knocking about in West Africa."

"I'm all that, sir."

"So I shall have to respect your scruples and give you the billet."

"You shall never regret it for one minute, sir. You'll find the address of Mrs. Kettle on this slip of paper, and if you'll post three-quarters of my wages to her as they fall due, I'd take it as a favor. I've been out of—well, I won't pester you with domestic matters, sir, but the fact is I'm afraid she must be in very poor circumstances just at the moment."

"She shall have a check posted the day after I land in Liverpool. I give you my word for that."

"I thank you, Mr. Carter. Now, if you wanted another officer, there's a Mr. McTodd, an engineer who's just now at Akassa, that I could get."

"Thanky, captain, but not for me."

"I believe I could persuade him to take a low wage."

"Not for me, captain. I know McTodd. He's far too thirsty and far too cantankerous. You'd find him a ugly handful."

"Me! By James, sir, I can handle that swine in a way that would surprise you. He's had a bad up-bringing; he belongs to the Free Kirk; but after I've had the manipulation of Mr. McTodd for a week I can make him as mild as Norwegian Swiss milk."

"Well, we'll say 'not for the present' at any rate. With the organization I've got together and the backing from the King of Okky that I've told you about, you'll be able to haul down all the available ore if you follow out my instructions, and when it comes to bonus, captain, if you've been successful, you'll find me a generous paymaster. I don't toil for nothing myself. I work about ten times as hard as my neighbors, and draw in about seventeen times as much pay. I like a man who has got the same ambitions."

The little sailor sighed. "I've always done ten times the normal whack of work, sir, but somehow I've missed fingering the dibs. I tell you flat, fourteen pounds a month has been good to me, and month in and month out I've not averaged ten."

"Then, if that's the case," said Carter briskly, "just here should come the turn in your fortunes. Shake hands, captain. Good-bye to you, good health and good luck. Here's my surfboat. The steamer's heaving short."

"Good-bye, sir," said Kettle, "I'm sure you'll remember to send that check."

* * * * * * * *

The mailboat called as usual at Las Palmas and was boarded on arrival by the usual batch of invalids and Liverpool trippers for the run home. Carter landed as soon as the port doctor gave clearance papers, rowed to the mole and chartered a tartana, between whose shafts there drooped a mouse-colored mule. In it he bumped over the badly laid tram lines from the Isleta to the city and then left the city by the Telde road.

Las Palmas is the meeting place of all West Africa, and if one is there long enough, one expects to meet sooner or later every man who has business or other interests on the coast. Carter waved his hand to a Hausa constabulary officer in the gateway of the Catalina, and to a Lagos branch boat skipper who was standing on the steps of the Elder Dempster office. Coming down from the telegraph station he saw one of the Germans who had been frightened out of Mokki, and under a cafe awning by the dry river bed no less a personage than Burgoyne of Monk river waved a hospitable hand and invited him to try a glass of Bass.

But further on, where the Telde road leaves the city, he saw a man whose walk he knew, and instinctly leaned out from the tartana's awning to show himself and to wave a greeting. The man was Cascaes. But the Senhor Cascaes stared him coolly in the face and—cut him dead.

The tartana rattled on, and Carter nodded after the Portuguese thoughtfully. "You have always hated me pretty tenderly," he mused. "I wonder why. I've hammered you a dozen times, but it's only been in the ordinary way of business, and what any half-bred Portuguese has got to expect. You surely can't be up against me for that."

Laura was not living in the convent, but lodged in the house of a banana farmer just beyond. Carter found her in the garden. She was sitting on the end of a bench overhung with great lavender clots of wistaria at one end and shaded by a purple mass of bougainvillea at the other. He noted with a queer thrill that there was something cold in the outward form of her greeting.

She returned his kiss accurately enough, but without enthusiasm. Still, from the moment she saw him, the light came into her eyes that he had grown to know so well. The two things did not seem somehow or other to tally. Carter sat himself on the bench and took a good hold on his nerves. Then he slid an arm round her waist and drew her to him. "Well," he said, "out with it. What's the trouble?"

She dropped her head on his shoulder contentedly enough. "Oh, the usual. When you're away from me, dear, I never feel quite certain if I ought to marry you."

"Now, that's awkward, isn't it? But as I have been up country colloguing with your other suitor, old Kallee, you couldn't very well have been with me there."

"I wish you hadn't gone."

"How delightfully unreasonable. We'd nothing to boil the pot on before, and now we've plenty, and neither of us is a bit the worse. What's broke since I've been away?"

"The world, I think," said Laura, miserably.

"Then I hope I'm the sticking plaster that will mend it. Now, I want to hear all about Las Palmas, and what you have been doing. I see most of West Africa's here. Great Christopher! but it is fine to smell even the outside edge of civilization once more. My mother used to get tired of Wharfedale occasionally—ah, well, but that wouldn't interest you."

"No, you always cut yourself short when you begin to talk about your people."

"Do I? Well, what's sauce for the gander's sauce for the goose, and you're the goose. Did you ever speak to me about your folk? Not one word, unless I dragged it out. Look here, Laura, are you trying to wrangle? Because if so, and if it's my fault, just say what's the crime, and give me my licking and get it over. I've got a clear conscience, and I'll be as penitent as you please."

"My dear, you've been perfect."

"Oh, I say," said Carter, "not too sudden. That sort of thing brings on heart attacks."

"I know your temptations, and you've been an honorable gentleman all through."

"I wish," said Carter, whimsically, you could persuade other people to look at me in that light. A missionary on the steamer yesterday called me a gin-selling ruffian, because I happened to be sitting in his deck chair; one of the Protectorate officials last week accused me of being a smuggling gun-runner, because I've been up-country and happened to get on with the native local headmen instead of scrapping with them, and Miss K. O'Neill, of our mutual acquaintance, has given me to understand that if I don't quit poaching on what she's pleased to call O'Neill & Craven's territory, she'll run me out of business. To give her her due, I gather she proposes to pay me something to clear out."

"And you're going to take it from her?"

"Don't say 'her' so tragically. I'm not going to take anything from her, or from anyone else. I've got a mine, and it's a nalling good mine, and I'm going to run it by my lone or bust. It isn't a thing you could sell to a company, and, besides, it isn't one of those mines one would care to sell. It's too good for that. It's just a fortune for two people, and one of them is presently going to sign herself Laura Carter."

"George, you're quite the best man on earth."

"I doubt it myself at times. By the way, who should I see down in Las Palmas just now but Cascaes. He did me the honor of ignoring my existence. It wasn't the unshaved Coast Cascaes, either; he'd got a clean blue chin, and the rest of him was dressed fit to kill. Now, what is the mysterious Cascaes doing here?"

"He's O'Neill & Craven's agent for Grand Canary. I thought you'd heard."

"No, it's news to me. It's news, moreover, that they had any business here that required an agent."

"They haven't."

"Hum," said Carter. "Miss O'Neill doesn't pay a salary without getting value for it. Now this is one of her deep-laid schemes."

Laura looked at him queerly. "Yes," she said, "this is one of Kate's deep-laid schemes, George. I wonder if you can see through it."

The sun above them scorched high, and the cool white buildings of the banana farmer threw the shortest of purple shadows. The fresh breath of the trade rustled the ferns and the palm leaves of the garden, and stirred the great masses of the bougainvillea into rhythmical movement. "It's grand to be in a place like this after a spell on the Coast," said Carter.

"Do you prefer it to England?" Laura asked pointedly.

Carter held down a sigh. "I believe I do," he said steadily. "Come, now, old lady, what do you say? Shall we buy a property here in Grand Canary, and settle down, and grow the finest flower garden in the island?"

"But roses are your favorite flower and they don't do well here in the South."

"Oh, it's roses that my father cares for, at least he and the master together run the roses at home. But I think my taste runs more to bougainvillea, say—and great trees of scarlet geranium with stalks as thick as one's leg, and palms and tree ferns. Besides, a garden means irrigation here, and I've never had a real water-works scheme of my own to play with since I was a kid and worked out a most wonderful system by the old smelt mill at home. Yes, we should have great times gardening out here."

They had never said so in words, but both of them knew that George Carter would never take Laura back to England when once he had married her, and the girl through all her fierce tropical love for him recognized what his self-denial must cost and valued it to the full. But presently she brought him back to the matter they had been talking of before.

"Can't you see why Kate sent Senhor Cascaes here, George?"

"I haven't given him another thought. Besides, although Miss O'Neill is seeing fit to interfere with me, I don't intend to meddle with her."

"I think you ought to defend what's your own."

"Certainly I shall. Can anyone accuse me of not doing so? But I don't see why you keep harping on Cascaes. The man is an open admirer of Miss O'Neill's, and I suppose she's tickled thereby. Anyway that's the only reason I can see why she should have provided him with a job."

"Do you mean to say you think it is Kate the Senhor Cascaes is running after?"

"Certainly I do. Who else was there at Mokki?"

"Do you think I've so few attractions then?"

"But, my good girl, you're engaged to me, and he knew it all along. There was no secret about our engagement. Everybody about the factory knew of it."

"And because a girl is engaged, or even married, do you think that's any bar to another man admiring her?"

Carter whistled. "I've been a blind ass, and I must say I did refuse to listen to the highfalutin' nonsense Cascaes wanted to pour into my sympathetic ear. How often have you seen him here in Grand Canary?"

"He has called every day."

"That's not answering my question."

"George, dear, give me credit for loyalty. He told me one day when you were building the fort at Mokki that he liked me, and that if the Okky men came he would die cheerfully before any harm should come to me; and I told him that he had no right to say such things to a girl who was engaged to you.

"Why wasn't I told of this?"

"Because he said to me he had nearly shot you once, and I was afraid that if there was any trouble, dear, you might be hurt."

"You could have trusted me," said Carter dryly, "to keep my end up with a dago like that. Besides, if you'd given me the tip, I could have seen to it myself and had the drop on him first."

Laura shivered. "You are rather mediaeval. I don't want to be fought for."

"Still, I gather from what you say that you've been seeing the fellow here?"

"Never when I could help it. Each day I've refused to see him when he came to the house. But he has waited for me when I went out into the country, and once he was here in the garden sitting on this very seat, when I came out after lunch."

"Does he always tell the same old tale?"

"He says always he wants to marry me."

"I thought you said you refused to listen to him."

"George, don't be unreasonable. I've told him over and over again it's no use; I've gone away every time we've met; but it seems to be the one occupation of his life."

"Except for running after you, I can imagine he does have plenty of time on his hands out here."

"Don't you think, George, he was sent to the island to have nothing to do except that?"

"Sent here who by? By Miss O'Neill, do you mean? Great Christopher! Laura, what morbid idea will you have in your head next? I don't flatter myself that outside business Miss O'Neill cares whether I'm alive or dead, and as for you, well, the pair of you may be friendly enough when you were kids, but you seemed to have outgrown any past civilities last time I saw you together on the Coast. Don't you go and run away with any wildest notions about Miss O'Neill. She's got one amusement in the world, and that's business, and if she's sent Cascaes here to Las Palmas, you can bet your best frock that the only job he's got in view so far as she's concerned is dividend hunting. Apropos of which, I nearly forgot. Here's something to practice your autograph in."

"No use preparing to save," poor Laura repeated miserably to herself. "There will be no—no one except ourselves to look forward to." But she said nothing of this aloud. She just thanked him, and snuggled in to his shoulder and patted his sleeve.

Far away over the corner of the isle a steamer hooted in the harbor of the Isleta, and the sound came to them dimly through the foliage plants. Carter looked at his watch. "Hullo, I must go, or the criminal who drives my tartana will flog that poor beast of a mule to death in his effort to catch the boat. So now, Miss Slade, just please give me a sample of your best good-bye."

Twilight does not linger in the summer months, even so far north as Grand Canary. The sun was balanced in lurid splendor on the rocky backbone of the isle as Carter said his last words of farewell, making the dead volcanoes look as though at a whim they could spring once more into scarlet life. It was dark when he got on the road, and the evening chill rode in on the Trade. The mouse-colored tartana mule sneezed as he pressed his galled shoulders into the collar.

Carter wedged himself in a corner of the carriage and resolutely looked on life with a reckless gayety. After all, what was this ache called Love? To the devil with it! Hereafter he would eat and drink and work, especially work, and—well, Laura was a good sort and he intended to play the game and please her. He had given his word to Laura, he forgot exactly why, but he had given it, and that was enough. For good or evil he was one of those dogged Englishmen who keep to a promise that had once been given.

Then with an equal doggedness he thrust all these things from his mind and resolutely clamped down his thoughts to Tin Hill and the details of its working. No news had reached him of the importance which the freakish British public had placed upon his little arrangement about that detail of the human sacrifices. He saw himself merely as an unknown business man who in the near future would be able to sway a thing which at present he knew nothing about, and that was the tin market. The idea unconsciously fascinated him. He had no enmity against the present producers of tin, did not know, indeed, who they were, but he smiled grimly as he thought of the way in which presently he would govern them. It was the lust for power, which is latent in so many men, leaping up into life.

The brilliant stars shown down on him from overhead, and the cool trade carried to him salt odors of the sea, but they got from him no attention. His mind was journeying away to the African bush, on spouting river bars, in offices, on metal exchanges. * * *

He was roused from these dreams with much suddenness. In his up-country journeying in Africa he had developed that animal instinct for the nearness of danger which is present in us all, but in nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of the thousand becomes atrophied for want of use. In the river villages the natives had given him a name which means Man-with-eyes-at-the-back-of-his-head.

It was this slightly abnormal sense that sprang into quick activity, and Carter made so sudden a stoop that his face smacked against the shabby cushions on the opposite side of the tartana. But simultaneously he turned and clutched through the night, and seized a wrist, and held it with all his iron force. A moment later he found with his other hand that the wrist was connected with a long bright-bladed knife, so he twisted it savagely till that weapon fell onto the dirty carpet on the floor. And all the time, be it well understood, no sounds had been uttered, and the mouse-colored mule jogged steadily on with the tartana through the dust and the night.

Then Carter began to haul in on the wrist, and the man to whom it was attached came over into the body of the vehicle, bumping his knees shrewdly against the wheel-spokes en route.

"Ah, Cascaes, that's you, is it?" And I thought once you claimed to be a gentleman, and agreed not to go at me from behind? Well, I'm afraid there's only one kind of medicine that will suit you, and that's the band one gives to dogs that turn treacherous. Have you got any suggestions to make?"

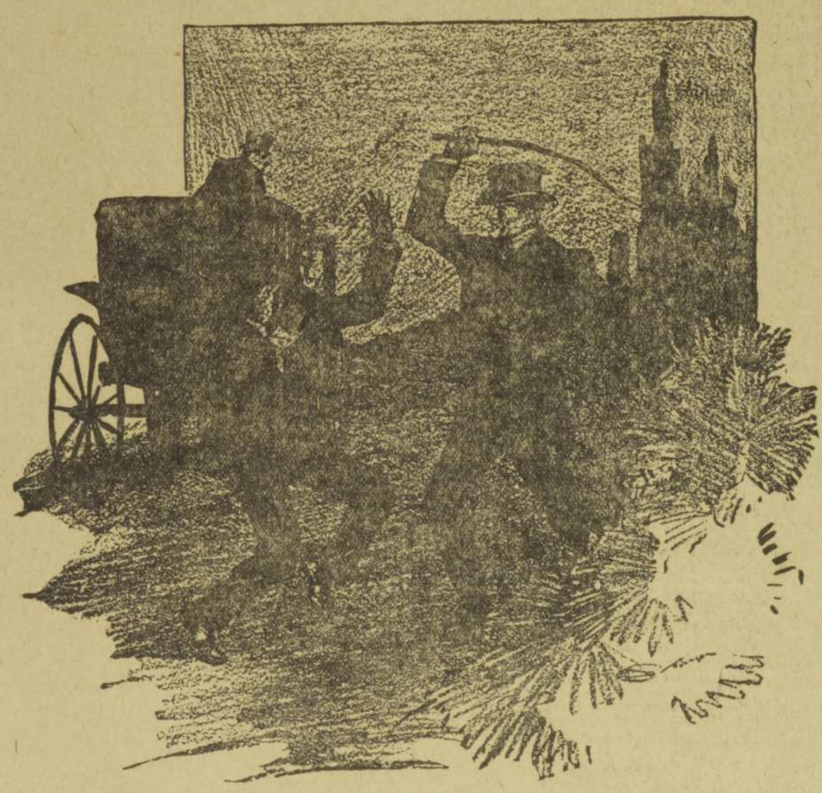
The Portuguese held his tongue.

"Ready for your gruel, are you? Well, I propose to give you a full dose. Hi there, driver, pull up. Wake up, you sleepy head! What is it? Why, I've picked up a passenger whilst you've been nodding, and now we want to get down for a minute. Here, give me your whip."

* * * * * * *

Carter's arm was lusty and his temper raw. Moreover, the whip, being the property of a Las Palmas tartana driver, was made for effective use.

"I may not cure you," said Carter between thumps, "of a taste for cold-blooded assassination, but I'm going to make the wearing of a coat and breeches an annoyance to you for the next three weeks at any rate." After which statement, as the whip broke, he flung the patient into the aloe hedge at the side of the road, got back into the tartana and told the driver to hurry on to Isleta, or they'd miss the boat.



"I MAY NOT CURE YOU," SAID CARTER, BUT I'M GOING TO MAKE THE WEARING OF A COAT AN ANNOYANCE TO YOU FOR THE NEXT THREE WEEKS.

CHAPTER XX.

Maj. Meredith.

"THE Liverpool Post," said Mrs. Craven, "allows itself to hint gently that you've been rather persecuting Mr. Carter, Kate. Now, I don't call the Post a sensational paper, nor is it given to introducing personal matters, as a rule."

"I wish it would mind its own business and leave mine alone," said Kate crossly.

"The oppression of nations or individuals," read Mrs. Craven, "may begin by being a matter of merely domestic importance, but when it assumes sufficient dimensions it forces itself into public notice."

"Do they couple my name with that?"

"They leave you to do that yourself," said the old lady dryly.

"Well, I don't mind. They may say what they like. I'm entirely within my rights."

"The Post admits that. Here, I'll read you what it says, my dear. 'Mr. George Carter, whose name has been so prominently before the public of late in connection with his splendid efforts in winning over the King of Okky to the side of humanity, has himself been the victim of some very high-handed oppression. He has discovered a most valuable vein of tin in a part of the back country where no European explorer had ever trod before, and with toil and care, and in fact with genius, had brought cargo after cargo of the valuable ore down mysterious African creeks and rivers to a spot where the ocean steamers could conveniently ship it. To be precise, he hirde from Messrs. Edmondson's small factory on the Smooth river a piece of waste-cleared ground, dumped his ore on that as he towed it tediously down those unknown creeks in a string of dugouts, and there let it accumulate so as not to flood the markets, and cause ruin to the tin industries in England—' Shall I go on?"

"Please do, Aunt."

"'But presently an interviewer arrived in the shape of a well-known firm of West African merchants and financiers, who bought out Messrs. Edmondson's interest in their Smooth River factory, found that Mr. Carter had no lease, and gave him notice to quit within forty-eight hours. As an alternative to removal, they demand an annual rent which amounts to more than 15 per cent. of the value of the ore stacked there. In other words, they are endeavoring, in a manner that almost smacks of piracy, to force themselves into partnership with him.'"

"Sneak," said Miss O'Neill, "to go and tittle-tattle to the papers like that."

Mrs. Craven looked at the girl over her spectacles, and then said she: "Wait a minute till I read you a little more. 'We should add that what gives these proceedings a more unpleasant flavor than would appear at first sight is the fact Mr. Carter is unable to defend himself. He had left West Africa when action was first taken, and it has been discovered that he was still in ignorance of what had occurred when his steamer called at Las Palmas. The whole thing will be sprung upon him with a shock of unpleasant surprise when he lands in Liverpool to-morrow.'"

"Ah," said Kate.

Mrs. Craven folded the paper, stood up, and walked toward the door. "As usual, my dear, you have carried out your plan very perfectly."

"What plan?" asked Kate, incautiously.

"Of treating Mr. Carter so badly," said Mrs. Craven, turning the handle, "that presently when he hits you back you will be able to bring yourself to hate him. But then you are always successful, Kitty dear, in everything you set your hand to—tryingly successful sometimes," Mrs. Craven added, and went out, and shut the door softly behind her.

Kate nodded at the door. "Aunt Jane," she said, viciously, "there are moments when you are a perfect cat. But I will make him detest me for all that, and then I can truly and comfortably hate him. It's all very well calling him a martyr. Why should everybody's feelings be consulted except mine?"

All the same, Kate bowed in a certain degree to public sentiment. One thinks also that she had not toughened herself sufficiently to meet Carter face to face. Anyway, she discovered that urgent affairs called her to London, and whirled off Aunt Jane to her flat that very night. She left Crewdson to fight the invader when he landed in Liverpool and gave the old man definite instructions in writing that he was not to budge an inch from the firm's rights. "Show Mr. Carter this letter," she ordered, "if there is the least occasion for it."

But it seemed that West Africa pursued her. The telephone rang as soon as she got to the flat.

"That London? That Miss Head? This is Liverpool, Crewdson. London's just been calling you up. Will you ring four-one-seven-three Pad? What's that? No. Four-naught-seven-three Pad. Yes, that's it. Good-night, miss."

Kate had more than half a mind to let 4,073 Pad alone. She was tired, and, somehow in spite of all her business she was a good deal dispirited. The British public had bought no less than four great rubber companies that she had offered them; the shares were all at a premium; everybody was pleased; and she had transferred her own profits safely into land and trustee securities. Since her first burst of success money had simply rolled in on her and already it had ceased to give her amusement. Success lay sour in her mouth. She asked fortune for just one thing more. Because she was a woman she could not go and get it for herself. She told herself that it was only a convention that held her back—but she shuddered and chilled all over at the thought of breaking that convention.

She sat in a deep soft chair, twisting her long gloves into a hard string and staring into the glow of the fire, and then with a "Faugh!" at her own weakness she threw the gloves onto the fender and walked across to a telephone that stood on a side table.

"Four-owe-seven-three Pad, please. No, Forty-seventy-three Padding-on. Yes. Hullo? Hullo? Is that Four-nought-seven-three? This is Miss O'Neill. Liverpool rang up to say you wanted to speak to me. Who is that, please?"

"No one you know," came in the small clear voice of the telephone, "One of those sort of people who writes letters to the papers above such signature as 'Well-Wisher.'"

"If you don't give me your name," said Kate sharply, "I shall ring off."

"I don't think you will when I tell you I'm going to give you some news about your father."

"My father unfortunately is dead. You've got hold of the wrong Miss O'Neill."

The telephone laughed. "Not a bit of it. It's the lady who is known generally as Kate O'Neill I'm speaking with, but whose real name is Katherine Meredith."

Now Kate knew that Mrs. Craven was only "Aunt Jane" by courtesy and adoption, and had naturally wondered many times over who her real people might have been. She had always been a very practical young woman, and had not worried herself unduly over the matter; but still, being human, she had her share of curiosity, and though the subject had always been strictly taboo at the house in Princes' Park, still that did not hinder her from discussing with her own thoughts. And now, "Katherine Meredith."

"I think you had better tell me who you are," she said to the telephone.

"I prefer anonymity. Do you know Day-Pearce?"

"No. Yes, perhaps I do, if you mean Sir Edward Day-Pearce, the West African man. I don't know him personally."

"All the better," rasped the telephone. "Anyway, he is lecturing tonight in a nonconformist temple in Westbourne Grove—the Athenaeum, they call it. Begins at 8. He's certain to say something about Meredith. I should try to go if I were you."

"I shouldn't dream—" Kate began, when whizz went the bell, and she was cut off. She rang again, got the inquiry office, found that 4,073 was a hairdresser's shop, once more got 4,073, spoke to the proprietor, learned that the telephone had been hired for an hour by a gentleman who had some business to transact. No, the gentleman had just gone. No, they didn't know who he was; never seen him before—Miss O'Neill's ring-off had a touch of temper in it.

She went back to the deep, soft chair and tried to bring her thoughts once more to the subject that had been in hand before the interruptions came. She was a business woman, and had trained herself to concentrate the whole of her mind on any matter she chose. But somehow those two little words "My father" kept cropping up; and presently she began trying to picture what her mother was like. She went to the telephone and called up a theater agency. She had to say three times over "Athenaeum—Westbourne Grove" before the young man at the other end grasped the name, and she was rewarded by hearing him laugh as he said he had no seats for Sir Edward Day-Pearce's lecture that evening.

"Where can I get one?" she demanded.

"At the door, madam," was the polite response. "I believe the prices of entrance are threepence, sixpence and one shilling, unless you happen to be a subscriber."

Supposing the whole thing were a hoax to draw her there, and by some means to make her look ridiculous? It was quite likely. She was a successful woman, and had already learned that one of the prices of success is the spitting of spite and envy. But difficulties did not often stay long in the path of Miss Kate O'Neill. She picked up a telephone directory, turned the pages, found a number, called it up, and made certain arrangements. Thereafter she dressed, dined, and took Mrs. Craven to laugh over the new piece at the Gaiety.

But poor Kate found even the Gaiety dull that night. There was a man on the stage with a red head. He was not in the least like Carter either in looks, speech, or manner, but—well, it must have been the hair which persisted in calling up that unpleasant train of thought which kept her vaguely irritated throughout all the evening.

There was a bundle of type script waiting for her when she got back to the flat, which happened to be the verbatim report of Sir Edward Day-Pearce's lecture which she had arranged that two stenographers should go and take down for her, but she did not choose to open this before the keen eyes of Aunt Jane. Instead she waited till that astute old lady should see fit to go to bed, and watched her eat sandwiches, drink a tumbler of soda-water lightly laced with whisky, and listened to a resume of all the other plays that had filled the Gaiety boards since the house was opened. At the end of which Kate had the final satisfaction of being laughed at.

"You've been itching to be rid of me since we got back, my dear, and as a general thing you don't in the least mind saying when you want to be alone. I wonder what's in those mysterious papers you're so anxious I shouldn't ask about. Good-night, Kitty dear."

"Good-night, Aunt Jane," said Kate, and opened the package.

The lecture was unexciting. It was the dull record of a dull but capable man, who knew his work thoroughly, did it accurately, and in the telling of it left out all the points that were in the least picturesque or interesting. Sir Edward had spent half a lifetime in Colonial administration, and the only times he rose into anything approaching eloquence was when he had to tell of some colonial interest that was ruthlessly sacrificed by some ignorant official at home for the sake of a vote or a fad. Four several instances he gave of this, and these stood out warmly against the gray background of the rest of the speech.

But to Kate, who knew her West Africa by heart, it was all dull enough reading till he came to almost the last paragraph.

"It is by a peculiar irony," the type report read, "that an agreement should recently have been come to by which the notorious King of Okky promises to discontinue his practice of human sacrifice. It is six-and-twenty years since I first went out to West Africa, and my immediate superior then was Maj. Meredith. He was a man of the highest ideals, and, we all thought, of tremendous capabilities. He saw what was wanted on the spot, and carried out his theories, with small enough regard for ignorant criticism at home. By the exercise of tremendous personal influence and at a fearful risk, he made his way to Okky City itself, saw its unspeakable horrors, and made a treaty with the then King. In return for certain concessions the King was to come under British protection, and, or course, give up objectionable practices. Well, I don't know whether there are any of the anti-British party here, but I dare say most of you will think the addition of a quarter of a million square miles of rich country to the empire was no mean gift. Ladies and gentlemen, you little know what the Government was then. 'Perish West Africa' was one of their many creeds, and with Exeter—" (here the reporter had written the word "Disturbance," and evidently missed the next few sentences)—"I don't care whether you like it or whether you are decently ashamed, the thing's true. They refused to ratify the treaty, and poor Meredith was censured for exceeding instructions. Well, the backers of the high-minded potentate, as I believe they called themselves, got their way, and I wish they were not too ignorant to realize what their mean little action cost in human lives. Putting the human sacrifice in Okky City at a very low estimate of eight thousand a year, in five-and-twenty years that brings the figure up to two hundred thousand black men and women whose blood lies at the door of those unctuous hypocrites who made it their business to break Maj. Meredith because he was an Imperialist."

Again the reporter put in the word "Disturbance," but he apparently managed to catch the next sentence. "Aye, you may yap," the old administrator went on, "and I dare say from the snug looks of some of you, you're own sons of the men who did it, and I hope you feel the weight of their bloodguiltiness. Two hundred thousand lives, gentlemen, and all thrown away to pander to the fads of some ignorant theorists who had never been beyond the shores of England. If Maj. Meredith could have held out against the clamor, I believe that he would have been a man to stand beside Clive, and Rhodes, and Hastings, in the work he would have done for the empire; but as it was, he left the service in disgust and drifted away into the savage depths of that Africa he knew so well, and had so vainly tried to help. His wife went with him, and, so I heard, bore him a daughter before she died. A rumor reached me that some trader brought the child to England and adopted her, but poor Meredith—well, he has disappeared from the record."

The lecture closed, a few paragraphs farther on, again with "Disturbance."

Kate folded the sheets and put them on the table. She was somehow conscious of a queer thrill of elation. One of the discomforts that an adopted child who does not know her history must always carry through life, is the feeling of having been bred of parents that were probably discreditable. She had vague memories of her babyhood. There was a village of thatched houses and shade trees. She had clear recollection of one day playing in the dust with the village dogs and the other babies—black babies, they were—when a huge spotted beast sprang amongst them, roared, and for a moment stood over her, the white baby. At intervals she had dreamed of that beast ever since. From maturer knowledge she knew it must have been a leopard, and leopards do not grow beyond a certain normal size. But in dreamland that leopard was always enormous. . . .

She could never remember whether in the dusty village street, under the heat and the sunshine, it had done damage, or whether the pariah dogs had frightened it away.

Try how she would she could remember no mother. The women of the village were all black, and she lived, so faint memory said, first with one and then with another. She had no clear recollection of any of them. * * * And, indeed, there might have been many villages, because there were hammock journeys, with a pet monkey riding on the pole, and walls of thick green bush on either hand that held dangers. * * * She still had a scar just below the nail on the first finger of her right hand where the monkey bit her one day when she teased it.

But, palmest of all these dim pictures of the memory, was one of a white man who at rare intervals came into the scene and took her on his knee. He had iron-gray hair and beard which were shaggy and matted, and he always had a pipe between his lips and a glittering eyeglass on a black watered-silk ribbon for her to play with. Furthermore, he always brought some present when he came to see her, and gave another present also, if he was pleased, to the black women with whom she lived. It was he who hung round her neck the Aggry head that she still had packed away in the bottom tray of her jewel case.

She remembered this man with a vague kindness. But if Godfrey O'Neill cut her off from him with such completeness it must have been for some profoundly good reason. Uncle Godfrey had been far from squeamish. Uncle Godfrey in his lazy way stuck to friends when everybody else voted them far outside the pale. And, therefore, she had argued, the iron-gray-haired man with the eyeglass must have done something peculiarly disgraceful.

That he was her father she was entirely sure. Occasionally she had tried to argue with herself that she was little more than a babe when she saw him last, and was no judge, and that possibly the iron-gray man was her father's friend. But something stronger than mere human reason always rose up in arms against such a suggestion. Sir Edward's halting lecture had roused up one recollection in her head that heretofore had persistently eluded her. A thousand times in those dreams of Africa and the hot villages and the pet monkey with its red seed necklace and all the other dim old scenes, she had on the tip of her memory the name of the iron-gray man with the eyeglass and a thousand times she had missed catching it by the smallest hair. In a flash it came back—he was Meredith.

Was he alive still? She could not tell; but that she would find out now. For once she adjudged old Godfrey O'Neill to be wrong. She was not going to let the discreet veil remain any longer over a man who, whatever his subsequent career had been, at any rate was a martyr once, and her father.

IF IT HADN'T BEEN FOR THE OLD TRICK WITH THE EYEGLASS AND THE BLACK RIBBON, I TAKE MY DICK, I SHOULDN'T HAVE KNOWN HIM.

CHAPTER XXI.

The Feeling On the Coast.

"WELL, Carter-me-lad," said Capt. Image, coming into the room, "they tell me you're the most unpopular man in Liverpool. They want to give you dinners, and put your photo in the papers, and hear you make a speech, and you won't have anything to do with anybody. What's broke? Tin troubling you?"

"Oh! tin's all right. But I've got a constitutional dislike to marching along at the tail of a brass band, that's all. Besides I feel an awful humbug when all these silly stay-at-home people insist on believing that the one and only reason I went up country was to chop down old Kallee's private crucifixion tree. Have a cigar?"

"Not me in here, me lad. I came home from the islands with the old M'poso full of passengers, and I've smoked myself half sick on cigars. I'll suck a pipe. By the way, I've got a message for you from Kallee. The old sinner came on board himself when we were lying off Edmondson's factory trying to get your ore, and nearly drank the ship dry before I could get quit of him. Owe-te Slade's been painting of I.O.U.'s on him. He'd got quite a sheaf of them. He says when you marry Laura he'll give them to you as a wedding present, or words to that effect. But in the meanwhile if he can catch Slade he's just going to chop his head off to prevent him putting any more paper into circulation."

"Well?"

"Well, you see, me lad, Slade owes our fo'c'sle shop a matter of four pounds odd which we can't collect, and he's got a Holland gun of mine that I really shouldn't like to lose. Besides, come to thinking of it, I suppose Laura's fond of him anyway. Couldn't you do something for him?"

Carter stared. "Has he left O'Neill and Craven's, then?"

Captain Image stopped down the tobacco in his pipe with a horny forefinger. "Why, no, and you'll have to pay to get him away."

"But what mortal use is he to me?"

Captain Image's pipe worked hard and he spoke in jerks. "Rubber palaver, Owe-it Slade's the smartest man at dem rubber palaver on the Coast."

"Pooh! That slackster!"

"That's where you're making the usual mistake. Slade's got his faults. He wastes his money, he never pays his bills, he sponges for all eternity, and he makes out his was born lazy. But don't you believe him. Who got Miss Kate all those rubber properties that she's floated off into such whacking big companies?"

"Miss Kate O'Neill."

"No more than you did, me lad. It was just Owe-it Slade. And to think," Captain Image added with a sigh, "I always put that man down as a borrowing waster, and never even hustled him to collect cargo for me. Why, if I'd known then what I know now, I could have bought rubber lands through him, for a half surf boat full of gin, that I might have sold to a company myself, and dined off turkey in my own house ashore every day for all the rest of my natural life. Why, my Christian Aunt! I might even have married, if I'd worked him properly."

Captain Image dabbed with his forefinger on Carter's coat sleeve and left a print of tobacco ash. "You buy up Owe-it Slade, me lad, and not only is your fortune made, but—well," he added rather lamely, "you buy him up and just remember I told you to."

"But—what were you going to say?"

"Well," said Image desperately, "I didn't intend to tell you, but all up and down the coast, and in the hotels in Las Palmas, and even in the bars and offices here, the boys don't like the way Miss Kate is playing it on you. It's all right for a girl to take to business, if she's built that way, but she ought to play the game. Of course, the general idea is, me lad, that you and she started sweethearting and had a turn-up, but of course I'm in the know, and I've called 'em dam' liars every time they've started that tale, and told 'em about Laura and how you were fixed up long before Miss Kate came down-sta to the coast. Why, Carter, me lad, I've backed up my words with bets to that extent that if you were to marry the lady now by any kind of accident, I should stand to lose what with one fiver and another, a matter of two hundred and fifty pounds."

Carter laughed. "That puts it finally out of the region of possibility, doesn't it? I can't let you lose a pile like that. But all the same, I'm not going to interfere with Miss O'Neill. If Slade's useful to her, let her keep him. I'm much obliged to a lot of officious idiots for sympathizing with me, but really they're moving on a lot too fast. It will be quite time for other people to be sorry for me when I start in to be sorry for myself. Besides, I thought you, at any rate, were a strong admirer of Miss O'Neill's?"

"I am," said Capt. Image patiently. He always flattered himself that he left the more eloquent parts of his speech at Sierra Leone on each trip north, and picked them up again there next voyage for vigorous use on the coast. It was his pride that he conformed most suitably to Liverpool's sedate atmosphere. "I admire Miss Kate as a lady more than anyone I know, and if she were only twenty years older, and I could afford it, I wouldn't mind going in for her myself. But it's her business ideas, as she showed them over that factory of Edmondson's, that I can't stand. The way she stuck up the rent on you, me lad, is the limit. Why, if that sort of thing went on nobody would be safe. It's Oil Trust morals. I'm Welsh myself, but I do draw the line somewhere."

"What, Welsh?" said Carter politely. "I should never have guessed it."

"I am," said Capt. Image with sturdy truth, "and many times, look you, I am proud of it. Which reminds me that little red-bearded Kettle that you employed to run your launch and the mine is Welsh also."

"I don't want to go against a fellow-countryman who's down on his luck, but I saw him with my own eyes give old Kallee an illustrated methody tract on bigamy when he was on the M'poso, and if his Portifiness finds anyone kind enough to translate it for him there'll be the devil to pay. Kallee's black, but he's a King, and he's not the kind to let any man tamper with his domestic happiness. Now about Slade—"

"We'll drop Slade. He's Miss O'Neill's man. If Miss O'Neill chooses to amuse herself by gunning for me that's her concern. But I don't shoot back."

Capt. Image shook his head sadly. "Well, me lad, if you won't lift a hand to help yourself I don't see there's anything more to be said." He put his pipe in his p

BEHIND THE SCENES WITH THE YOUNG SULTAN of MOROCCO

THE SULTAN'S LATEST PHOTOGRAPH LIES BEFORE ME.

THE MOORISH DELEGATES OF THE SULTAN TO THE ALGECIRAS CONFERENCE.

"WALLS OF FEZ," THE CHIEF CAPITAL OF THE SULTAN.

IN ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S PALACES.

HOW THIS boy Mohammedan monarch looks, acts and rules—He favors Christian ways and is losing caste with his people—He has a solid gold camera, an aluminum bicycle and a bedstead of crystal mirrors—A peep into his harem and at his slave girls and wives—The Sultan's religious character—How he kills a sheep for the nation—His Government and his officials who bleed the people.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

TANGIER, Morocco—Come behind the scenes and take a look at Mulai Abd-el-Aziz, the Sultan of Morocco. He is the ruler of the best part of Northwestern Africa, and his empire is almost one-twelfth the size of the whole United States. More than ten million Berbers and Moors look upon him with reverence, and the great Powers of Europe are courting him with a desire to get hold of his country and trade.

The latest photograph of the young monarch now lies before me. It represents a tall athletic young man, clad in a long white burnous, the garment worn by the gentlemen of Morocco. By talks with his officials and some Europeans I can piece out the picture. The Sultan is just twenty-six years of age, and he has all the strength of full-blooded youth. He has a muddy white complexion and his face, which is slightly bloated, bears the marks of smallpox, which he had years ago. He has a straight nose, a large mouth, a long upper lip and a chin which slightly recedes. Like all his people, he never shaves his face, but his full beard of curly black is so thin that it does not show much in the picture. He has rather a blase air, and in ordinary conversation wears a bored look. He seems to have sucked the orange of power and luxury dry and to care more to take things easy and have a good time than to rule. Indeed, I understand that he would be glad to leave the throne and that he thinks the game of governing a country as turbulent as this is not worth the candle. He is fast losing prestige in his own people by consorting with foreigners, and were it not for his position as regards the Mohammedan religion he would have to step down and out.

* * *

Related to Mohammed.

All the rest of the Mohammedans of the world acknowledge some kind of allegiance to the Sultan of Turkey. This is so of our Moros and of the fifty-odd million Mussulmans of India, and also of the lesser number in Turkey and Egypt. These Moors will not let that Sultan send a representative here. They acknowledge no allegiance to him, and they consider that only the family of this young man has the right to the title of commander and ruler of the faithful.

Indeed, Mulai Abd-el-Aziz is about the most blue-blooded monarch on earth. He is the thirty-sixth lineal descendant of Ali, the uncle and son-in-law of the prophet Mohammed, and he is the fifteenth monarch in his own dynasty. His father was the famed Mulai Hassan, who was Sultan for twenty-one years, during which he ruled with an iron hand. When about to die he chose his son to be his successor, although he had other and older brothers. Mulai's mother was a Circassian slave imported from Turkey.

The Sultan of Morocco is the high priest of the religion of this country as well as its chief executive. He is called the great Iman, and is like the Emperor of China in that he prays for all. He is also somewhat like the Czar of Russia, who is head of both church and state.

One of the Sultan's chief elements of strength is the power of conferring blessings which has come down to him from Mohammed. He is supposed to have this direct from God, and if any other man of his family could make the people believe that he had this power in a greater degree, he could easily raise a rebellion and oust Mulai Abd-el-Aziz from the throne.

This was attempted by Bu Hamara, the so-called son of the She-Ass, who falsely claimed to be an elder brother of the Sultan, and who, by sleight-of-hand tricks, made the people think he was performing miracles. He got up a revolution, and the soldiers broke out into an insurrection, notwithstanding their officers gave them a flogging and dusted out their mouths with red pepper for speaking against his majesty. This Bu Hamara was eventually put down. I understand, however, that the rebellion was quelled by a compromise, and that the son of the She-Ass has, like Raisuli, been bribed with a fat office, and that he is now pulling a large section of country. This would seem to be a premium on a second rebellion.

* * *

Sacrifices for His People.

The Emperor of China has a number of days when he goes out in Peking to the Altar of Heaven and performs sacrifices for the Chinese Nation. This young Sultan does the same by killing a sheep on every Bairam, or Mohammed Easter. At this time every good Moorish family is supposed to offer up sacrifices, and it is estimated that as many as 30,000 sheep are killed on that day in the city of Fez. The sheep are brought in from the surrounding country, and mutton rises in price to such an extent that a good fat ram or ewe will bring $30. If it were so in America the market would surely be cornered.

The sheep-killing is started by the Sultan, surrounded by a large concourse of people. One of the holy preachers first sings out a sermon, after which the sheep is handed over to his Majesty. He cuts its throat, and, as the blood gushes forth, the bands play and the cannons thunder. The news is sent out all over the city, and thereupon the sacrificing begins, extending to all parts of Morocco.

Bairam is the great festal occasion of all the year. The Moors then come out in their good clothes, the soldiers have new uniforms and the people, who, like good Mohammedans, have been fasting throughout Ramazan, which is their Lent, give themselves up to rejoicing. The chiefs of the various tribes are then supposed to send presents to the Sultan, and in the past vast sums have been so received. Some tribes bring money often running into the thousands of dollars, some horses and some slaves, a negress being a common gift.

During the present year the gifts were few and the horses poor. This was the result of the recent rebellions and was brought about by the association of the Sultan with Europeans and the jealousy and distrust with which his people regard him.

Indeed, the Sultan's tastes seem to be Christian rather than Mohammedan. He is fond of Western methods, and he would, if he could, introduce them into his empire. He has made some attempts to do so, but his people object, and this is one cause of his unpopularity. He is, notwithstanding, an independent young man and persists in courting the favor of the foreigners. I am told that he spends a part of every day with Europeans and that he is not at all exclusive in his selection of them. One high-class Moor complains to me that his Majesty allows common merchants and tradesmen to come to the palace, and others tell me that he has spent millions of dollars on all sorts of foreign nicknacks which some of his Christian frends have begged him to buy.

* * *

His Gold Camera.

One of his extravagances is a camera of solid gold, which cost him $10,000. At the same time he bought $2,000 worth of printing paper and $35,000 worth of other supplies. His photographic outfit, in addition to the camera, cost him, all told, $35,000, a large part of which went, as a matter of course, into the pockets of those who ordered it.

Another extravagance is a bedstead of crystal mirrors with pendants like a chandelier. I understand that he sees himself in them at night whenever he crawls into bed, and that the pendants jingle when he turns over.

The Sultan has bicycles made of aluminum, and he delights in playing bicycle polo with his friends. He learns all sorts of games easily and can do no end of bicycle tricks. He will ride up a steep plank and down again, and in his polo games he has trained several fine wheels by crashing into walls.

The Sultan has a number of automobiles, a London hansom and a coach of state. There are no roads in this country, and these things are practically useless. His gold coach, which cost many thousands of dollars, now lies outside the palace at the mercy of the weather.

In the meantime the Sultan's foreign friends who have ordered these things for him are making fat fortunes, and they are working the young man for all he is worth. Every foreign thing he subscribes to costs him ten times what it is worth, and his ministers and foreign friends absorb the profits. They are already rolling in luxury, and everyone about him steals both from him and his people.

I am told that the whole income of Morocco has gone into extravagant expenditures. The empire pays something like five million dollars a year and is now several hundred thousand dollars in debt.

One of the Europeans here tells me that he thinks the Sultan has salted down a pretty penny of this for a rainy day, and other courtier says that he is, strange to say, almost mean in the expenditures which come out of his own immediate treasury. He will quibble about an outlay of one hundred dollars, if the money is to be paid down on the nail, and, at the same time, will dash off, without thinking, an order for one of his customhouses to pay a sum of ten thousand or more.

* * *

The Moors Disgusted.

Anyone who understands the jealousy and hatred which these Moors have for Christians can easily see how unpopular such actions on the part of their Sultan must be. The better classes are no fools, and it is hard for them to respect even a Sultan who does such foolish and irreligious things. They are opposed on Mohammedan grounds to pictures and photographs, and it is almost impossible to get them to pose before the camera. With this view the Sultan's golden kodak is in striking contrast, and the fact that he is really a good photographer does not beter the matter. They do not approve of his buying a yacht and having it carried inland to Fez to be played with on the little river near there, and they are angry at the crown he ordered at a cost of a hundred thousand dollars or so. It is against the Mohammedan religion for the Sultan to wear a crown, and his people especially objected to his coronation coach.

A Moor's home life is not supposed to be known outside of his immediate family, and no European has ever seen the Sultan's harems. I doubt whether any Mohammedan man except his own eunuchs has ever crossed its threshold, and it would be very improper to ask his majesty as to the health of the multitudinous ladies of his household. Nevertheless, gossip gets out in one way or another, and I am able to give you some pictures of Mulai's harem.

By the Mohammedan religion he has the right to four [illegible] and no end of concubines. H[illegible] palaces are large, and the Sultan himself lives on the first floor, in a suite of big rooms, at the four corners of which his wives have their apartments. Each wife has her own establishment, but all are subject to the rule of certain slave women called arifas, negro concubines who were especially favored by Mulai Hassan, this Sultan's father.

The Sultan's real wives must be chosen from the different branches of the royal family, so that the Sultan is forced to marry his cousins. This is not so bad as is the case in Siam, where the King marries his sisters.

* * *

The Sultan's Secondary Wives.

The customs of this country as regards the monarch are much the same as those of several principalities of the Far East. The King of Siam can call any woman in the country to serve in his palace, no matter if she be wife, mother or daughter; and the Emperor of China selects his wives from the daughters of the Manchu nobles who are sent into the palace to be picked over. I was present in Peking when the present Emperor married three wives, the old Empress Dowager making the selection. The Sultan of Morocco is frequently presented with secondary wives or concubines by his tribal chiefs. The girls are often sent up for his approval, and especially at Bairam, and he can select such for his household establishment as may take his fancy. In addition to this he has a large number of coal-black negresses who have been purchased from time to time in the local slave markets, and also other women imported from the Orient.

The Sultan has many palaces. He has quarters in nearly every town in his dominion and the Governor's establishment here in Tangier belongs to him. He has three different capitals; one in Southern Morocco, one in Central Morocco and another at Fez. The latter is the largest, and everything there is managed on a vast scale. The palace is surrounded by walls. It is in the Dar-el-Makhzen, where all the Government officials live. The buildings contain no end of bedrooms and living rooms, have a large kitchen and dairy. They swarm with servants, both male and female. The kitchens are managed by negro cooks and among the other men servants are the "men of the bath," "men of the tea" and "men of the water." There are also "men of the bed" and "men of the mat." The bath men have to do with the imperial chamber, the tea men make the imperial tea, using the best of the green leaves and scenting them with mint. The bed men have charge of the Sultan's tent when he camps, and the mat men bring his prayer rug and spread it out for him when his times for prayer come. In addition to these there are negro men slaves who take charge of the Sultan's horses and mules; there are others who walk behind him when he goes out for an airing to flick off the flies, and a third set who carry the imperial parasol to shut out the rays of the sun.

* * *

Waited Upon by Women.

In the harem itself, or rather in his own private apartments, the Sultan is attended by women only. His servants are concubines and slaves. Like the men servants, they are organized into classes, and each slave has her special job. He has "girls of the wash basin," "girls of the soap" and "girls of the towel." There is one set of females who help him at his bath and another whose business it is to serve his meals. His majesty now eats alone, although, as long as his mother was alive, he took his meals with her. He eats with his fingers, and I doubt not in so doing considers himself more cleanly than you or I. The Mohammedans have a saying that every one knows whether he has washed his fingers, but no one can tell who has washed the knives and forks.

Before eating the Sultan laves his hands in scented warm water, and he repeats this custom at the close of his meal. His food is so cooked that it can be easily broken, and much of his meat is served in small bits. His chief meal is at midday. He also takes something on rising, and a light supper in the evening.

As far as I can learn the Sultan has a soft snap. He works only in the morning, and devotes the afternoon to his foreign friends, to playing polo, billiards, bicycling or in any other amusement which may suit him, while his evenings are spent with his numerous family. He rises early, drinks a cup of coffee and then says his prayers. In doing the latter he faces Mecca, and goes through all the motions, according to the most rigid Mohammedan rules. He has a mosque in his palace grounds and goes to church every Friday.

At the close of his morning devotions his majesty goes from his palace to the greater buildings where he holds his court, and where the various officials have their offices. Here he enters a small room which is off by itself and sends for such of his ministers as he desires to see. He leaves his work largely to his officials and does no more than he can help. At noon he stops and has dinner, after which he takes a smoke and a sleep, rising about 3 o'clock. He frequently has music in his palace and he is said to play well on the violin and guitar. He has more than 100 musicians and all sorts of instruments. He has a piano and he drums upon this at times, his mother having taught him to play.

The Sultan is well educated from a Moorish standpoint. He can recite a great part of the Koran and is well up in Mohammedan law. He gets papers from all parts of the world and has a clipping bureau, which furnishes him with extracts on all matters relating to Morocco.

* * *

Fast Losing His Power.

The Sultan has a Cabinet, consisting of a Grand Vizier, a Secretary of State, a Secretary of the Interior and a Secretary of War. He has also a Chief Chamberlain, a Chief Treasurer and a Chief Administrator of Customs. He has had an army of 10,000 or 15,000 men, and at times as many as 20,000 troops in different parts of Morocco. I understand that the soldiers are armed with good weapons and that they have a few batteries of field guns.

Within the past year the army seems to have grown weaker and weaker. The rebellion of Bu Hamara, the capture of Perdicaris and the enforced ransom on the part of the Sultan by Raisuli, together with the foreign complications, have made his majesty so unpopular that his support is drifting away from him. His power is, indeed, on the wane; and it remains to be seen whether in time he will not have a successor.—[Copyright, 1907, by Frank G. Carpenter.

KATE MEREDITH, FINANCIER.

(Continued From Preceding Page.)

pull out a book of cigarette papers and roll himself a smoke with those. Well, me lad, when I remembered Swizzle-Stick Smith's opinion of cigarettes, you might have knocked me down with a teaspoon."

"He scared me out of cigarette smoking at Malla-Nulla," said Carter. "He was pretty emphatic over the weak-kneed crowd (as he called them) who only smoked cigarettes. But why all this revolution in Mr. Smith's habits? Did he give any reason for it?"

"That's the amazing thing, he didn't—at least not a proper reason. He just let me see that the new Mrs. Smith—I got to calling him Major, by the way—was no relation to the Swizzle-Stick Smith that was, and then went back over the side to his boat."

"I suppose," said Carter thoughtfully, "he wanted the reformation to be advertised."

"Well, you don't think I'd keep a choice bit like that to myself," said Captain Image. "Naturally I spread the news, though I certainly didn't tell all the Coast, as I've told you, the way that the late Swizzle-Stick Smith made me feel second man in my own chart house. But that man doesn't need any advertising; the most genial drunk wouldn't take liberties with him, and you'd fall into calling him Major yourself if you sat with him for ten minutes. My Christian Aunt! just think what a filthy old palm-oil ruffian he used to be."

"Did he give any reason for pulling up?"

"Oh, I asked him that. Managed to slip it in, you know. And he answered as dry as you please, 'Urgent private affairs, Captain Image,' and then tagged on some Latin, which, as he remarked, would be the case, I didn't understand. You know, me lad," said the sailor thoughtfully, "he's a gentleman right through, but I shouldn't think that even in his palmy days he was a man who would have got on particularly well with the people. A bit superior, I should call it, with those who hadn't been birched in the same public school where he was birched."

"I suppose," said Carter, "this is another instance of Miss O'Neill's influence."

"As to that," said Image, "I can't say, me lad; but this I can tell you, the Major's what he calls 'sent in his papers' to O'Neill and Craven's."

"The deuce he has. What on earth for?"

"Can't tell you. Old Crewdson gave me the news. I said to him I didn't suppose the loss of Swizzle-Stick Smith, even now that he had changed himself into Major Smith, would make their firm put up the shutters. But Crewdson wouldn't take it as a joke. He told me Miss Kate was sorry indeed to lose him, and had herself written to ask him to come and see her here in England. Now, me lad, what's her game in that?"

"I didn't know," said Carter resolutely, "and I don't want to know. As I tell you, I flatly refuse to interfere in any of Miss O'Neill's affairs."

CHAPTER XXII.

A Fisherman and His Catch.

THE fisherman was discontented.

The reasons for his discontent were not plain to the eye. There had been as good a fly water as anyone could want; there had been enough breeze to ruffle the surface, enough cloud to prevent glare; he had picked just the right flies from his book to suit the river, and the fish rose freely to them. He was carrying home as fine a dish of trout as any man could wish for, and had scrupulously thrown back everything under ten and a half inches. But even these things did not please him. He sucked hard at his cold pipe, and bit at fate as he tramped on inwards through the gathering dusk.

He came to a cross-roads once, and abused the Welsh authorities for not putting up a sign-post for his guidance. The district was new to him; indeed he had come there for that reason; he wanted to be alone for these last days in England. He had fished his way up stream all day, and instead of following the water windings back again, was making his return journey by road. And here, it appeared, were three roads to choose from. But he was a man of resource. He depicted mentally a map of the country, found the newly-risen North star, and got his bearings, and then trudged on again with confidence among towering mountains.

It was night now, moonless, chill, and dark, and the mountains hung on either side like great walls of blackness. The road was white and faintly visible. But for all that he had presently to pull up sharply to avoid an obstruction. "Hullo," he said, "a motor car." And then aloud, "Anybody here?"

A grumbling voice answered him from the ditch. "Yes, I'm the driver, and I'm here bathing my confounded wrist."

"Had a smash? Can I help? What is it? Bone broken?"

"No, only a bad sprain"—the man peered at Carter through the dusk and added "sir."

"Your car seems to be standing up all right on her four wheels. How did you get pitched out?"

"Oh, it wasn't that sort of an accident. She was misfiring badly and then she stopped. When I tried to start her again she back-fired on me and I thought my arm had gone. It's the jet in the carburetter that's choked, I believe, but I can't take the thing down with one hand."

"I could," Carter thought, and remembered certain episodes with his own first motor boat in Africa. But he did not mention this aloud. "Owner gone for help?" he asked.

"Yes, sir. But there's none around here. At least there's no such thing as a mechanic within twenty miles. A hay motor and a tow to the nearest barn is the best one can expect."

"Where's your tool kit?"

"But do you understand motors, sir?" the man asked doubtfully.

"I had to. Just unship a light and hold it with your sound hand so that I can see what I'm about. That's the ticket. You're sure it's the carburetter? Tried your spark and all four plugs?"

"Yes, sir, both the magneto and high tension. That's all right. She's getting no gas; that's the trouble. It's the gasoline feed that's choked somewhere. I saw the fellow that filled us up this morning pour in from a red-rusty tin before I could stop him, and it'll be a flake of oxide from that jammed in the carburetter nozzle. If you could take it down for us, sir, I'm sure it would be a very great favor."

"Wait a bit. Before we begin to pull the car to pieces, suppose we just make sure of one or two other things. Got a stick or anything to sound your gasoline tank with?"

"Oh, that's all right. We haven't run sixty miles since I put in eight gallons."

But Carter straightened out a length of copper wire, unscrewed the cap and sounded the tank. He pulled out the wire and examined it at the lamp. He wiped it carefully and tried a second time.

"Moses!" said the driver; "dry as a bone. Now, who's been playing pranks here? Must have been some of that nasty Welsh crowd that was hanging round whilst we was having lunch."

"Why, there's the union underneath the tank half unscrewed. That would account for the leak, anyway. Here, hold the lamp. Not too close. Yes, and the vibration has cracked the feed pipe. There's a gap I can get my finger nail into. Now, first of all, have you got any spare gasoline?"

"Yes, sir. Two tins."

"Good. Then it's worth while mending this feed pipe. I suppose you haven't got a soldering iron?"

"Afraid not, sir. There's rubber solution—"

"Which gasoline melts. Here, let's go through your stock. Ah, here's a tube of secocotine. Now I'll show you a conjuring trick. If we give the crack three coats of that, and let each dry well before the next is put on—— Good Lord! Kate!"

Miss O'Neill came up out of the darkness and bowed. "It's really very good of you, Mr. Carter, to trouble over my car."

"I didn't know it was yours. I didn't know you were in this neighborhood. In fact, I did not know where you were."

Kate shrugged her shoulders. "Didn't some sapient person once record that coincidences were the commonest things in life? A minute ago I didn't know whether you were in England, or West Africa or Grand Canary; and you didn't know or care whether I was alive or dead; and here we meet in the dark on an unnamed roadside in Wales. Is just one of those ordinary, everyday, impossible coincidences which the vogue of motor cars is making a little more common than usual. I'm glad you're letting business differences sink for the moment."

"I didn't know it was your car."

"Or you'd have bitten off your hand sooner than have touched it?"

He laughed rather dryly. "I'm afraid I should have yielded to the temptation of meddling. You see, internal combustion engines are rather a fad of mine."

"Excellent reason. How long is this ingenious repair going to take?"

"H'm; three coats of secocotine—have to allow each twenty minutes to dry—call it an hour. After that I think if we couple up the union, and put in the spare gasoline your man says he's got, you should go sailing off without a hitch. By the way, I didn't know you motored."

"I'm full of unpleasant surprises."

"Yes, Cascaes, for instance."

"Well, why shouldn't I open up an O'Neill and Craven agency in Las Palmas, pray?"

"No reason whatever. I wasn't referring to Cascaes' business abilities."

"Wagner," said Miss O'Neill to her man, "there's a farm about a mile down this road where they'll bandage up your wrist and make you some sort of a sling. Don't be away longer than you can help. Mr. Carter and I will look after the car till you get back."

"Thank you'm," said the driver, and marched off into the night. They stood after him until the sound of his footfalls on the hard road died away, and then said Miss O'Neill, "Why doesn't Mr. Cascaes answer when I cable?"

"You can hardly expect me to overlook the work of your Las Palmas agency."

"Don't quibble. Do you know why he is silent?"

"I can make a guess."

"Well, go on."

"He's probably too busy picking aloe thorns out of his carcass to find time for writing cables."

"Oh, so you threw him into an aloe hedge, did you? What did Laura say to that?"

"Well, as she knew nothing about it, she naturally did not comment."

"I see; and did Mr. Cascaes object?"

"Not obtrusively. He took the best licking I ever gave to man or dog without a whimper, and when I tossed him among those aloe hooks he lay there just as he fell."

"Ah," said Kate, and drew a long breath.

"Keen on motoring?" Carter asked after a pause.

"I am, yes."

"I'm taking a light four-cylinder back to the Islands with me."

"Let me see, I promised you a wedding present, didn't I? Let me know when it's for, and what you'll have. By the way, talking of coincidences, I was motoring in the Yorkshire dales a week or so ago, and coming down out of Wensleydale into Wharfedale, we dropped down over a perfectly terrific piece of road that cost me a back tire. Well, unluckily we'd used up the only other spare cover on the car already, so the only thing left was to go slowly on the rim on into the village below and wire for another.

"Such a dear old village it was, of gray stone houses, tucked away under the gray limestone hills, with all the gardens as bright with flowers as you find them in a storybook. The parson saw us when we came in from skating down that awful hill, and when he saw the afterward strolling and looking at the flowers, he very nicely asked me to go in and look at his roses. A splendid old man he was, and such gorgeous roses. He likes big blooms, and he snips off the superfluous buds on the sly, and Mrs. Parson likes lots of blooms to cut at and to give away, and she's always on the watch after him to see he doesn't steal those buds. I met her, too, and they took me in and gave me tea.

"They'd some Okky war horns on the wall of their drawing-room, and I told them I'd a very fine one on mine, and so naturally we got to talking 'Coast.' They've a son out there—or to be more accurate, they had, because he seems to be in England now—and they're a good deal troubled about him. He keeps on making excuses instead of going to see them. Mrs. Parson, who by the way is a perfect dear, said they were afraid he had done something foolish and was shy about coming home—"

"Well?" said Carter.

"Oh, I'm pretty certain the prodigal would have no trouble with her."

"But the Parson? He said nothing about providing veal, I suppose?"

"He did not. To be precise he confined his conversation to roses, and the dale, and a very charming old gentleman he was."

"As you may guess," said Carter savagely, "I don't thank you for going to inspect my people like that."

"I don't recollect," said Miss O'Neill with much sweetness, "ever asking you to thank me. By a mere fluke I stumble across some delightful people; I have the opportunity of enjoying their society, and for the sake of seeing more of them I lived in the village for three whole days. They've asked me to go and stay with them next summer, and I'm going. I don't see how that can annoy you, as you've given up going near them."

"I think that crack in the gasolene pipe will stand another coat of secotine now," said Carter, and moved the lamp and knelt once more in the dusty road.

"It seems a pity," said Miss O'Neill musingly.

"I don't see what business it is of yours anyway," Carter snapped.

"Oh, but surely it's my car that you're so kindly working at. And I do think it's a pity you should have all that trouble with that nasty, smelling, sticky secotine, when it will all have to be scratched off to-morrow and the hole soldered up."

Carter laughed in spite of his rage. "You didn't mean that in the least, but I'll own up you drew me smartly enough. It is a pity—I mean the other thing—I love the dale, and I'm about as fond as a man can be of my people. But when you're in love with a girl, and you've promised to marry her, well, other things have to slide."

"Ah, love," said Kate, thoughtfully. "I wonder what being in love is really like? I must try it some day as an experience. It seems to alter one's obligations. I should like you to hear my friend, the parson, on obligations."

"I can tell you his creed in the matter as he taught it to me as far back as I can remember. The rule, according to him, is: First, keep your word; second, go on keeping it; third, don't let any other considerations whatever interfere with your keeping it."

"Spartan, simple, admirable," said Kate, and then could have bitten out her tips. She took Carter's hand impulsively enough, and, "I beg your pardon for that," she said. "I may think you're a fool, but I know you are also the most honorable man alive."

CHAPTER XXIII.

The Song of Speed.

FOR a business woman, Kate took singularly small interest in her letters that morning, and Mrs. Craven from behind the coffee pot looked at her rather wistfully. They were staying in the Lakes, and were supposed to be motoring. But, though the old lady was vigorous enough, and was only too pleased to hustle about from place to place, Kate was listless and always had an excuse when change was suggested. As a reason, she said she had been overworking herself and wanted to sit still and do nothing; but she did not believe this herself nor did Mrs. Craven believe it. Moreover, Kate knew that Mrs. Craven disbelieved.

She was a very healthy young woman as a general thing, but that morning she ate a thoroughly bad breakfast, and crumbled a slice of toast beside her plate to give a general idea of performance. Then she threw her napkin on the table and again went through the envelopes. There was one from the Liverpool office. She opened it and drew out half a dozen typewritten sheets. But the distance for business was big in her, and she was putting these down with the rest when a name caught her eye.

Cascaes.

She read the sentence surrounding it. "Our Mr. Cascaes cables that he this morning married a Miss Laura Slade and on her insistence hereby tenders us his resignation."

Kate snapped the papers together, looked at her bracelet watch and stood up briskly.

"Aunt Jane, I am sorry, but a very important matter has turned up which drags me off to Liverpool for the day."

Mrs. Craven was a wise woman and could read signs. Moreover, she had known Kate from three years old upwards. "My dear," she said, "I'm rejoiced at your news. Go and make it up with him."

Kate blushed and laughed. "It isn't that at all, aunt. Or only partly. But I must go."

"There's no train now till midday."

"I shall motor down to Carnforth and cut off the 10:38 there."

"If you don't break your neck in the process, you'll land in goal for excessive speed," said the old lady; "and," she added dryly, "I'm sure you'd prefer even one of those alternatives to staying sensibly here with me, and waiting for a train in the decent course of things. There, run along, KRty, and get your things on, and I'll go and incite Wagner."

Miss O'Neill went upstairs to her bedroom two steps at a time, and for the moment was minded to drag on any outer clothes that would cover her. But then a thought came to her, and she smiled, and took out from its box a Paris hat that she had never worn before. She pinned this into place with infinite care, covered it and her auburn hair with a capacious motor veil, and hung another veil, which had in it a protective window of talc, over her pretty face. And then she put on a great motor coat. She was very much guarded from the dust and the weather externally, but inside the ugly chrysalis was as spruce a Kitty O'Neill as any man could have sighed after.

Wagner, as usual when he was wanted, had "just gone out" for something. But Kate had an enthusiast's knowledge of her that year's forty-horse car. She saw that both electric and magneto ignitions were switched off, and then she turned on her gasoline, flooded the carburetter, and applied herself to the starting handle. There was a high compression in the engine, but she was strong, and just then she was goaded by something which made her put out just a fraction more (she thought) than the full of her strength. She filled the cylinders with gas. Then she threw in the switch to all the insulators, and the engine started most obediently. She stepped into the driving seat, collected her wraps, threw out the clutch, dropped in the first speed, and let the clutch slide home.

The car drew out, as if it had been pulled by a rope, and Kate flung a last hand wave to Mrs. Craven. Then she got on the direct drive of the third speed, and checked her throttle to keep to slow to a crawl through these, and even then the tires skated dangerously over the greasy streets. But speed triumphed over time and distance in the end. She swung at a rattling gait into a Liverpool suburb, and for the third time had her number taken by an indignant policeman, and thereafter slowed to a dignified crawl. She glanced at her watch. With care now, and if no mishap blocked her progress she would be on the landing stage before the mailboat threw off her ropes.

Luck and good nerve aided her bravely now. She wormed her way rapidly through the increasing traffic of the Liverpool streets and came to the landing stage entrance.

She patted her car and gave it a word of gratitude. A cabman took charge, and with him also left motor veils, coat and gloves, and walked down onto the landing stage fully conscious of neat hair, a perfect frock and the Paris hat. Carter was standing gloomily at the bookstall, with a chin that looked more dogged and hair that was redder than ever.

"Ah," she said, lightly, "fancy meeting you here. Weren't you going by last week's boat?"

"No," he said, heavily, "this."

"Have you paid for your passage?"

"Yes, of course. Why?"

"Because I'm afraid you will waste it."

He shook his head.

"You had no cable from Las Palmas during the last two days?"

"No. Have you? What are you driving at?"

There was something so pathetic in his brown eyes that she had not the heart to drag out her explanation any further. She pulled a letter from her pocket, marked a place with her thumb, and showed it to him.

He put a heavy hand down on the bookstall and stirred the papers into little heaps. "My God! Laura married. Married! Let me think what this means!"

A very indignant bookstall keeper began to make remarks, but Kate said: "Thank you. Those are the ones I want. Please tie them up for me. Here's a sovereign." And then she put a hand on Carter's arm and led him outside the crowd.

"Well," she said, "have you decided yet if you are entirely broken-hearted?"

He thought a minute, and then said he: "I think my people will be glad when they hear."

Kate blushed a rosy pink. "They are both very fond of me," she observed.

"That," said Carter, "is what I was thinking about. Kitty, darling, there isn't a girl in all Africa, Europe or America who has been loved as dearly as I've loved you. But I couldn't marry you, could I, till the way was cleared. Now, could I?—here, let's get out of this crowd and hire a cab and drive to the North Pole, or somewhere we can be alone to talk all this out, it's wonderful."

"But what about your baggage?"

"Oh, bother the baggage. White-Man's-Trouble has it somewhere, and he'll jump overboard if he finds I'm not on the ship. There's no shaking off that boy, Kitty dear, so I'm afraid you'll have to take him along with me when you cease to be Kitty O'Neill."

"George, do you know I've got a great secret for you. I'm not Kitty O'Neill at all. I'm Kitty Meredith."

"As a point of fact, I gathered that from your father. From what old Cappie Image told me, 'Maj. Smith,' as he calls him, will be home in time to give you away on your wedding day. But I shouldn't trouble to call yourself Kate Meredith, if I were you, sweetheart. When you do practice a new signature let it be Kitty Carter."

Kate blushed again most divinely. "As the deepest of secrets, let me tell you that I can write it quite well already, though I have been desperately afraid I should never have the luck to use it."

[The End.]

Odds and Ends of Interest.

"I SEE," said Flipp, as he laid down his paper, "that Russia's internal broils are now at an end."

Flapp sneered.

"Which end?" he said.

* * *

THE two billionaires had grown heated.

"You," roared the steel magnate, "are a liar and a thief."

"Ah," retorted the wheat king, "stop talking to yourself."

And Wall street laughed merrily.

* * *

A THIN little boy with an enormous head was eating a chocolate cream, and an enormous smear decorated his cheek.

"And what are you going to be, little boy, when you grow up?" said a kind lady.

He replied in a loud voice:

"King of the world."

* * *

S. V. HENKELS, Philadelphia's expert on autographs and books, said at a sale, apropos of embarrassment:

"That reminds me of a little girl out in Germantown.

"There was company to dinner at her house one night, and the little girl, pointing to her plate, said in a loud voice:

"'Oh, mamma, what is this?'

"The thing was a hair, but the mother, red with confusion, still had enough ready wit left to say:

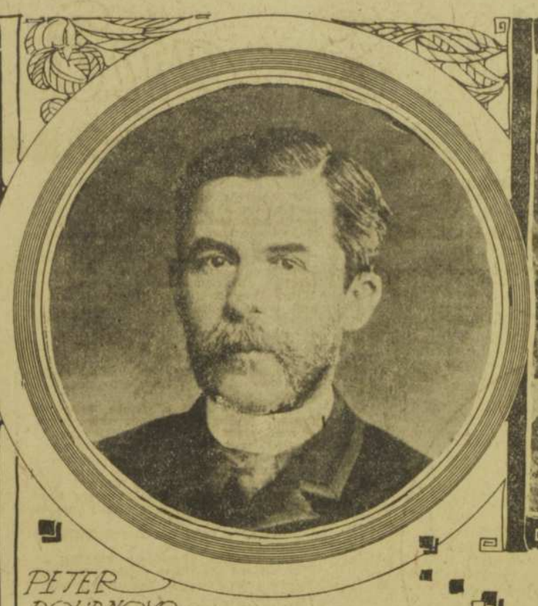
"'Hush, dear; that is a crack in the plate.'

"The child cried in a still louder voice:

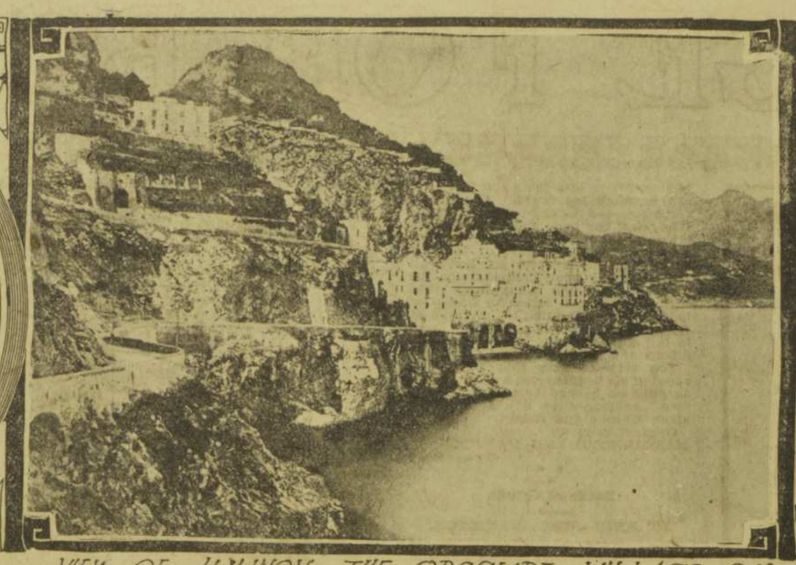
"'Oh, mamma, look! I can move this crack about! Isn't that funny?'"

Tragic Fate of Port Arthur's Defender; Stoessel, Disgraced, Living In Exile.

GENERAL & MADAME STOESSEL ON BOARD THE ST NICHOLAS AT THE OUTSET OF THEIR VOYAGE BACK TO RUSSIA AFTER THE FALL OF PORT ARTHUR.



PETER DOURNOVO, RUSSIAN EX-MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR WHO IS ACCUSED OF BRINGING ABOUT THE DISGRACE OF GENERAL STOESSEL BY CARRYING ON A DELIBERATE CAMPAIGN OF LIBEL & MISREPRESENTATION AGAINST THE DEFENDER OF PORT ARTHUR.



VIEW OF LULINOV THE OBSCURE VILLAGE ON THE BLACK SEA WHERE GENERAL STOESSEL IS UNDERGOING HIS PRACTICAL BANISHMENT

GENERAL FLOUG WHO PRESIDED OVER THE COURT MARTIAL WHICH TRIED STOESSEL

BANISHED to an obscure Black Sea village, and broken in health and spirits by a year of humiliation and insult, the Russian soldier whose defence of the great Eastern fortress made him world-famous, is dragging out a wretched existence, dishonored by his countrymen who credit the imputations made against his character—Gets only a pittance from the Russian Government, and is said to have applied to a charitable organization in St. Petersburg recently for pecuniary aid.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journ l.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 15.—Quite recently a report was circulated in St. Petersburg that Gen. Stoessel, who achieved world-wide fame by his defense of Port Arthur against the Japanese, had been obliged by necessity to seek financial aid from a well-known benevolent organization which is indirectly connected with the Russian army. Confirmation or denial of this report was refused at the office of the institution in question. Its truth is considered highly probable, however, by those who know into what degenerate straits Stoessel has fallen of late, and how pathetic a figure generally is this man whose deeds once seemed likely to be remembered with gratitude by his countrymen as long as the record of them survived.

It appears only yesterday that Stoessel's name was a household word in all countries and in every quarter of the globe. His bravery, his indomitable perseverance and endurance, his indifference to hardships and danger, were described and extolled by enthusiastic scribes alike in America, Europe and Asia. After Port Arthur had fallen the German Emperor conferred upon him the Order of the Black Eagle, the highest decoration in his power to give, in token of what was considered his marvelous feat in holding Port Arthur so long against the aggressive yellow enemy. Stoessel, in brief, reached the uttermost zenith of earthly fame, only to learn that all such glories are fleeting.

As readers will remember, assertions were made soon after the fall of Port Arthur that its defense had not been conducted in an efficient manner and that Gen. Stoessel had committed a number of grave indiscretions and mistakes in the course of his contest with the Japanese. These accusations were supplemented by far more terrible accusations of cowardice and treachery. Stoessel was accused of handing over the fortress to the Japanese in spite of the fact that he still possessed sufficient troops, stores and ammunition to hold out for a further period of many months.

Both Gen. Stoessel and those of his friends who were in the Far East when these accusations were first made, telegraphed indignant denials of all the charges, but the statement once spread could not easily be suppressed. Consequently the soldier instead of carrying out his desire of remaining in the Far East resolved to return to Russia in order to face his accusers and to repudiate the charges leveled against him.

From that moment until now the defender of Port Arthur has experienced nothing but a succession of insults and humiliations. He returned from the Far East on board a steamship on one of the German lines and his unpleasant experiences began during the voyage back to Europe. His fellow-passengers included a number of Russian officers who had been invalided home from the war or who were returning to Europe after having been released from captivity in Japan on their word of honor not to take any more part in the hostilities. At Shanghai a number of German officers from Kiaochao came on board and were first cabin passengers as far as Hamburg. The Russian officers practically boycotted the unfortunate Stoessel and the German officers, following their example, shunned him ostentatiously at all times and at all places.

The officers both Russian and German refused to sit at the same table with Stoessel and demonstratively turned their backs to him when he happened to be in their vicinity. When he made his morning's promenade on deck, the others made no attempt to conceal their desire to avoid that part of the ship on which he was taking his exercise. This condition of affairs was indescribably humiliating for a man who had commanded a great fortress in a great war and who, immediately after the capture of Port Arthur, had received the highest decoration which the German Emperor has power to confer. Madame Stoessel, who accompanied her husband home from the war, was overwhelmed with shame and chagrin at this treatment and suffered a nervous prostration which threatened to have serious consequences. For a time she and her husband left their cabin as little as possible in order to avoid being shunned and boycotted by their fellow-passengers.

After the long, weary voyage had terminated, Gen. Stoessel met with the same hostile reception on landing once more in his native country. A successful General, returning from a campaign in which he has gained honor, is usually received with public marks of approbation, but Gen. Stoessel came ashore without even those marks of respect being manifested which it is customary to show a high officer on his return from foreign service. Dressed in a slouch hat, a gray suit and a long shabby overcoat instead of his brilliant military uniform, the hero came ashore carrying his own bag and supported only by his trembling wife. He seemed desirous to avoid publicity, for he anticipated and dreaded an openly hostile reception from his fellow countrymen. But his efforts to escape notice were unsuccessful and when he had been perceived by the crowd many bitter cries were raised, such as: "There goes the traitor," "the traitor has dared to land," "death to all traitors" and other cruel insults of the same character.

During the terrible period when he commanded the garrison of Port Arthur and directed with skill and bravery the defense of that fortress, when day after day he faced death and saw starvation staring him in the face, Gen. Stoessel used to encourage himself and to strengthen his own resolve by picturing the triumphs which would fall to his lot if he succeeded in making an honorable fight for the good name of Russia. The Japanese acknowledged that he had made such a fight and impartial observers of the struggle were of the same opinion, yet his own countrymen regarded him as a coward and a traitor and treated him accordingly.

Consequently, instead of re-entering Russia in that ceremonial style suitable for a hero coming back from the wars, Gen. Stoessel crept into his native land like a criminal being hunted down by the police. At the first sound of the hostile cries on the quay, he hastened to seclude himself and his wife in a closed cab and drove thus to the dwelling of a near relative. Here he found a welcome and shelter, but his stay in St. Petersburg became a more severe test of his manhood and courage than all the dangers of Port Arthur had been during the war.

* * *

Meets Rebukes.

It is customary for Russians of rank who return home from foreign service to be received by the Czar who then listens from their own lips to a report of their official activity. Gen. Stoessel was not summoned to the imperial presence and when, after an interval of waiting, he applied for an audience with the Czar, he was curtly informed by the communication of a subordinate court official that his petition could not be granted.

It is also customary for a Russian General to report himself to the Minister of War on returning from foreign service, but when Gen. Stoessel presented himself at the Ministry to discharge his duty, he was not admitted and soon afterward received a written communication that the Minister did not desire to see him. When he went to call on old comrades with whom he had been on terms of intimate friendship before and during the war, they frequently were "not at home." When he went to the theater, the persons sitting round him made critical and insulting remarks about his generalship in voices intended to reach his ears. When he ventured out into the streets for a walk he was often recognized and pursued by a mob of fanatical, patriotic Russians, who overwhelmed him with curses and showered insults on him with astonishing vehemence. On one or two occasions he was still more seriously molested by patriotic street mobs when men and women alike attempted to tear the clothes from his back. At another time a party of women and girls spat in his face, cursing him as a cowardly traitor to Russia. When Gen. Stoessel applied for permission to leave Petersburg in order to seek refuge from persecution in some secluded part of the empire, the authorities refused to allow him to depart on the ground that he was suspected of a desire to support the revolutionary movement.

Finally, after a long period of tribulation a court-martial met to try Gen. Stoessel on the charges formulated against him in connection with the defense of Port Arthur. Gen. Floug, another high officer who took a prominent part in the Manchurian campaign, presided over the court-martial and a leading lawyer named Maximow was permited to act as counsel for the defense.

* * *

Trial Unfair.

The proceedings of the court-martial were conducted in an extremely unsatisfactory manner, for the military Judges followed no particular rules of procedure and accepted or rejected evidence according to their own personal whims. Evidence preferred by Gen. Stoessel to prove his innocence was rejected, while witnesses who testified against him were allowed to discourse on their impressions for hours together. The whole course of the proceedings of the court-martial led impartial observers to the conclusion that it was cut and dried beforehand.

Yet this military tribunal, despite its injudicial character, was not able to find Gen. Stoessel guilty of the charges leveled against him and shuffled out of the controversy by administering a reprimand to the accused man. This course ruined Stoessel without exposing his military Judges to any disagreeable consequences for causing a miscarriage of justice. Gen. Stoessel left the court, not indeed branded as a coward and traitor, but still with a sufficient stain on his character to render him an outcast from his own class of society forever and ever.

Shortly after the trial a pamphlet was published in St. Petersburg giving a sensational account of the systematic persecution of Gen. Stoessel. The author, who signed his full name to the statement of the case, declared that Gen. Stoessel's humiliating downfall was primarily due to a personal quarrel with Peter Dournovo, formerly Minister of the Interior, and the most powerful man in all Russia. Dournovo possessed immense influence and far-reaching connections. According to this pamphlet, which was entitled "A Terrible Judicial Errror," Dournovo concocted a regular conspiracy against Gen. Stoessel, first of all instigating various creatures of his corrupt system of rule to bring charges against the defender of Port Arthur and then instructing his reptile press to disseminate the accusations to all ends of the earth.

This version of the affair was described in full detail with many apparently conclusive proofs and great show of justification. After the publication of this pamphlet Gen. Stoessel challenged Dournovo to a duel, thereby indicating that he himself regarded the story of Dournovo's machinations against him as accurate and well founded. Gen. Stoessel's seconds called upon Dournovo to fight a duel to the death, the technical conditions being pistols at fifteen paces until one combatant was killed. Dournovo declined to accept the challenge on the ground that a chivalrous code of honor did not compel him to fight a duel with an officer whose reputation had been stained by the official decision of a court-martial.

* * *

Requests Refused.

Gen. Stoessel afterward renewed his applications for permission to leave St. Petersburg, but the authorities obstinately refused to allow him to settle in any other part of European Russia. Finally, however, he received definite orders to withdraw to Lulinov, a small town in a Southern Caucasian province on the shore of the Black Sea. This town was a center of political and racial upheavals, and Gen. Stoessel in proceeding there seemed likely either to be massacred by barbarians, Tartars or fanatical Mohammedans or to fall a victim to the deadly climate of the place, in which strangers could hardly hope to live.

He is still in exile in this place, living on a miserable pittance from the Russian Government, hardly enabling him to keep body and soul together. His brave wife, the companion of his strenuous campaign in the Far East, holds out unflinchingly against all the dangers of their Caucasian home. Gen. Stoessel, although still in the prime of life, is a broken-down man. His hair has turned gray, his face is furrowed with lines of care and his shoulders are bent with the stoop of dejection. He sees no prospect of ever being able to prove his innocence and he is intensely unhappy. Nevertheless, he is convinced that when the history of the defense of Port Arthur comes to be written in full it will be seen that he did his duty as a man and as a soldier.

SERGIUS VOLKHOVSKY.

STORIES OF INTEREST FROM MANY SOURCES

NIKOLA TESLA, the noted electrician and inventor, was showing a group of young ladies over his magnificent laboratory. In front of an ordinary reading light he paused and said:

"When this type of light come out I had in my employ a young fellow called Charles. Charles, the first time he saw one of these lights burning, said to me:

"'Sure, Mr. Tesla, and what is that?'

"'That,' said I, 'is electricity, Charles.'

"He frowned and shook his head. 'Very good,' he said, 'very good; but I'll be hanged if I don't think it takes more than electricity to make the hair pin burn in the bottle.'"

* * *

A. J. DREXEL BIDDLE, whose book on Madeira is one of the standard works that deal with the island, had been talking about the trouble which has arisen between Germany and Portugal over the German sanitarium at Funchal.

"Madeira is a delightful place," he said. "One of its greatest, one of its strangest delights is coasting. You coast down the steep mountain sides in a wicker basket with wooden runners, and so fast do you go that sometimes your runners smoke, sometimes they even burst into flame.

"This coasting in Madeira's Maylike weather is a strange pleasure. I can't describe its strangeness. It reminds me—"

He smiled.

"—reminds me in its strangeness of a Christmas gift that was sent last month to a certain maiden lady.

"The gift was sent to her by her nephew, and afterward he described it thus:

"'At first I could not think of anything to give Aunt Mary for Christmas, and then, suddenly, I remembered that she was an old maid, wholly unacquainted with the grand passion, and so, in order to give her an unique pleasure, I sent her an anonymous love letter.'"

* * *

THE scene is the St. Bledyz.

Our hero is pale before the ordeal that confronts him, pale but undaunted.

"Now, waiter, my bill," he says, and in his voice there is no tremor.

The bill is brought, said, strong, brave man though he is, he cannot restrain a groan of bitter anguish at sight of its proportions.

Then a reckelessness, akin to that of despair, comes over him, and he laughs harshly.

"Waiter, you have omitted one item," he cries.

"What item is that, sir?" the grave waiter asks.

"Why," declares our hero, "you have charged me nothing for the bill itself."

Then, with grim, set visage, he stalks out into the cold night to walk back home to Brooklyn.

* * *

"MOSQUITOES, flies, rats and many other inferior beings are the cause of a great number of the diseases of men," said a scientist. "These creatures must be killed off. That will be man's work in the future.

"We know well now that the mosquito brings us yellow fever and malaria. We know well that the rat brings us the bubonic plague. Flies carry scarlet fever about with them. Cats spread diphtheria and smallpox.

"Continually we learn new evils that the lower orders bring to man. Roaches sometimes bring him consumption. Waterbugs bring him typhus.

"For some hundreds of years to come man's hardest task will be the extermination of the mosquito, the fly and a score of other harmful little creatures. This task will be difficult, and it will be rendered more difficult by misguided persons who will claim that it is impious and unwise to exterminate any species—that each species was put upon the earth to serve some good purpose.

"But man, ultimately, will succeed in this task of extermination. Some twenty or thirty years will then be added to his life, and he will be surrounded only by such lower living forms as are agreeable and useful to him."

* * *

SENATOR PLATT had finished testifying before the Insurance Investigating Committee.

"You did well," said a spectator.

"I fear not," said the Senator. "It is hard to shine as a witness. Whenever I am called on to give testimony I think with envy of an old man of Owego.

"This old man in the witness box was never at a loss. In one case, some thirty years ago, he succeeded in greatly exasperating a lawyer who was cross-examining him.

"Finally, beside himself with rage, the lawyer shouted at the old man:

"'Why do you make such foolish answers!'

"The old man murmured apologetically:

"'You ask such foolish questions, sir.'"

* * *

"I HAVE seen over 500 deaths," said a hospital surgeon, "and my observations convince me that we all die fearlessly, quite ignorant of the fact that we are going.

"In the novels the dying persons say, 'Good bye,' 'Keep my grave green,' and so on. In real life he says, 'Give me a glass of water,' or 'Is it time for my medicine again?'

"A dying woman heard me say, 'It will soon be over.' She frowned at me and said, 'I'll be better in a minute.' They were her last words.

"A dying youth looked at his people, weeping about his bed (an inhuman piece of business, by the way, such weeping is) and he said, 'What are you crying for? I am going to get well,' his last words.

"A consumptive said about a minute before he expired 'This is the only one of my bad spells that hasn't made me afraid I am going to die.'

"We die in ignorance, in a blessed and merciful ignorance, and there should be no weeping about the beds of the dying, to shatter their ignorance, and fill them, maybe, with grief and horror.

"The last kindness we can offer our beloved is to be calm and cheerful in their presence when they leave us."

* * *

"NO man," said Jerome K. Jerome, "should marry unless he is by nature a 'good provider'—unless without a twinge he can hand forth money right and left.

"Some men can in a sunny, cheerful way spend $10 or $15 on a dinner in a fashionable restaurant, while they become morose, sour and fearful for the future when they are obliged to give their wives a dollar or two for the day's meal.

"These men should remain single. Otherwise they will make such husbands and fathers as my old friend, Crust.

"Crust's daughter said one afternoon, in a tone of unutterable surprise:

"'Papa went away quite gay and cheerful this morning.'

"Mrs. Crust made an exclamation of annoyance.

"'That reminds me,' she said. 'I forgot to ask him for any money.'"

* * *

"SAFES are made in the form of trunks, shoe boxes, organs, armchairs, desks," said a safe salesman. "Many people, you see, want concealed safes, that will offer no temptation to the thief.

"There are safe solicitors, the same as insurance solicitors. Safes, it seems, don't sell themselves. So all over the country solicitors are always going busily, stopping in every new office to try and land a safe.

"Each big safe manufacturer has a relic department. Here he exhibits gnarled old safes that came unharmed through fires, drilled and bruised safes that thieves could not explode, yellow and rusted ship safes whose contents even the sea's depths could not harm.

"The safe business daily grows bigger and astonishing is the number of safe salesmen traveling the country over."

* * *

PROF. M. E. JAFFA, of the University of California, has been conducting at Oakland a series of experiments with the object of increasing the laying power of the hen.

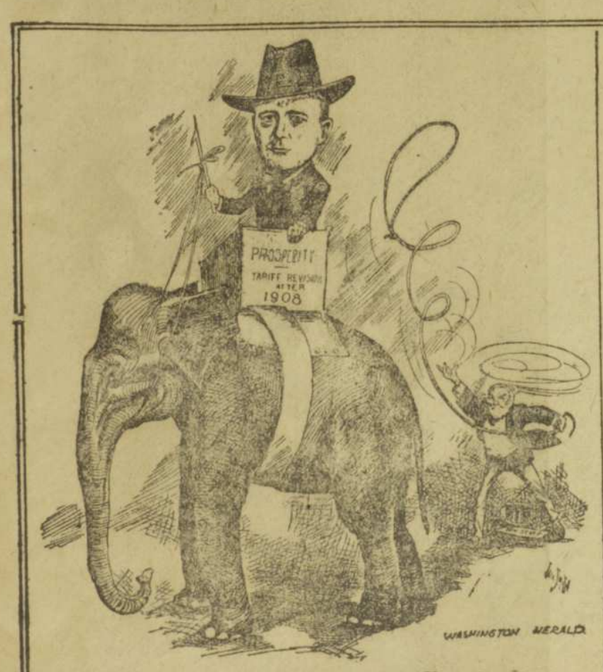
Prof. Jaffa has secured some remarkable laying records. In discussing these records he said:

"Cleanliness is a prime factor in successful chicken farming. Keep the runs clean, dry, cheerful, and your hens will do their duty by you nobly.

"In fact, to make hens lay well, it is almost necessary to carry neatness to the finicky point—to be as finicky as the old lady with the aquarium.

"This old lady did not merely keep the aquarium neat—the glass spotless, the stones at the bottom snowy—but it was said of her that every Saturday night she took the fish out and gave them a bath."

MEN AND EVENTS AS PICTURED BY THE COUNTRY'S CARTOONISTS.



National Chairman Newt: "I find this seat comfortable, thank you!"

TILLMAN—THE SENATORIAL BROTHERS—FORAKER.

GIVE THE BIRD A SQUARE MEAL

NO ARGUMENT ABOUT THIS

To avoid further rows in congress over Members not being at work, why not adopt something like this?

A PAGE FOR BOYS and GIRLS

OUR OWN CORNER.

THIS department is being conducted for all kinds of contributions from children. Original poems, jingles, compositions, smart sayings of children, original drawings, puzzles, etc.—in fact, anything interesting that the readers of this page will send in—will be published.

Contributions from the children are asked, and should be addressed to "Our Own Corner," Children's Page, Courier-Journal.

Write on one side of the paper only.

New headings for this department are desired, and the best and most original ones sent in will be used at the top of this department. Do not make them too large.

The heading for this week was drawn by Mina Keith.

NOTICE.

The editor wishes to caution the contributors to this department not to send any but original work, either in compositions, puzzles, drawings, poems or anything else.

Remember that you have no right to sign your name to anything that is not original, so be very careful in this matter.

Be sure to mark your contributions each time with the word "original."

In sending in contributions to the Children's Page, always write on one side of the paper only, and sign your name and address legibly at the bottom of the contribution.

* * *

Ellabelle.

On the road between Atlanta and Gainesville is situated an old mansion called "The Oaks," which had before the war belonged to Col. Payton Sayler. But in August, 1862, the Union troops, during the absence of the family, raided the house and stables and set fire to them.

Directly after they left a heavy rain fell and put it out. When the family returned the next day they found their home a fire-blackened ruin and everything of value gone. All the slaves had deserted them long ago. They stayed at the house of a sympathetic neighbor whose home had been out of the path of the ravaging troops, until preparations could be made to go farther south to their grandfather's home in Florida.

In the Sayler family were two boys and one girl. One of the boys, Robert, was twenty-one years of age and a captain in the Confederate army. The other, Charlie, was fourteen and was with his mother and little sister only because his father had refused to allow him to enlist. The little girl, Ellabelle, was ten years old and the pet of her mother, father and two brothers.

To her Rob seemed very grown-up and important-looking when he came to visit them during his short leaves of absence, but Charlie was her playmate and chum.

Her great delight when Rob was at home was to get his cap and sword and play soldier. She was always into some kind of mischief with Charlie as her helper. But when little home burned it sobered her, baby though she was, for awhile, but it didn't last long.

In a few weeks after they reached her grandfather's in Florida her playfulness returned and her merry laugh could be heard at any time from the great tree in the garden, into which she loved to climb, or from the house or the vine-covered portico.

The cook was an old colored woman called Aunt Cindy, whom Ellabelle loved from the first, but she had a son about two years older than Ellabelle who was so bad that the whippings he received could not be counted, but they seemed to have no effect and few of the slaves were ever free from some of his pranks. One day he carried off Ellabelle's hat and hid it. No one saw him with it, so it could not be proved that he had taken it. Of course, he had never bothered things belonging to his owners before, but Ellabelle felt sure that he had taken it. She searched for it a long time and at last found it in the trunk of a hollow tree in the pasture.

She knew then who had hid it and though she said nothing about it to her mother she resolved to punish Dave as she thought that he should be punished.

So one night while the rest were eating supper and Aunt Cindy was busy in the kitchen and she knew that Dave would be alone in Aunt Cindy's cabin, she dressed up in a sheet and, taking a long stick that she had wrapped with black cloth and then rubbed with phosphorus to make it shine, she marched down to Aunt Cindy's cabin and looked in the window.

The lamp was burning low and by its dim light she could faintly see the form of Dave as he sat by the table sucking an orange with great gusto. She threw open the door boldly and entered the room. Dave gave one look and a scream and, throwing his orange at the apparition, leaped into the middle of the bed and pulled the cover up over his head.

Ellabelle, in a hollow voice, commanded him to get up. He got up and stood shaking in every limb, too frightened to say a word. In the same awful tone she bade him kneel, but instead of kneeling he fell flat on his face and began to cry and scream so loudly that Ellabelle feared that he would be heard at the house and some one would come to his assistance, so she sharply told him to stop at once.

Then she asked him if he had not hidden a hat which belonged to a little girl who lived there. He answered "Yes," and she bade him to show her where it was. He, not knowing that it had already been found, and fearing to disobey, got up and meekly led the way to the pasture. It was a bright, moonlight night, so Ellabelle was not afraid, but Dave certainly was.

More than once he would have run off had not Ellabelle caught his coat and hit him lightly with her shining stick. To get to the tree they had to cross a broad but shallow ditch, the water in which was not more than a foot deep. In crossing the narrow plank which served as a bridge Ellabelle gave Dave a shove which sent him sprawling into the water and then ran laughing homeward.

She removed the sheet and after Aunt Cindy left for her cabin she told the others about it. They all laughed, but said that some one must go to Aunt Cindy's to see if Dave got home all right. Charlie went down there on the pretense of telling Aunt Cindy that they wanted corn cakes for breakfast in the morning and that his mother had forgotten to tell her, and found Dave in bed and his mother petting him one minute and scolding him the next.

You may be sure that Dave was cured of his badness and was afterward as good as he had been naughty before. Another time I will tell more about Charlie and Robert.

Original story by
MARGUERITE LEE HAMPTON,
Greenville.

* * *

Battle of Catufic.

BY JOHN CREEL HAMILTON.

One morning, as the dawn advanced a small body of soldiers were living in a native church. This body of soldiers, consisting of thirty-five men, commanded by a noble sergeant of infantry at this little village.

In the Finto mountains the natives gathered in a large body, consisting of 3,345 men, commanded by twenty-four native chiefs.

The large body came down off the mountains and attacked the Americans in the church.

A long fight was fought and then the brave old sergeant called for volunteers. "I tell you right now," he said, "none of those men who are going to volunteer to cut their way out but there is one thing important; none of you ones who volunteer will never be heard of perhaps. None of us in this church will. Volunteers, step up!"

Six brave men stepped up. "I would go myself," said the brave old sergeant, "but I have to command my men."

So the six brave men cut their way into the midst of the enemy and only one of those six was ever heard of afterwards.

Now, in the meanwhile the rest of the soldiers divided into two parties, each party consisted of fourteen men and a commander. The first party

A School-Girl

Drawn by Eleanor Willson, age 11 yrs.

commanded by the brave old sergeant, the second party was commanded by a very able corporal. They found a small boat; they also found a trench. The second party took the boat and the first party took the trench, but alas, the Filipinoes had shot a shell. The shell hit the boat in the side and the boat sank and all in it were drowned. The old sergeant, with his fourteen men, fought bravely, and they fought for seven days. The Filipinoes would roll great big loads of cotton soaked in kerosene oil. A lieutenant at the main garrison, a young lieutenant, got in a small steamboat with forty men and went in his little boat down the river.

The natives had rafts of bamboo and the little boat and its owners had a hard time, but they got through.

When they got to Catufic he called for volunteers. Three men stepped up and when they got ashore they heard some one call them on the mountains. Then someone called them from the trench. They went there and there were the poor soldiers. They assisted them to the boat and the men got back to the garrison.

Prize Winners.

The correct answer to the puzzle published two weeks ago is Touch.

The first prize of $1 for the most successful answer is awarded to Sunbeam Mason, 1820 First street.

The second prize, a book, is given to W. Carl Scholl, 414 East Jacob street.

The third prize, a book, goes to Charles O. Head, box 93, Central City.

Notice—Prize winners living in Louisville will please call at the Courier-Journal editorial rooms on Tuesday afternoon for their prizes. Please call promptly between the hours of 3 and 5 else the prizes will be forfeited.

TOO HOT FOR HIM.

In Montana a few weeks ago a girl named Mary Williams, thirteen years old, was alone in her father's cabin when a bear entered. For a time Bruin looked around in a curious way, having never made a social call before, but presently he began growling at the girl and showing signs of an intention to eat her.

On the stove was a kettle of hot water with a dipper in it. Mary backed up to the stove as the bear advanced upon her, and, though she was very much frightened, she seized the dipper and flung a pint of boiling water full in his face. It was as good as if he had been shot with a cannon. He howled with pain, rolled over on the floor and then fled through the door and did not stop running for a mile. He had probably seen some hot times before, but this was the first time he had felt any hot water.

THE SCHOLAR.

He isn't what you would call bright,
And yet he isn't slow;
For he can add up one and one
And make it two, you know.

His spelling, too, is rather good
He'll spell B-E, bee;
But "honey" is too much for him
He's still quite young, you see.

He started with the little ones—
The Kindergarten bears—
But then he got so quickly on
They soon moved him upstairs.

And there he sits and learns and growls,
His brows are knit with care;
But I feel sure he will go on,
He's such a plodding bear.

—[From Caroline Lake's book for the semester.]

Two prominent people of the West End. Drown by Fannie Hemp

Contest Department

Song Puzzle

What well-known song is this prima donna singing? It has a title of four words. Straighten out the letters as they should go, and you will have it.

A first prize of $1 is offered for the most successful answer, and a second and a third prize of a book each will be given for the two second best answers.

Answers must be sent in not later than next Thursday, and should be addressed to Contest Department, Children's Page, Courier-Journal.

The prize-winners will be announced two weeks later.

Answers must not be sent in the handwriting of parents or elders or written on the typewriter.

Princess Rosetta and The Popcorn Man

By MARY E. WILKINS.

1.

THE PRINCESS ROSETTA.

THE BEE FESTIVAL was held on the sixteenth day of May; all the court went. The court-ladies wore green silk scarfs, long green floating plumes in their bonnets, and green satin petticoats embroidered with apple-blossoms. The court-gentlemen wore green velvet tunics with nosegays in their buttonholes, and green silk hose. Their little pointed shoes were adorned with knots of flowers instead of buckles.

As for the King himself, he wore a thick wreath of cherry and peach-blossoms instead of his crown, and carried a white thorn-branch instead of his scepter. His green velvet robe was trimmed with a border of blue and white violets instead of ermine. The Queen wore a garland of violets around her golden head, and the hem of her gown was thickly sown with primroses.

But the little Princess Rosetta surpassed all the rest. Her little gown was completely woven of violets and other fine flowers. There was a very skillful seamstress in the court who knew how to do this kind of work, although no one except the Princess Rosetta was allowed to wear a flower-cloth gown to the Bee Festival. She wore also a little white violet cap, and two of her nurses carried her between them in a little basket lined with rose and apple blossom-leaves.

All the company, as they danced along, sang, or played on flutes, or rang little glass and silver bells. Nobody except the King and Queen rode. They rode cream-colored ponies, with silken ropes wound with flowers for bridle-reins.

The Bee Festival was held in a beautiful park a mile distant from the city. The young grass there was green and velvety, and spangled all over with fallen apple and cherry and peach and plum and pear-blossoms; for the park was set with fruit-trees in even rows. The blue sky showed between the pink and white branches, and the air was very sweet and loud with the humming of bees. The trees were all full of bees. There was something peculiar about the bees of this country; none of them had stings.

When the court reached the park, they all tinkled their bells in time, whistled on their flutes, and sang a song which they always sang on these occasions. Then they played hide-and-seek among the trees, and formed rings and danced. The bees flew around them, and seemed to know them. The little Princess, lying in her basket, crowed and laughed, and caught at them when they came humming over her face. Her nurses stood around her and waved great fans of peacock-feathers, but that did not frighten the bees at all, they were so tame.

The court's lunch was spread on a damask cloth, in an open space between the trees. There were biscuits of wheaten flour, plates of honeycomb, and cream in tall glass ewers. That was the regulation lunch at the Bee Festival. The Bee Festival was nearly as old as the kingdom, and there was an ancient legend about it which the Poet Laureate had put into an epic poem. The King had it in his royal library, printed in golden letters and bound in old gold plush.

Centuries ago, so the legend ran, in the days of the very first monarch of the royal family of which this king was a member, there were no bees at all in the kingdom. Not a child in the whole country, not even the little princess and princesses in the palace, had ever tasted a bit of bread and honey.

But, while there were no bees in this kingdom, one just across the river was swarming with them. That kingdom was governed by a king who was the tenth cousin of the first, and not very well disposed toward him. He had stationed lines of sentinels with ostrich-feather brooms on his bank of the river to keep the bees from flying over, and he would not export a single bee, nor one ounce of honey, although he had been offered immense sums.

However, the inhabitants of this second country were so cruel and tormenting in their dispositions, and the children so teased the bees, which were stingless and could not defend themselves, that they rebelled. They stopped making honey, and one day they swarmed, and flew in a body across the river, in spite of the frantic waving of the ostrich-feather brooms.

The other King was overjoyed. He ordered beautiful hives to be built for them, and instituted a national festival in their honor, which ever since had been observed regularly on the 16th day of May.

Up to this day there were no bees in the kingdom across the river. Not one would return to where its ancestors had been so hardly treated; here everybody was kind to them, and even paid them honor. The present King had established an order of the "Golden Bee." The Knights of the Golden Bee wore ribbons studded with golden bees on their breasts, and their watchword was a sort of "Buzz-z-z," like the humming of a bee. When they were in full regalia they wore also some curious wings made of gold wire and lace. The Knights of the Golden Bee comprised the finest nobles of the court.

In addition to them were the "Bee Guards." They were the King's own bodyguards. Their uniform was white with green cuffs and collar and facings, and on the green were swarms of embroidered bees. They carried a banner of green silk worked with bees and roses.

So the bee might fairly have been considered the national emblem of Romalia, for that was the name of the country. The first word which the children learned to spell in school was "B-e-e, bee," instead of "B-o-y, boy." The poorest citizen had a bush of roses and a beehive in his yard, and the people were very forlorn who could not have a bit of honey-comb at least once a day. The court preferred it to any other food. Indeed, it was this particular Queen who was in the kitchen eating bread and honey in the song.

But to return to the Bee Festival on this especial 16th of May. At sunset when the bees flew back to their hives for the last time with their loads of honey, the court also went home. The cream-colored ponies the King and Queen rode pranced highly in advance, their slender hoofs keeping time to the flutes and the bells, and the gallants, leading the ladies by the tips of their dainty fingers, came after them with gay waltzing steps. The nurses who carried the Princess Rosetta held their heads high and danced along as bravely as the others, waving their peacock-feather fans in their unoccupied hands. They bore the little Princess in her basket between them as lightly as a feather. Up and down she swung. When they first started she laughed and crowed; then she became very quiet. The nurses thought she was asleep. They had laid a little satin coverlet over her and put a soft veil over her face, that the damp evening air might not give her the croup. The Princess Rosetta was quite apt to have the croup.

The nurses cast a glance down at the veil and satin coverlet which were so motionless. "Her Royal Highness is asleep," they whispered to each other with nods. The nurses were handsome young women, and they wore white lace caps and beautiful long darned lace aprons. They swung the Princess' basket along so easily that finally one of them remarked upon it.

"How very light her Royal Highness is," said she.

"She weighs absolutely nothing at all," replied the other nurse, who was carrying the Princess, "absolutely nothing at all."

"Well, that is apt to be the case with such high-born infants," said the first nurse. And they all waved their fans again in time to the music.

When they reached the palace the massive doors were thrown open, and the court passed in. The nurses bore the Princess Rosetta's basket up the grand marble stair and carried it into the nursery.

"We will lift her Royal Highness out very carefully, and possibly we can put her to bed without waking her," said the Head-nurse.

But her Royal Highness's ladies-of-the-bed-chamber, who were in waiting set up such screams of horror at her remark, that it was a wonder that the Princess did not awake directly.

"O-h!" cried a lady-of-the-bed-chamber, "put her Royal Highness to bed, in defiance of all etiquette, before the Prima Donna of the court has sung her lullaby! Preposterous! Lift her out without awaking her, indeed! This nurse should be dismissed from the court!"

"O-h!" cried another lady, tossing her lovely head scornfully, and giving her silken train an indignant swish; "the idea of putting her Royal Highness to bed without the silver cup of posset, which I have here for her!"

"And without taking her rose-water bath!" cried another, who was dabbing her lily fingers in a little ivory bath filled with rose-water.

"And without being anointed with this 'Cream of Lilies!'" cried one with a little ivory jar in her hand.

"And without having every single one of her golden ringlets dressed with this pomade scented with violets and almonds!" cried one with a round porcelain box.

"Or even having her curls brushed!" cried a lady as if she were fainting, and she brandished an ivory hair hair brush set with turquoises.

"I suppose," remarked a lady who was very tall and majestic in her carriage, "that this nurse would not object to her Royal Highness being put to bed without—her nightgown, eve?"

And she held out the Princess's little embroidered nightgown, and gazed at the Head-nurse with an awful air.

"I beg your pardon humbly, my ladies," responded the Head-nurse meekly. Then she put even the basket to lift out the Princess.

Everyone stood listening for the Royal Highness's pitiful scream. He she should awake. The lady with the cup of posset held it in readiness, and the ladies with the cream of lilies and the violet and almond pomade and the ivory hair-brush looked anxious to begin their duties. The Prima Donna stood with her song in hand, and the first court fiddler had his bow raised all ready to play the accompaniment for her. Writing a fresh lullaby for the Princess every day, and setting it to music, were among the regular duties of the Poet Laureate and the first musical composer of the court.

The head nurse, with her eyes full of tears because of the reproaches she had received, reached down her arms and attempted to lift the Princess Rosetta. Suddenly she turned very white and tossed aside the veil and the satin coverlet. Then she gave a loud scream and fell down in a faint.

The ladies stared at one another.

"What is the matter with the head nurse?" they asked. Then the second nurse stepped up to the basket and reached down to clasp the Princess Rosetta. Then she gave a loud scream and fell down in a faint.

The third nurse, trembling so she could scarcely stand, came next. After she had stooped over the basket she also gave a loud scream and fainted. Then the fourth nurse stepped up, bent over the basket and fainted. So all the Princess Rosetta's nurses lay fainting on the floor beside her basket.

It was contrary to the rules of etiquette for any one except the nurses to approach nearer than five yards to her Royal Highness before she was taken from her basket. So they crowded together at that distance and craned their necks.

"What can all the nurses?" they whispered in terrified tones. They could not go near enough to the basket to see what the trouble was, and still it seemed very necessary that they should.

"I wish I had a telescope," said the lady with the hair brush.

But there was none in the room, and it was contrary to the rules of etiquette for any person to leave it until the Princess was taken from the basket.

There seemed to be no proper way out of the difficulty. Finally, the first fiddler stood up with an air of resolution, and began unwinding the green silk sash from his waist. It was eleven yards long. He doubled it and launched it at the basket like a lasso.

"There is nothing in the code of etiquette to prevent the Princess approaching us before she is taken from her basket," he said bravely. All the ladies applauded.

He threw the lasso very successfully. It went quite around the basket. Then he drew it gently over the five yards. They crowded around, and looked.

The Princess Rosetta was not in the basket!

[To Be Continued.]

[Copyright, 1901, by D. Lathrop & Co.]

Walking Through the Leaves

Drawn by Frances Johnson Taylor, aged six years, Frankfort.

Henry and His Pet.

Original drawing by Amelia Miller, aged eleven years, of Thirty-fourth and Hanover streets.

STEP-MOTHER JOE,

Or the Boy of the Cave and the Woods.

CHAPTER VI.

DURING the month that followed Joe's adventure with the bear the weather was so cold and the snow so deep that he did not go far from his cave. He had the best of luck with his trapping, and took up all his time to see to them and preserve the skins of the animals caught. He lived well and his health was good, and but for a lonely day now and then he would have been fully content.

After a month the weather broke, and one day he was rejoiced to see Farmer Knox make his appearance. He brought meat, potatoes and coffee, and as he was taken into the cave he said:

"As you had not been down to the farm, we got to worrying about you, and feared you might have gotten hurt or fallen ill. I am glad to find you all right, and to see that you have been busy with the game. You have already got at least thirty dollars' worth of furs on hand. If you wish, I will take them down and keep them in the house until you are ready to come off the mountain."

He wanted to know all about how Joe had got along, and when told of the bears and the wild cats he was much interested. He remained at the cave for two hours, and before leaving he said:

"You knew about the horse-thieves and counterfeiters before you came up here. I told you then I had no cause to think they were on the mountain. I have changed my mind, however. More horses have been stolen, and more bad coin put into circulation. I shouldn't wonder if the horse-thieves were also the counterfeiters, and that their headquarters were near by."

"Would the men be in a cave?" asked Joe.

"They would be sure to be. As to the horses, they would be hidden away in some of the little valleys or ravines. There are places where they could get more or less grass all winter, and of course the men would steal grain for them whenever they could. A farmer living only a mile from me had forty bushels of grain taken from his barn the other night. They must have been taken to feed horses hidden away somewhere. If you could find this gang of bad men and let the Sheriff know it, the rewards would make you a rich boy, but I must warn you that it will be very dangerous for you to go tramping about. If they caught you they would think nothing of killing you."

"I may do some looking about, sir," replied Joe, "and if I do I will be very cautious. I don't want to fall into the hands of such men."

That afternoon, while Joe was seeing to his traps, he was constantly thinking of the horse thieves and counterfeiters. It was so after supper before he lay down, and next morning he got up with the determination to take a long walk along the mountain to the north. The weather had turned so warm that the snow was fast melting, and he set out at an early hour and took a luncheon with him.

He found a much rougher country to the north. There were many gullies or ravines breaking in, and now and then he found a blind road that had been cleared by men hauling out railroad ties or cordwood. He had walked five miles, and was looking for a place to sit down and rest, when he heard the neigh of a horse not far away.

It was possible that some farmer was hauling out ties, but the sound gave the boy a great start. He listened for a time, but the neigh was not repeated. His heart was beating much faster than usual as he slowly advanced, picking his way among the great bowlders and between the trees.

He had covered nearly half a mile of ground when he came upon a wide and deep ravine. Its sides were grown up with trees and bushes, and he could not see to the bottom, but his nose instead of his eyes told him that there were horses down there. The scent rose up, and he knew he could not be mistaken. Horses hidden away in such a place as that meant the presence of the horse-thieves, and, perhaps, the counterfeiters.

The boy was pretty badly scared—as what boy would not have been?—but after awhile he determined to get a closer look. By leaving his gun behind he could use both hands to lower himself into the ravine, and he used all the caution of an Indian.

He reached the bottom at last to find no less than eight horses hitched to the trees. It was as warm down there as if they had been in a stable. The horses had pawed up the snow and got at the grass, and he saw that each one had lately had a feed of oats. They were the horses that had been stolen from the last three or four weeks, and the thieves were hiding them until it was safe to run them out of the country.

Joe looked upon the horses from the shelter of a bush and wondered where the men were. There was a bend in the ravine above him and another below, and he could not see far in any direction. As he waited and wondered, however, a man came down the ravine and looked the horses over and went back. This gave Joe a hint, and he moved in the direction he had disappeared, and Joe was determined to get further information.

He scrambled out of the ravine the way he had come, picked up his gun and followed along up for about forty rods. Then he heard a man's laughter. It was a bold thing for a boy to do, knowing what desperate men he had to contend with, but leaving his gun as before, and moving with all possible care, he laid himself down at the side of the ravine until, near the bottom, he saw the mouth of a cave almost opposite him and two men sitting and playing cards in the door. Sounds came from the cave to show that still other men were there.

Here were the horses, and here was the gang. Joe had had the luck to come across both. He was making ready to climb out of the ravine again when there was a great noise above him, and next minute a large rock which had become loosened came rolling down straight at him. As the noise reached the ears of the men opposite each uttered an oath and leaped to his feet. Our friend Joe was in a bad fix.

(To Be Continued.)

My School

Original drawing by Virginia Godfrey, aged 11 years, New Albany, Ind.

The Fat Boy

Drawn by Anita Jim Bogge, Hopkinsville.

Gerald Amos North

Gerald is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. North, of Jeffersonville, Ind., and is a grandnephew and namesake of Amos A. North, of Pleasant Hill, O.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL of STYLE and BEAUTY

Just What Young Girls Should Wear

Proper Gowns for the Young Girl.

IT has been the source of gray hairs to many mothers, this trying problem of dressing the daughter when she is between the ages of twelve and seventeen. Many beautiful fabrics for the small girl and for the girl in her teens are to be seen this winter. Plaids and checks have a good following, and broadcloths for semi-tailor and the tailored costumes are much used. There are great varieties of taffetas from which to select, satins, moires and also voiles still have an exceptional hold on the fashionable public. Its usefulness both in making up and durability has given it the lead for so many years, and speaks a convincing word for its continuance as a fashionable fabric. Velvets are a source of much delight to the girl, and her first velvet costume is almost as much of an epoch as her first beau. This year's fashions have decreed that this material is smart for the very young, the middle-aged and the old. The colors are particularly fascinating, coming in London smoke or the new gray, cell blue, rich golden brown and deep crimson, all of which are pretty shades for the young girl's costume.

It is well to remember that tight effects should never be used with girls of this age, for these only make her appear the more awkward. Her garments should be loose, thereby giving as much grace to her frocks as possible. Her waists should have plenty of fullness in them. A good plan is to have tucks running from the shoulder down the blouse and forming a V yoke to insure sufficient fullness or bagginess at the waist line. This helps to hide the sharp angles of the growing girl. If the frock is to be of plaid it should not be trimmed in contrasting shades. A contrasting shade in piping may be used, but sharp effects should be avoided when selecting garments for her. A good effect is obtained by piping, and also in stitched bands, or folds, or braid. Ruffles of contrasting materials should be avoided. Of course, dancing frocks should be ruffled extensively. She should be furnished with plenty of petticoats, and should always wear several.

To make a two-piece costume of the kind shown in the design, if it be of material such as serge, fifty inches wide, about five and one-half yards will be sufficient goods. Braid should be used on the cuffs and around the neck, and it will take about four and one-half yards for the neck and cuffs of the jacket, and if used on the skirt from three to five rows would prove an effective trimming. For this style of costume the braid used on the skirt should not be very wide, the skirt being a full-plaited skirt, cut on a basis of five gores, with a box plait in front and plaits running the full circle of the skirt. The plaits should be stitched to just below the hip line. The coat is chic and smart, being in the loose box style, giving plenty of room in the coat and sleeves, and the myriads of plaits in the skirt likewise proving roomy. If found desirable, the coat may be cut to the regulation pony length.

The new braids are charmingly fashioned for trimming these especial costumes. They come in combinations of velvet, pompadour ribbon, with lace and various other effects. Besides these there are the gold and silver braids, which are very smart, used on brown cloths, serges or cheviots.

A rich brown velvet would be beautiful for a girl of sixteen. With the twenty-seven-inch goods it would take about nine and one-half yards, or if the fifty-inch material is used about five and one-half yards. In the velvet costumes it is quite essential to have the plaits lay flat, and stitching to the hip line will greatly facilitate the laying of the plaits. Of course, on a velvet skirt there would be no trimming, but the collar should have running around it a pretty design in lace. Here madame may select, according to her purse, Irish lace, Cluny, rose point or baby Irish. For the neck and the sleeves it will require only one yard.

A pretty blouse to wear with this costume should have a solid yoke of lace, or one of lace and embroidery combined, the material used being of silk, linen, batiste or any sheer stuff.

An inexpensive frock could be fashioned of Panama cloth, or brilliantine, using deep torchon lace about the neck and sleeves. This would be pretty made of black, brown, blue or red.

A costume of wool batiste, or French flannel, would be very smart made after this model, with trimmings of gold braid, both around the neck and sleeves, and from three to five rows on the skirt. With this gown my young lady should wear either white topped shoes or black shoes and light-colored spats. A hat of gold braid brim and fur crown, trimmed in yellow Paradise aigrettes, would be an effective completion to this pretty costume. The sleeves to the jacket should be of the three-quarter length and the gloves either of black or yellow.

In a seal brown broadcloth, trimmed in black braid, this design would be chic and smart. The skirt should have very narrow soutache braid running around it, and the braid in an elaborate design should be used on the neck and cuffs of the jacket. The hat to go with this costume would be of brown velvet or of the dress material. If the latter is used, the trimming should be of braid around the brim, and feathers the shade of the material, with pink roses for back trimming. In black broadcloth the trimming should be exclusively on the jacket, and either baby Irish lace or Cluny should be used. The hat would be of black pressed velvet, trimmed with white tips or Paradise bird. It would take less than five yards to make this in the broadcloth.

For a blonde girl of fifteen a beautiful costume might be fashioned of crimson velvet, and rich cream lace would be used around the cuffs and neck. A pretty hat would be of red velvet, stiff-brimmed, with an undertrimming of lace, and the top trimming of white ostrich feathers, or, still carrying out the color motif, feathers shaded from a deep pink to crimson. With this toilet she should wear red gloves, or white ones, and black shoes with red spats.

I shall be pleased to help you out of any dilemmas regarding this dress problem.

HELEN T. HARMAN BROWN.

Any question or communication relative to any of these departments will be promptly answered if the desired information is plainly set forth in a letter directed to the one by whom the department is conducted, care of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Good Form At Musicales For Hostess and Guests.

The hostess who is contemplating entertaining at a musicale or a ceremonious drawing room concert should issue her invitations from ten days to two weeks in advance of the date on which the musicale is to be given, using the following form:

Mr. Edwin Johnson
At Home
Tuesday evening, February Sixth,
at ten o'clock,
Thirteen Akron Place;
Music;
or,
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Johnson
request the pleasure of
———— company,
at a musicale
On Friday evening, March Tenth,
at ten o'clock,
Thirteen Akron Place.

It will be well to bear in mind that afternoon musicales are far less formal than elaborate drawing room concerts, which take place in the evening.

Invitations to hear a famous soloist or orchestra should be gotton out in the following manner: The hostess mails her visiting card, upon the left-hand corner of which is written, "Tuesday, February Sixth, four to six o'clock, to hear Mme. Melba sing." At an afternoon reception, where music is the object of the assemblage, engraved cards no larger than the joint cards used by the husband and wife, or mother and daughter, are issued bearing this inscription:

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Johnson,
Tuesday, March Tenth;
Tea at five o'clock;
Wurm's Orchestra;
Thirteen Akron Place.

If a hostess desires to give private theatricals her invitations are best issued in the form given above for a large private concert, either announcing herself as at home, and adding the words, "Theatricals at half-past nine," or simply requesting the pleasure of a friend's company at "Private Theatricals." Should the hostess desire to have dancing follow the play, the word "dancing" should be engraved in one corner of the cards.

The second form of invitation given above should usually bear the letters R. S. V. P. in either the lower left or right-hand corner, as the hostess will wish to know how many guests she may expect, the occasion being one of formality, and special preparations being necessary.

• • •

Answering Invitations.

If the invitation "requests the pleasure" of the prospective guest's company, then it must be promptly accepted or declined in the third person. If the invitation is in the form of an at-home with music, there is no necessity for a reply, as the one invited accepts by attending; and, if prevented in this, sends his or her card to the house of the hostess during the afternoon of the musicale.

• • •

At the Evening Musicale.

When the hostess elects to give an evening musicale, and her programme includes vocal and instrumental music, she should utilize her back parlor, throwing the folding doors open leading to the drawing room. All furniture should be removed from the back parlor except the piano, and the drawing room should have a number of small light chairs for the guests to occupy. As good a stage effect as possible for the artists should be arranged.

The dining-room should be arranged as for a reception, should the hostess intend the musicale to be followed by an elaborate supper. All that is necessary, however, in the way of refreshments for an occasion of this kind is something very light, punch, cake, bon bons, ices, sandwiches, bouilion or chocolate.

The hostess should have dressing-room for the men as well as for the ladies.

The hostess should stand in the drawing room to bid her guests welcome, and after the musicale is in progress she should remain near the door, either sitting or standing, in order to greet any late arriving guests. After the music and supper are over she introduces any of her guests who are not already acquainted, and converses with as many of them as may be possible.

• • •

A Private Theatrical.

Theatricals given in private drawing rooms are, as a rule, more auspicious when given at night, and the house is arranged in a similar manner to the arrangements for the formal evening musicale. The hostess' duties in receiving and entertaining are likewise the same.

• • •

Good Form for the Guests.

A guest should make every effort to arrive promptly when invitations indicate that the programme is to be an elaborate one and at a fixed hour. Upon arrival they go at once to the dressing-room and remove their wraps, after which they greet their hostess and find their seats.

Silence must be maintained during the different numbers, and after a performance is finished generous applause should be given the artist.

Those arriving late should wait until the conclusion of a number before finding a seat.

Before leaving find your hostess and thank her for the pleasure she has given you.

At an afternoon musicale, if there is no fixed programme, guests come and go as at an afternoon reception. The etiquette for private theatricals is the same as at a formal evening concert.

PRUDENCE STANDISH.

Hints for Selecting the Becoming Hat

Smart Hats for the Well Dressed Woman.

The hat is a most important part of my lady's toilet, and should receive careful and intelligent attention. An otherwise smart toilet is often rendered ineffective by a lack of proper judgment in the selection of a hat to go with the gown. One of the first considerations is with regard to its suitableness to the wearer. Do not wear the freak shapes that are seen every season.

This time of the year is a good season to buy fur hats, which may, with a few touches next season, be worn as effectively as during the present. January always witnesses a great reduction in hats in all of the large shops, and the wise woman takes advantage of the many good things that may be picked up cheaply.

The smart mink toque shown in the design has its beauty enhanced by a trimming of Irish lace and aigrettes, and may be worn with a tailored gown.

The creation trimmed with roses and ribbon is made of light green felt, and wild pink roses are used. The foliage is a deeper green than the body of the hat, and the ribbon hanging from the back of the model is also green. For a blonde no selection could be more becoming.

The automob le hat shows a fur basis, with a rose on either side, and the newest Parisian fashion of adjusting the veil so essential to a smart motoring costume.

A chic walking hat, and one not taxing the purse strings, is the wing-trimmed felt. This model may be followed in various combinations, blue or green felt and the different shades of velvet.

The large picture hat with the Mirabeau feathers is easily followed. The hat itself is velvet, and is not a difficult design to make. You can obtain the frames at the millinery stores, and learn to cover them. In this way you can secure at a cost of about $12 what would cost you $35 or $45 at a millinery emporium, and the model need not be lacking in the style and smartness of an importation if you are clever with your needle.

The taffetas hat is a smart and quite inexpensive one. Get your frame and then sheer the taffetas on it, and the trimming may be as simple or as elaborate as you like. If you wish an all-black hat, the dark silk roses and black aigrettes would be a fitting finish to the chapeau. For young girls red taffetas and the brighter hues are quite becoming.

The smartest and newest thing in hat-trimming is the Mirabeau feather, but it has not the grace of the regulation ostrich plume.

Fruits and flowers are very much used as trimming for chapeaus. Grapes, apples and other fruits which the milliner brings on are very natural looking, and the foliage brought on this season is perfect in its imitation.

A pretty model is in dark brown felt, with golden brown velvet around the crown, and a paradise bird perched exactly in front. Felt hats are effectively trimmed with ribbons, feathers and flowers.

Ready-to-wear hats are to be had in the shops at this time at little cost, and if you are so occupied that you cannot make a hat for yourself, it will be a wise thing to purchase one of these. They come in grays, trimmed with wings in white, of the same shade, and also in brighter hues, in navy blue, red and the usual colors. With walking skirts, or tailored suits, these hats prove quite useful.

Feather hats are as much the vogue as ever, the only drawback to these being that they are somewhat expensive. On the whole, however, they are a paying investment, for there is nothing which makes a woman quite so fagged as a heavy hat weighing down on her brain. And there is no possible way to give much weight to a hat made of feathers. A toque in peacock blue feathers will wear longer than several hats made of other stuffs.

The theater and opera hats are extremely small, the latest Paris news being that the tiny bonnet in vogue of yore is being revived, and sometimes the principal thing visible is a nodding aigrette or a bunch of flowers or fruit. One model is made of Persian and gold braid, with the tassels of the gold falling over the coiffures on one side, and just above is a small piquet of roses in pink.

I shall be glad to help you with any suggestions as to your hats.

HELEN HARMAN-BROWN.

The Making of a Successful Wife

VII.

Keeping Up With the Social Procession.

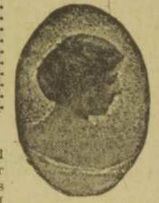
MY DEAR LITTLE GIRL: I have just been a witness to a tragedy. Within sight from the window of my room in the little country hotel where I am stopping to-day is a pretty cottage. I don't know how it looks from the street, for the rear elevation, as the architects say, is turned my way, but what I can see of it from this side leads me to believe that the owner is in a little better than moderate circumstances, as circumstances go in a town of this size. He has a large and commodious back yard in which he is raising chickens for pleasure. I know it's for pleasure because he graciously permits his wife to do all the work. At least I suppose it's his wife. Anyhow, she wears a faded red sunbonnet, one of those Japo-American kimonos that stop just a little too quick, and an air of authority that is quite unmistakable. There are a number of pens or runs, or whatever they call them, in this back yard and each is occupied by a lot of birds of a feather. One pen, however, is evidently reserved for a bunch in which the owner takes special pride. I don't know what kind of chickens they are—polled Angus, maybe—but they're swell birds all right, and they are fed on the fat of the land, while their neighbors must be content with the crumbs that fall from Dives' table.

In one of the adjoining pens, however, was an ambitious young pullet who thought she was something of a swell herself and wanted to get into the push mighty bad. She was bigger and handsomer and could cackle louder than some of the aristocrats on the other side of the fence, so why not? After sizing up the height of the barrier she took a running jump, butted into the wire and fell to the ground with a great squawking and flopping of wings. Not discouraged by failure, she tried again and again, and finally got high enough and sailed majestically over into the charmed circle. Then the lady of the kimono emerged from the cottage, and, after much shooing and dodging, caught the pullet and put her back in her own pen. Three times this performance was repeated while I watched, but when the mistress of the robes came sweeping down the path for the fourth time I saw there was going to be something doing in that back yard. And there was. Grasping Miss Pullet firmly by the neck, she gave a simple twist of the wrist, and just now the fragrant odor of fried chicken comes stealing through my open casement.

I may be away off the track, but I have got the impression from sundry remarks in your letters of recent date that you are beginning to fly pretty high in a social way. I want you to have all the fun you can. Lord knows, dearie, I wouldn't cut you out of any real pleasure; not for worlds. And yet—well, it reminds me of the time when I used to think I was getting a bushel of sport skating around a hole in the ice trying to see how close I could get to the ragged edges. One day I broke my record, and when I got over the spell of pneumonia I couldn't for the life of me understand how I could have seen anything funny in that form of amusement. It's a good deal that way with this social-whirl business. Now I don't want you to misunderstand me, my dear. Society is all right. I don't want you to get me mixed up with those long-haired and frayed-trouser nincompoops who claim to think society is one of the devices of the gentleman with the red tights and the overheated griddle. Not on your life. I've got nothing against society. It would be a mighty lonesome world without it. What would our newspapers do?—but that's getting away from the main road. The point I want to get into your pretty little thinking box is that society is a good thing so long as you stay in your own class. Yes, yes, my dear, I know you're as good as anybody else. My personal opinion is that you're a whole lot better than anybody else, except your mother. But you haven't got quite as much money as some people I know, and that's the thing that makes class distinctions in this country so far as society, strictly speaking, is concerned. Take us Americans up and down the social ladder and we're pretty much the same. Mrs. Smith on the bottom round is just as good and sweet and sensible, possibly just as refined and accomplished, as Mrs. Van Twiller

(Concluded On Following Page.)

To Beautify and Preserve the Teeth



EVEN a beautiful woman may be spoiled by badly preserved teeth, and nothing so adds to beauty as rows of pearly white teeth. It therefore behooves us to give them our especial care. A set of pretty teeth lights up the face of one who might otherwise have no claim to beauty. Were it possible to keep them absolutely clean, they would be preserved perfectly as long as the person lived. One has to be thankful to the art of modern dentistry for bringing it within the power of nearly every one to have at least presentable teeth. The secret of their preservation is cleanliness. They should be cleansed thoroughly after eating, it makes no difference how many times a day this may be. A splendid wash is composed of soap, as soap is both cleansing and alkaline. The following formula is good: Tincture of green soap, alcohol and water, equal parts of each; add enough pure glycerine to sweeten to taste, a few drops of oil of wintergreen and a few drops of oil of roses. To this may be added a little bloodroot for coloring, which should be dissolved in alcohol, as it will not dissolve in water.

A good brush should be selected. Do not economize when it comes to buying your tooth brush. It is well to have two, one having stiff and even bristles, and another in which the bristles are stiff and have been cut across, leaving the bristles in points, thus making it easier to brush between the teeth. Each individual tooth should be thought of, and brushed up and down. The brush should be rotated up and down from root to crown by dexterously turning the wrist. After the outside of the teeth has been cleansed, the inner surface should be treated in the same manner, first upper and then the lower teeth. The serrated tooth brush is particularly good in brushing the back teeth, especially those that are furthest back, and are apt to be slighted. In using dental floss, select the kind that will pass readily between the teeth. If this process of cleaning is carefully followed, the teeth will be kept in perfect order. However, should yellow or discolored spots appear, a little powdered pumice stone may be used. Apply this with an orange wood stick, rubbing the discolorations.

An antiseptic should always be on the dressing table. A teaspoonful of cologne in a glass of water is a good antiseptic to use in rinsing the mouth and teeth, and will perfume the breath. Listerine and dioxygen, either diluted or undiluted, are also good. The following formula is splendid: Salol, 3 grams; alcohol, 150 grams; essence of star-anise, ½ gram; essence of geranium, ½ gram; essence of mint, 1 gram. A few drops of this in a half-glass of water will prove beneficial, used after eating and before retiring.

Poor teeth are not only the cause of a great deal of suffering, but are also the obscure cause of a great many ills. Sound and healthy teeth are needed to properly masticate the food, so that the digestive organs will not have more than their share of work to perform. The Arabs, who have beautiful teeth, have a maxim: "He who does not masticate well is an enemy to his own life," and a literal translation from the German reads: "The mouth with beautiful teeth smiles gladly."

When the teeth are sensitive, either from actual cavities or from the softening of enamel under the action of acids, there is a natural inclination to spare the tooth, so the first part of digestion is shirked, and trouble is sure to follow in the stomach. When decay has actually taken place there is an additional menace to the health. Therefore, at the tiniest spot of decay, a skilled dentist should be consulted. Do not forget that, though you cannot change the external structure of the teeth, as long as the health of their nerves is maintained you can supply them with the lime salts which strengthen them, and these should not only be provided in the food, but brought into immediate contact with the teeth by means of lotions and the chalk treatment. When the teeth are sensitive from the eating of acids or fruits, the chalk treatment will correct the trouble and harden the enamel in twenty-four hours.

A great deal of injury is done the teeth by the use of many of the dentifrices which are advertised. The teeth can be kept perfectly cleansed by the use of white Castile soap and precipitated chalk once a day, using an antiseptic lotion or warm lime water at night. An alkaline dentrifrice to counteract acidity is: Distilled water, 980 grams; bicarbonate of soda, 20 grams; alcoholate of peppermint, 20 grams; carbonate of magnesia, 1 grams; essence of mint, superfine, 20 drops. Dissolve the bicarbonate of soda in the water and alcoholate, beat the magnesia and the essence together, pour the liquid upon it, little by little, and then filter.

Extremes in temperature in food and drink should be avoided, as this is a menace to the enamel. Ice cream should not be followed by hot coffee.

When there is an odor of ammonia in the breath it indicates a physical condition which causes white decay in the teeth and encourages the deposit of tartar. Lemons and other acid fruits should be eaten freely.

When the gums are spongy or diseased and the teeth loose, the following formula will prove a quick relief: Gum mastic, powdered, 2 drachms; gum arabic, powdered, 2½ drachms; balsam of Peru, ½ drachm; orange flower water, 5 ounces. Make this into an emulsion, and then gradually, under continual stirring, add tincture of myrrh, 3 drachms. A tonic tooth powder contains: French magnesia, 3 ounces; bicarbonate of soda, ½ ounce; powdered orris root, 1 ounce; green aniseed powder, 5 drachms; powdered charcoal, 4 drachms; powdered cloves, 5 drachms.

Mothers seldom realize that the infant's teeth should be given as much care and attention as teeth in later life. The health of the permanent teeth is greatly impaired by early decay and loss of the first ones. In the formative years of childhood bone-making foods are needed.

After eating acid fruits, which attack the enamel and render the teeth sensitive, the mouth should be rinsed with limewater. At any time when the teeth are affected by acids this condition can be counteracted by rubbing precipitated chalk round the necks of them and between them.

If the first teeth are irregular, the permanent ones are always sure to be so. These first teeth have extremely slight roots, and they are easily straightened.

KATHERINE MORTON.

BREAD PUDDING.

One pint bread crumbs.
One cup sugar.
Grated peel of one lemon.
Yolks of four eggs.
One quart of milk.

Soak the bread crumbs in the milk about fifteen minutes, then add the yolks of eggs, well beaten, the grated lemon peel and sugar.

Beat all well together and bake about half an hour.

After the pudding is baked cover it with a layer of jelly and then with the meringue made of the whites of the eggs beaten stiff, with four tablespoonfuls of sugar.

Return to oven and brown delicately.

School for Housewives

by Marion Harland

Under My Foreign Vine and Fig Tree

"Zakouska" Precedes the Regular Meal.

Russian Gentlemen Pay their Respects at the Table

IN RUSSIA

OWING to the distracted state of all ranks of Russian society few peace-loving nomads are inclined to settle even for a season within the Czar's dominions. Should curiosity or expediency compel the step, one should, if possible, pitch the family tent in the capital or in some other city where the United States Consulate and a fair sprinkling of American residents make life moderately comfortable, because measurably safe.

In such a city one can rent a flat or apartment, where the task of keeping warm in winter is less formidable than in huge country houses, more like barracks or barns than human residences.

One's menu, also, requires less thought in a city. In St. Petersburg, especially, supplies are easily obtainable, and one may fall back on French cooking when the national diet becomes too unspeakable for American palates.

In the country, where one is frozen in for months at a time, unless a housekeeper be prudent and packs away in the underground storerooms during the summer enormous supplies of fermented cabbage, beets—roots and leaves—dried or smoked fish, ham and meats in casks, barrels of flour, bushels of carrots, parsnips, turnips, potatoes, kegs of butter and oil, cheese of every description, dried and canned fruits, and tidbits for the "zakouska"—eatables which form the staple diet of most Russians—starvation may ensue.

SERVANTS ARE HOPELESS

The servant question is likely to prove annoying, not from overindulgence, but because the Russian maid, being but a generation removed from serfdom, is hopelessly irresponsible and careless, with little regard for "meum" and "tuum." One may hire them for a pittance, but too often they are dear at any price.

The arrangement of Russian meals does not differ materially from that in other European countries. We have the early breakfast of bread, coffee and tea, and the heavier midday meal between 11 and 2, similar to our luncheon.

At this last one has a soup, hot or cold; sour cabbage, mushrooms prepared with sour cream, some sort of cold meat or game, or possibly a creamed fish or vegetable salad, or a chopped-up meat in cutlet, with a sauce of vinegar and sour cream added to the fat in which the meat has been fried. The mixture is then boiled, with a sliced herring and sardine thrown in by way of zest.

Then there may be curd dumplings, a remarkable compound of rennet curds, pastry, sour cream and eggs, baked in a moderate oven and eaten with melted butter or with sour cream poured over them. Or, perhaps, one tastes "Blinis" for the first time, the Russian hot bread, which enjoys as great popularity as our buckwheat cakes.

Usually there will be "kvas," a Russian sour soft drink, to wash down the breakfast, or, perhaps, the fiery and intoxicating "vodka."

The dinner hour in Russia varies from 6 o'clock to 8, and the meal itself is the most important function of the day.

The hostess who aims to be truly Russian will begin with "zakouska." This is not the simple little appetizer of caviare on toast we know in America, but an elaborate "spread," usually served in an antechamber; if in the salle a manger, at a side table. In fact, a stranger to the customs of the land may find that he has unwittingly made a full meal before he has approached the dinner table, so enticing is the array of cold dishes, dried fruits, cheeses, wines and liqueurs offered for his selection.

At the zakouska will be found, besides caviare, potted and highly spiced chicken, ham, fish, game and thin slices of aromatic smoked Russian ham, smoked sturgeon or dried salmon.

At the dinner proper one has soup and fish, a roast and curiously prepared vegetables, a salad and dessert, for all of which the preliminary appetizers have probably deprived one of appetite.

Perhaps the soup will be the national stchi, made of pounds of fermented cabbage, an equal amount of cold boiled mutton, chopped together, and boiled with two quarts of kvas, eight ounces of butter, concentrated soup stock, salt, pepper, a little barley and various herbs.

Then one may have the highly prized roast suckling pig stuffed with black buckwheat, hulled and boiled like oatmeal and browned in the oven before it is used as stuffing. Or there may be delicious half-grown chicken squabs, long known in Russia and now popular in the United States.

For an entree might be served Russian croutes, made of finely shredded smoked or spiced beef, cut into strips about an inch long and a quarter of an inch wide, and soaked for half an hour in a little French dressing. Cover the croutes, or blocks of fried bread, with a slice of hard-boiled egg, seasoned with salt and pepper. Place the strips of beef on the croutes and cover with a sauce made of whipped cream, or, better yet, sour cream, into which grated horseradish, cayenne pepper and a few drops of lemon juice are stirred.

The famous Russian salad of cold boiled peas, cauliflower, potatoes cut in strips, dice of carrots, turnips and beans comes next in order. Sliced raw tomatoes, chopped pickle and truffles are arranged in distinct layers in a salad bowl or fill a mould lined with jelly. Season each layer with mayonnaise, salt and pepper, pile the salad high in the centre, cover with mayonnaise and garnish with shredded salmon and beets, olives, capers and anchovies.

After zakouska, topped by dinner, it might be thought the Russian would survive until the next day without another meal. Not he! In winter there is always a light supper after the theatre, while in summer there are refreshments at 10 o'clock, such as berries, with cream and cake, followed by tea passed at midnight. The long twilights are conducive to late hours.

DELICIOUS COFFEE AND TEA

Both coffee and tea, by the way, are delicious in Russia, even when they are passed in great trays at the railroad stations. The samovar plays an important part in the social life, and it was from Russia we learned to use lemon instead of cream in our tea. What the initiated palate considers a rather pleasant variation in the tea served at midnight is a spoonful of strawberry jam stirred into each cup.

Russian hospitality is sometimes overpowering. A whole family will meet a guest at the door on her arrival and shower her with attentions during her stay. Frequently at the table the host or hostess will jump up and offer some extra delicacy that has been overlooked by butler or footman.

This proved rather embarrassing to two young American friends visiting the home of a noted Russian scientist. Without a language in common, it was impossible to explain why the guests could not go on drinking indefinitely a heady wine to which they were unaccustomed. The host, thinking they disliked the brand, made an excursion to the cellar several times during the course of the dinner to bring out choice vintages in honor of his visitors, to the embarrassment of all concerned, as the guests dared not touch them.

The half-fermented cabbage of Russia is one of the food staples. It is dressed in a variety of ways, and is much used in soups. It is prepared by chopping the cabbage, pressing it down hard in casks, and adding a little salt. In a few days it will be fermented sufficiently for the casks to be sealed and stored away for winter use.

Sour cream is also to be found on every table and is considered a delicacy in any form in which it is used. It may be bought in all Russian dairies.

Mushrooms, both fresh and dried, are a national delicacy.

A curious combination of fermented cabbage, sour cream and mushrooms is made by stewing dried mushrooms in cold water, pouring the liquid over sour cabbage and boiling for fifteen minutes. Add the chopped mushrooms and salt; stew till thick. Add sour cream, and, lastly, a tablespoonful of flour, browned in butter. Stir thoroughly and cook in a covered dish until as thick as boiled cabbage.

REAL RUSSIAN TOFFEE

A Russian toffee beloved by the children is made with a pound of loaf-sugar, a half-pound of butter and a half pint of cream. Stir all three over the fire till the mixture draws away from the sides of the pan. Flavor with two tablespoonfuls of currant jelly, pour into buttered pans, and when cool cut into squares.

"Kvas," for which a recipe is given herewith, is a refreshing and healthful drink, and is also used in souring soups and roasts.

"Blinis" would make a pleasing variation in our hot breads. The moulds can be bought at Russian delicatessen shops in this country.

Russian Recipes.

BLINIS (NATIONAL HOT BREAD).

One pound flour.
Four eggs.
One and a half glasses milk (lukewarm).
Half-pound rice flour.
Two ounces German yeast (or one yeast cake).

Dilute the yeast with a large glass of warm milk. Pour the flour into a bowl, make a hollow in the centre and pour in yeast. Stir in the flour gradually to a light, soft paste, and let it rise three hours. Beat the yolks of four eggs and mix with one-half glass of tepid milk. Knead into the risen paste one-half pound of rice flour, add the eggs and milk, and, when light and smooth, a glass of whipped cream and the well-beaten whites. Let the paste rise in one and one-half hours.

Ten minutes before serving, warm a dozen small blinis moulds (shaped like tartlet moulds, but larger and higher). Grease with melted butter and put into each a tablespoonful of paste. Slip a spatula under the moulds and put into a hot oven. Turn, moisten with a paste-brush dipped in melted butter, and three to five minutes later serve hot with a sauceboat of melted butter.

KVAS (A SOFT DRINK).

Four quarts of malt.
Eight pounds rye flour.
One and one-quarter pounds wheat flour.
Seven gallons cold water.
One and one-quarter quarts warm water.
Three-quarters gill of yeast.
Three ounces mint (scalded).

Mix the rye, malt and three-quarters of a pound of the wheat flour with boiling water to a dough and set it in a moderate oven for a number of hours to sour. Take out the dough, place in a large crock or tub and pour over the cold water, mixing till there are no lumps. Let it settle and pour off.

Stir toget . the rest of the wheat flour, yeast and warm water, then mix with the kvas or soured liquor; beat till very thin and pour into a cask, in which the scalded mint has been placed. Cover the cask and put into a warm room over night, when it should be removed to the cellar or other cold place and bottled.

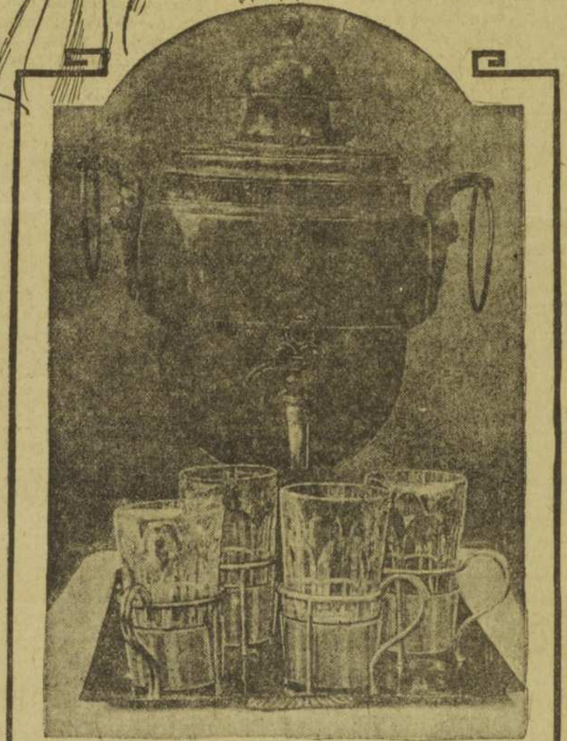
ANOTHER KVAS.

Four pounds barley meal.
Two pounds honey.
One-half pound salt.
Four gallons boiling water.

Put the barley, honey and salt into a stone jar, pour on the boiling water and stir well. Place it on the back of a stove, where it should simmer but not boil for twelve hours. Strain it and let it stand five or six days to ferment slightly. Skim off the foam, strain again and bottle. This drink is non-alcoholic and refreshing.

The honey gives it a flavor not unlike that of the old English drink, metheglin.

Marion Harland



Samovar and Tea Glasses

THE HOUSEMOTHERS' EXCHANGE

WE STILL HAVE unpublished several communications in response to the request of a country housemother who is unsuccessful in buttermaking, that some experienced dairywoman would give her practical counsel on this head. One or two of these letters are too helpful to be laid on the table. As opportunity offers in the form of an available corner, I shall please myself and aid the theft buttermakers by inserting them.

One paper has the attractive heading, "Perfect Butter." How many of us know it by sight, taste—and smell?

It is refreshing to see an appeal from an ignorant buttermaker. Most country-women are loath to confess ignorance as to the process of making perfect butter. In fact, the stuff sold as "country butter" by our grocers is simply impossible.

Thus runs the preamble of our practical woman's essay. She goes on to say:

Eternal vigilance is the price of success. All utensils must be clean and sweet, and milk and cream, as well as the finished product of the work, must be protected from all odors, or the latter will be tainted. Skim when the milk is barely twenty-four hours old, and keep the cream (which is stirred well after each addition) in a covered stone jar in winter, and in a covered crock in the refrigerator in summer. It is churned as soon as it "ripens." If the cream is too cold, I set the jar in a deep pan of hot water, stirring it frequently until the right temperature is reached—say, about 60 degrees Fahrenheit. I never pour hot water into the cream. It makes the cream oily and spoils the buttermilk.

Scald the churn and rinse with cold water. Pour in the cream and churn. The butter should "come" in twenty-five minutes. Have bowl and paddle ready; take up the butter and wash with the paddle in several waters, or until the water is no longer milky. Butter will not be well flavored unless all the buttermilk is washed out. Then work in salt and make into rolls, or pack in jars with tops. The hands should not touch the butter at any stage of the process.

The care of the churn is an important matter. Wash well with cold or lukewarm [illegible] thoroughly with really boiling water, using baking soda, and leave in the sun all day.

The buttermaker who follows these directions will care no desire to use "clover essence," as the flavoring provided by nature will be retained. The buttermilk will be delicious, especially when taken at dinner as an accompaniment to corn bread.

Apropos of churns, I saw one on a suburbanite's back porch the other day which was mounted on rockers like a cradle. I suppose one might tie a string to it and work it as we used to rock our babies in former days.

Having traveled the same hard road as "ignorant," I hereby extend to her my sincerest sympathy.

A LOUISVILLE (Kentucky) SISTER.

A helpful, heartsome letter! Sympathy is never more succinct than when accompanied by the assurance, "I have known for myself what you are now suffering." This is one of the sweetest uses of adversity. A lively girl, upon being asked to define in a few words her ideal of happiness, answered: "Getting exactly what I want at exactly the right time. For example, being able to lay my hand on a blotter every time I want it." She was not so far wrong as might seem. It is misery, for the moment, or the hour, when mayonnaise curdles or the bread does not rise or the butter is a rank failure. It follows, logically, that happiness is bound up in the timely word which enables the novice to shun disaster in one, or in every one, of these cases. I wish the successful housemother would bethink herself oftener of this truth.

Wants Recipe for White Borax Soap

Will not you print for my benefit a recipe for making a white borax soap? A friend told me how to make it, but she is now in England, and I cannot recall the formula.

I have a quantity of grease that got rancid while I was absent from home, and I thought I might utilize it in this way.

Let me say here that we have some old Outlooks—1904-1905—in perfect order. Do you know of any one who would care enough for them to take the trouble to call for them? C. W. H. (Edgewood, R. I.).

I have no recipe for white soap that contains borax. But I pass on the request to those who have. You will hear from them through the Exchange in good season. Be patient; I pass along, also, your generous offer of one of the best magazines in the country. I hold your address.

Asks Cure for Frostbites

Do you or any of the contributors know of anything that will entirely cure, or even relieve, in some measure, the agony of frostbitten feet? For ten years I have suffered excruciating pain from this cause. First comes the horrible itching, followed by aching and burning. My toes are swollen to twice their normal size. Five physicians have failed to give me the slightest relief. Would you advise me to consult a foot specialist, or to go to a hospital? Local remedies, such as cold water, snow and coal tar, bring only partial and temporary alleviation. Kindly tell me of some way in which I could rid myself of this horrible torture. H. M. (Camden, N. J.).

I hope you believe that had I known of anything which promised even an hour's mitigation of the "torture" I should have written to you by return mail. Yes, and put a special-delivery stamp upon the letter! I beg, now, that if any reader can speak of a "certain cure," he or she will communicate it to me, accompanied by a stamp for forwarding it to the sufferer. Were I in your place, I should at once consult the best specialist in such maladies that I could find in Philadelphia or in New York. It seems horrible that one should endure what you describe for ten weeks—much less, for that number of years.

Fried Johnny Cakes

Will you please give me a recipe for fried Johnny cakes—one that requires no egg?
M. J. P. (Buffalo, N. Y.).

Johnny cake never requires an egg. Wet a quart of indian meal with a cup of sweet milk and the same of buttermilk. Beat into this dough a tablespoonful of melted butter, a teaspoonful of salt and the same quantity of soda, dissolved in a little boiling water. Stir long and hard. The dough should be stiff enough to roll into a sheet less than half an inch thick. Cut into squares or rounds; flour these well; let them stand in a cold place for fifteen minutes to stiffen, and fry in deep, boiling fat, as you would crullers.

Oh, Do You Know—

That Lent is almost upon us, as it falls early this year?

And that this is one of the best Lenten soups that you can set before the kings and queens represented in the Royal Exchange over which you preside?

Boil ten onions of medium size in two waters, throwing away the first. Put the parboiled onions in a quart of half milk, half water (hot), with a cupful of dry, fine bread crumbs. Cook slowly for half an hour and rub all through a colander into a soup kettle. Set this over the fire, season with salt and pepper and a little chopped parsley. Have ready two tablespoonfuls of butter that have been rubbed into a tablespoonful of flour. Stir into the boiling soup and cook three minutes to thicken it. If too thick, add hot milk.

In serving the soup, send around a dish of Parmesan cheese to be sprinkled on the surface of each plateful.

Eat and be satisfied!

That you may clean any carpet on the floor by wiping it off with a soft, clean cloth dipped in tepid water, to which you have added a little household ammonia in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a quart of water? Change water and cloth at every yard. You will see the necessity of this precaution when you observe how grimy the water becomes as you go on. Prepare a large tubful and dip out a small quantity in a bowl as you need it, throwing it away as it gets dirty.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Who always brings his welcome with him. For that he is of the stronger sex we are assured over his own hand and seal. Likewise—and this is more difficult to believe—that he is a bachelor! What a helpmeet he would make for some "sweet girl-graduate" who is not ashamed to declare that she knows nothing—"upon my word, absolutely nothing! of domestic affairs, and I have no bent for kitchen work!"

A TALK ON THE SERVANT PROBLEM

I CLIP the following paragraph from a popular daily:

"A correspondent suggests that mistresses would have less trouble with domestics if they showed more consideration for the sufferings of comfort.

"Why not," she asks, "add to the entertainment of the maid by a pretty little sitting room, with something to amuse her there always, such as books, magazines and the daily paper?"

Now, my dear "Lady of the Loving Letters," as one of our magazine correspondents calls you, what do you think of such stuff? I believe in treating my maids as human beings. Mine have comfortable rooms, good beds and other furniture, and eat the same fare that my children and their parents eat. When they are sick, I have them tended by our own physician, and I look after them myself as I would after those of my family proper. When they get well I see that they are not overworked until they are strong again. I am reasonable in my demands upon them at all times. I never scold, considering it illbred and undignified.

This is not self-flattery, but simple truth. But I do not allow my maids who are better looked, better fed and in all respects a thousandfold more comfortable than they ever dreamed of being in their own homes and country) a parlor sitting room set up as a library. Nor do I believe it would be for their best good if I did it. They are not my equals, socially and intellectually, and I should do them a positive wrong were I to put such an idea into their heads. They are as respectful in their position as I am in mine—while they do their duty in that station—and keep in it.

I am not an aristocrat, but a woman who taught for a living until my marriage, and whose husband is well-off, but not rich. But, viewing the subject dispassionately, I consider any one such as I quite harmful to mistress as to maid. What do you say? Have you ever known of a family in which the experiment was made? If so, with what result? And will you call for a comparison of experiences on the part of other housemothers?

Am I inhuman, or is the so-called philanthropist who recommends the private sitting room and library unpractical? If the maids have a musical bias, why not have a piano, a guitar and mandolin for their delectation?

A. S. McD. (Pittsburg, Pa.).

Before calling together the experience meeting of which our very clever member speaks I will answer briefly two questions she put to myself.

I have "known a family" in which an experiment similar to that proposed by the philanthropist was made. Many years ago we fitted up a room adjoining the kitchen in a city house as a parlor for the use of my three maids. It was carpeted; the furniture was new and pretty; the windows were curtained; a drop light hung above a centre table, on which lay books and magazines, the place was well lighted and warmed in cold weather, the kitchen, which had a northern exposure. The gift of "the parlor" was received—not gratefully, but graciously—and I was assured that it would be a great incitement to the laborers in my home tract. One of the maids was engaged to be married to a decent young fellow, whom I allowed to visit her in the evenings. I supposed, naturally, that they would take advantage of the room for tete-a-tete talks. In fact, I found that they had actually sat together there on two stormy nights. At the end of a month I learned that the maids preferred to gather in the old familiar kitchen when it was "red up" and the day's work done. When Ellen had her "Jo" the others sat in the same place and took a hand in the talk or went off to walk. All shunned the "parlor" by common consent.

When I inquired into the reason, Ellen, then in her seventh year of service—rejoined, hesitatingly: "It's all very nice in that room, ma am, but we girls feel sort of lonesome-like in there, and the kitchen seems more natural, somehow. Then again, there's none of our acquaintances has anything of the kind, and some of them do laugh at us about it. Maggie and me was sayin' last night it was a wonder you didn't make a storeroom of it, bein' more convenient to the kitchen nor the cellar."

The walls of the despised "parlor" were painted, and a pretty frescoed frieze ran up to the ceiling. At the end of the second month I had the carpet taken up, the curtains taken down, the furniture stored in the attic and the books sent to keep it company. Maggie had the "finest storeroom in town," and rejoiced therein.

In my country house I have put forth yet more strenuous endeavors to make my maids as comfortable (according to my standards) as myself. To this end I had a veranda, overlooking lake and mountain, built under the kitchen windows. It is heavily draped with honeysuckle and furnished with rocking chairs—as cozy and inviting a retreat as a weary housemaid could desire on a summer evening or in the August noontide when vegetables and fruits are to be pared. Perhaps the bower is occupied, on an average, once a month during the warm weather, for the rest of the time the maids and "followers" prefer kitchen and laundry.

KITCHEN "SEEMS NATURAL"

And why not? The kitchen "seems more natural somehow." The niche in which I would set them does not become the maids, nor do they become it. As the learned archaeologist, Dr. Merrill, now our Consul at Jerusalem, says of the restoration of the "ancient people" to the Fatherland: "In a word, the Jews are not ready for Palestine, nor is Palestine ready for the Jews."

Something like this may account for what puzzled me long and sorely. Yet I do my maids but partial justice in saying that they are, as a rule, refined beyond the rank and file of their class.

They are exemplary in the discharge of their respective duties, and have a habit of staying with me until they marry. If they do not take readily to "parlor" and leafy veranda, do not I consult their welfare in allowing them to be happy in their own way?

"Why not?" I repeat. Carlyle was never so nearly content as when his better-born wife let him spend the evening with his pipe in the basement kitchen while she sat in the drawing-room above-stairs.

Now for a consensus of opinion on the matter that has taken up so much of our space today. Will housemothers relate their several experiences, and the convictions based thereupon? Tell the story briefly and clearly.

The Making of a Successful Wife.

(Continued From Preceding Page.)

at the top. The difference is purely a matter of dollars.

And that brings me around to you and Billy. Now I don't know anybody on this green earth better entitled by beauty and grace and intelligence to shine in the very tip-top heaven of society than is my daughter. That's no taffy, little girl. That's the real goods, straight as a foot rule. But these things are not accepted as a standard of measurement. It's Billy's rating in Dun's or Bradstreet's that does the work. If he's A1 in the financial register he's pretty well qualified to rank A1 in the social register. The trouble with Billy is that he isn't A1 or even Z1. He might sing the old Sunday-school song, "Is My Name Written There?" and get a negative answer, for Billy trains with the great majority and doesn't figure in the financial reports. Consequently his place and your place in the social scale is some distance below the top. And the quicker you get your location surveyed and make up your mind to play in your own yard until your bank account justifies a move the better it will be for both of you in more ways than can be indicated by dollars and cents.

In the first place, my dear, while what you have is the principal qualification for social position, it's mainly what you spend that puts you into the swim. You may have millions and cut no ice in society unless you can let loose of them pretty freely. On the other hand, you may blow in ten thousand a year on a five thousand income and manage to hold your head above water in the ten thousand-dollar class for a while. But just for a while, mind you. And that's what causes three-fourths of the evils that result from a woman's ambition to be like one of the candles on a birthday cake, a bright and shining light on the upper crust. You get an idea into your dear little head that you've got to cut just as big a splurge as Mrs. Midas who lives around the corner on the boulevard. You must wear just as fine clothes and just as many of them, give Cerise teas just as often, and do all the regulation stunts just as elaborately or else you'll die of mortification.

You forget, or refuse to remember, that Mrs. Midas can afford it. She's got dollars to throw at the dogs if she wants to, and never miss them. You haven't. What's all right for her is all wrong for you. Yes, I know Billy may be willing—he may even give you a boost. Maybe he's so darned proud of you that he just naturally wants to see you make all the others around the corner sit up and take notice. I wouldn't blame him for feeling that way, 'deed I wouldn't; but, my little girl, let me tell you; there's nothing a man standing off in a corner watching the social triumphs of his wife with a smile on his face, while his finger nails are cutting deep into the palms of his hands as he wonders where he's going to raise the money to pay for it. Many a man just grins and saws wood, but a display of teeth won't increase anybody's income materially, and one may smile and smile and be a bankrupt still. No, honey there's just one certain end to social ambition that goes ahead of one's income, and that's what the old-time newspaper reporters used to call a dull thud. Something's going to drop, sure as shooting, and if I was making a book on it I'd be willing to make it a hundred to one shot that it would be you and Billy. I've seen many a man and many a woman come down like that, and mighty few of them, mighty few of them, ever got able to climb back up again. Poor Smith! He was a good fellow, but his wife ruined him. That's what they said every time. I don't want anybody to say that about my daughter.

You see, it's just as I told you. The trouble ain't with society; it's the getting out of your class. It's the doing like Miss Pullet—flying over the fence into company where she didn't belong. If you're going to get along in this world nice and comfortable and happy, you've got to recognize your own limitations. I never play poker with a man who starts the game with a $5 ante. No, siree. I politely but firmly draw out. He ain't in my class, and I've got sense enough to know it. My bay mare is as fine an animal as ever came off the bluegrass, and when I'm out for a spin with her nothing on four legs is going to pass me. But if a man comes along with a sixty-horsepower automobile, do you think I'm going to try to keep alongside of him? Not much, Liza Jane. I pull to one side and wait till the dust settles, then I trot ahead just as contented as if I had won the Derby. And I don't have any hard feelings against the man in the auto, either. If he's got the money to pay for it why shouldn't he have one and ride in it, too? I would.

And it's just the same to you little girl, and the swells around the corner. They're nice people. There's good and bad among them, just as there are on the side streets, but they'll average up just as high as any of us. No use to rail at the faults of the so-called high society. That's mostly sour grapes. They have their faults good and plenty. So have all of us. But they are able to set a pace that it would be foolish for you or me to try to keep up with. Now, don't understand me to say that you are or have been trying to. I am just endeavoring to place a few cold facts before you so that you can get them into your noggin and assimilated before the temptation to fly over the fence really comes to you. Whenever you feel a very strong desire to blow in more of Billy's money than he can afford I want you to think of the lady of the kimona and the fate of the aspiring pullet. Maybe some day, if you are wise now, you and Billy will have money to burn. They you will be justified in setting a match to a little of it and cutting as wide a swath in society as you please, provided you do not lose sight of the fact that you have a home and a husband, possibly children, who are of more importance to you and your happiness than all the social victories you could win in a thousand years. Get all the pleasure you can out of life, honey, but be mighty sure that Billy's got the price, and got it to spare. Your loving father,

JOHN SNEED.

P. S.—I have just received a personal and confidential communication from your mother which tickles me almost to death. Grandpa Sneed. Gee!

[Copyright, 1907, by Casper S. Yost.]

BLACK BEAN SOUP.

One pint of black beans soaked over night in three quarts of water.

In the morning pour off the water and add fresh three quarts. Boil slowly four hours. When done there should be one quart. Add a quart of beef stock, four whole cloves, four whole allspice, one stalk celery, one good-sized onion, one small carrot, one small turnip, all cut fine and fried in a little butter.

Add one tablespoonful flour, season with salt and pepper and rub through a fine sieve.

Serve with slices of lemon and egg balls.

DOUGHNUTS.

Two eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of milk, four tablespoonfuls melted lard, flour enough to make a soft dough. Roll the dough about an inch thick. Cut into small rings or strips. Twist them. Fry in hot lard to light brown. Drain and roll in powdered sugar.

SECTION 4 | 8 PAGES

The Courier-Journal.

SECTION 4 | 8 PAGES

VOL. CVII. NEW SERIES—NO. 13,906. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1907. SUNDAY PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WHAT IS THE RELATION

Between I. C. and Madison Coal Co. poration?

Witnesses For Company Say They Don't Know.

Strike Blamed For Car Shortage At Kentucky Mines.

"SNOW BIRDS" AS DEALERS.

Determination to ascertain the connection, if any, existing between the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the Madison Coal Corporation was manifested at the close of the hearing of the complaint of William Eades, president of the Hillside Coal Company, against the railroad company yesterday afternoon before the Kentucky State Railroad Commission. After denials by O. S. Keith, superintendent of transportation; F. H. Harwood, coal traffic manager, and John M. Daly, chief car accountant of the Illinois Central Company, that they had any knowledge of inter-workings of the two corporations, Chairman C. C. McChord, of the Railway Commission, asked Mr. Harwood to refer the matter to such departments and officials of the railroad company as would be able to furnish definite information as to whether the latter holds securities of the Madison Coal Corporation and the Mississippi Company amounting to more than $1,-300,000. He also wanted to know whether C. R. Barker, purchasing agent, and W. G. Bruen, secretary of the I. C., are directors of the Madison Coal Corporation. Mr. Harwood promised that he would take the matter up with the proper persons and furnish all possible information at the earliest date practicable.

Messrs. Harwood and Keith, however, each denied that they had ever been instructed that the Madison Coal Corporation was to be favored in any way or that any concessions had been made by the Illinois Central Railroad Company to that corporation, so far as their knowledge extends.

* * *

No Coal Because of Curved Tracks.

Interest in the relations said to exist between the two companies had been aroused the afternoon before by the testimony of J. H. Rudisell, manager of the Memphis Coal Company, who stated that he was able to buy from the Madison Coal Company for delivery in twenty-four hours all the coal he wanted when he could not obtain any Western Kentucky coal because of the alleged car shortage. It was intimated that cars were furnished the Madison Coal Company in discrimination against the Western Kentucky operators. The intimation was denied by the officers of the Illinois Central company, who were on the witness stand and when asked why it was possible for the Memphis Coal Company to buy Southern Illinois coal in Memphis when no Kentucky coal could be had, they called attention to the double-track railroad free from curves and steep grades from the Cartersville coal fields to Memphis and said that the line from the Kentucky fields is but single track with heavy grades and sharp curves. They also attributed the alleged conditions at Memphis to speculative efforts of coal dealers to boom the market for Kentucky coal.

* * *

Talks of the System.

Much of the day was given to a detailed discussion of the system by which cars are apportioned to the coal-carrying divisions of the railroad, and how in turn they are pro-rated among the mines on each division. Mr. Keith explained to the commissioners that each of the eight coal-carrying divisions is rated at its certain percentage of the total capacity of the mines on the whole system. The total number of cars is then distributed to the different divisions in accordance with these percentages. The mines, likewise, are given a percentage rating according to their tonnage capacities and the cars are furnished to them on this basis. He said that there will be variations of from 1 to 3 per cent. daily, but that in the course of a month these discrepancies will all be adjusted by the working of the system so that there will be no unjust discrimination in the case of any particular mine. In this connection he showed that the Madison Coal Company, instead of having received more than its share of cars during the time complained of had, according to the records kept in his office, actually received less than the number to which it was entitled. These records, with a mass of other exhibits showing tonnage and car movements, were filed with the commission to be examined at the leisure of the members.

* * *

Blames Strike For Car Shortage.

John M. Daly, chief car accountant for the Illinois Central, was the first witness called to the stand yesterday morning and in answer to a question by Attorney Edmund F. Traube, representing the railroad company, he attributed whatever shortage there may be of coal cars to conditions attendant upon the strike in the bituminous coal fields in the spring of 1906. Attempts to anticipate the deficiency following the strike, he said, had resulted in an oversupply of coal by the beginning of July and after that time the mines were idle so that railroads were unable to store their own coal for the winter as they are accustomed to do. He said the roads had refrained from enforcing their contracts while the mines were working, because the operators asked that they be allowed to reap the reward of the increased prices.

* * *

Took 12,000 Cars Out of Service.

"We took 12,000 cars out of service," said Mr. Daly, "after the mines closed down, at a cost of $36,000. I wish to make the statement right here, however, that the Kentucky mines did not close down, as the operators met their men and adjusted their differences. But there was an immediate effect on our car supply as soon as the mines reopened in August. This was in the shipments to foreign points, in Wisconsin and the Northwest where we permitted our cars to go until we found they were not coming back to us. Then we found it necessary to make a rule that our cars could not go beyond switching limits of cities on our own lines. We found this did not work and we reduced the free time limit of five days to three days and added a two-dollar charge for reconsignment."

Chairman McChord "Everybody had due notice of the strike of about ninety days, did they not?"

* * *

High Prices Prevented Coal Moving.

Mr. Daly: "Yes, sir. But the people would not buy coal during the summer months at the high prices asked by the operators."

Mr. McChord: "Then it was the high price that prevented the movement of the coal?"

Mr. Daly: "Partially that."

The witness stated that the railroads select the dull summer months for storing their coal, in order not to interfere with traffic at the time when the consumers are stocking up. He said that the roads buy on contracts that are usually a shade below the market price, but in some cases are above it. This depends, he said, on the grade of the coal and what the haul to market would make the price to the consumer.

Commissioner Siler—Why do you not buy your coal in the open market?

Mr. Daly—We could not depend on it. We have ninety-one coaling points on our system, and even if we could depend on being able to buy our coal in the open market, it would mean in most instances that we would have to make a double haul of it. That is, it would first have to be hauled from the mine to the market and then back to the coaling station where we could use it. In January, February and March of last year we were not able to get the maximum supply called for by our contract at the mines, even though we paid voluntarily ten cents above the market price for it.

* * *

More In Winter Than In Summer.

Mr. McChord—Does it require more coal to run you during the winter than in the summer?

Mr. Daly—Undoubtedly, about 25 per cent. more. Stations, offices and buildings are to be heated, and engines left standing on tracks must be kept steamed to prevent freezing up.

Mr. McChord—How many cars does your road own?

Mr. Daly—I suppose you mean coal cars—we have 19,800.

Attorney Trabue—Tell whether the railroad had a sufficiency of cars, and, if there is a shortage, why?

Mr. Daly—The conditions prevailing last January, February and March show that if we could get the dealers and brokers to co-operate with us we would have one-third more than enough cars. Then, when prices were high and they were anxious to dispose of their coal, they unloaded the cars and released them to us rapidly.

* * *

Too Many "Snow-Birds."

Chairman McChord—The dealers then do not stock up in summer time?

Mr. Daly—Not all of them. But about 75 per cent. of the consumer's trade is handled by curbstone brokers or "snowbirds," who have no storage yards, and frequently no office. They use the cars for storage and the same thing is true of many manufacturers. Formerly they had big yards for the storage of coal, but their plants have grown and covered the ground and now they want us to deliver one or two or three cars a day and shove them in on their sidings so that they can shovel the coal from the cars under their boilers.

* * *

Trying To Get Its Cars.

In answer to Chairman McChord's question as to whether it would have been practicable for the railroads to have anticipated the conditions following the coal strike, Mr. Daly said that it would not. He pointed out that the Illinois Central company has orders for 1,500 coal cars which were placed with the manufacturers a year ago and the first cars are now being delivered on these orders. He also said that, while other roads permit the detention of cars by dealers, it is suicidal policy for one line or try to enforce the unloading of cars within less than the time limit agreed upon by its competitors. Mr. Daly also said that in order to get the cars now building as rapidly as possible, his company is paying full freight rates on them to be hauled empty to its points of distribution rather than to allow them to come loaded and risk their being consigned off its own rails.

Attorney Trabue—If you could get all the cars you have ordered and put in service, what would be the effect?

Mr. Daly—I believe a week of it would glut the market. Memphis, Vicksburg and Jackson have all the coal they want and are even asking the company to take it off their hands.

Chairman McChord — Well, why didn't you take it and relieve these conditions?

Mr. Daly—Because they wanted us to take it at an increase over our contract prices, and I haven't heard of any one being philanthropically inclined to that extent around here.

* * *

Other Roads Have Their Cars.

Attorney Trabue—Where were your cars in July of 1906?

Mr. Daly—On other roads. On Christmas day we had 4,891 cars on foreign lines. We have 8,600 cars less on our road to-day than we own, and we have but 1,800 foreign coal cars.

Attorney Trabue inquired whether there had been any discrimination against Mr. Eades in the matter of furnishing cars and Mr. Daly replied that Mr. Keith would be the better witness as to that as he had all the records. Asked as to favors shown the Madison Coal Company he said that company was not as well treated while he was in charge of car distribution as others had been. Mr. Daly then read a statement showing that the Illinois Central Railroad Company owns 58,000 freight cars, or 12.7 cars per mile of track. Comparing this with other lines he showed that the Louisville and Nashville Company has 8.7 cars per mile; the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Company has 4 cars per mile; the Missouri Pacific Company has 6.6, etc., and that the average of all roads shows 5.8 cars per mile of track.

* * *

Hard To Get Labor.

In the afternoon discussion of motive power and the ability of the company to move its traffic drew forth a statement that many cars are out of commission because the company is unable to procure labor for making repairs and that contracts made with car builders for repair work have been constantly rescinded by the repairers. The company is repairing 1,000 bad order cars every day, but is unable to keep up with the breakages, while it is also building in its own shops at Burnside, Ill., 1,500 cars a day.

Mr. Daly said that in addition to the coal strike the heavy crops of 1906 were responsible in part for the alleged car shortage. He said that after all, however, the large responsibility is on the consignee who fails to unload the cars promptly. Mr. Campbell asked him whether there had been any complaint about Memphis people being unable to get Kentucky coal and why there should be more Southern Illinois coal on Memphis tracks than Kentucky coal. To this he replied concerning the double track as compared with the single track route and the comparison of grades.

* * *

Knows Nothing of Corporation.

Attorney Campbell then asked the extent of Mr. Daly's knowledge concerning the Madison Coal Corporation. He replied that he had met A. J. Moorehead, president of the company, and that he was acquainted with Clarence Parker, one of the directors. He said he knew nothing of the capital stock of the company or its holdings in Illinois or Alabama. He also said that he knew nothing of the Mississippi Valley Corporation or the holding of more than $1,000,000 of its securities by the Illinois Central Railroad Company than he had seen in the newspapers.

F. H. Harwood, coal traffic manager, of the Illinois Central railroad, told the commissioners of meetings held with Illinois coal operators at Evansville and with Kentucky operators at Paducah when the rating for their mines for distribution of cars were agreed upon last August. He said that these ratings were based on figures furnished by the operators covering the months of January, February and March of 1906 as showing their maximum production and what they believed their mines could be expected to do.

* * *

Denies Discrimination.

Attorney Trabue—Has there been any discrimination between coal shipped from Illinois and from Kentucky to Memphis?

Mr. Harwood—Absolutely none.

Mr. Harwood then read from a table showing the proportion of Kentucky and Southern Illinois coal received in Memphis during the years from 1902 to 1906, exclusive of the month of December of last year. The statistics, he said, were prepared by Frank Anderson, secretary of the Memphis Cotton Bureau. The comparative table was as follows:

Year.	Illinois tons.	Kentucky tons.
1902	40,000	70,981
1903	26,666	78,962
1904	23,392	98,396
1905	36,106	136,955
1906 (including Oct.)	15,128	151,117
1906 (including Nov.)	4,122	4,785
1906 (including Dec.)	16,126	6,360

Attorney Trabue—Can you explain the phenomenon of the last two months in that table—showing the increase of the Illinois over the Kentucky shipments?

* * *

Explains Car Conditions.

Mr. Harwood—Yes, sir. In the warm weather the demand for coal fell off, the Chicago and St. Louis markets were overstocked and the mines accustomed to markets in the far Northwest were obliged, by our restricting our cars to our own rails, to look for other markets, which appeared to be in the South. The rule went into effect about the middle of September, and it took about that time to fill up the St. Louis and Chicago markets.

Attorney Trabue—Do you ever have complaints from Illinois operators that there is discrimination in favor of Kentucky mines in the cars furnished for their use?

Mr. Harwood—Every day.

The witness then read a letter from a Southern Illinois operator, replying to one he himself had written in reference to a complaint of this nature the operator had made, and in which the latter reasserted his belief that mines on the Louisville division were receiving more than their fair share of cars.

On cross-examination by Mr. Campbell, Mr. Harwood said that he knew of the existence of the Madison Coal Corporation. "That is the new name," said he, "of the Madison Coal Company."

Attorney Campbell—Don't you know they are two separate entities?

Mr. Harwood—I don't know anything about that.

* * *

No Instructions To Favor.

Mr. Harwood said emphatically that he had never received instructions from any source that the Madison Coal Company was to be favored in anyway and that such a thing had never been suggested or intimated to him by brother officials of his company, or by friends. He said he knew nothing of the Mississippi Valley Company or the alleged holding of $1,300,000 of its securities by the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Attorney Campbell—How is it that Southern Illinois operators are unable to furnish coal in Memphis when Kentucky operators cannot?

Mr. Harwood—I do not know that to be a fact.

Attorney Campbell—Assuming it to be so, what would you say?

Mr. Harwood—I might say it was due to a speculative effort of dealers to increase the price of Kentucky coal by trying to stimulate a demand for it.

Chairman McChord—Do you know that they are in habit of doing that?

Mr. Harwood—Well, I know they are charging ten cents higher for it at all points on our line than they are on the Louisville and Nashville lines.

* * *

No Advantage Given Illinois.

Orlando S. Keith, superintendent of transportation for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, testified that no advantage had ever been given to Illinois operators over Kentucky operators in the number of cars furnished on their orders, and he also said that no favors of this kind had ever been shown the Madison Coal Corporation. He referred to the records of the company to show that the Kentucky Valley railroad, alleged to have been given all the cars it could use, really received less than its quota, according to the Evansville rating.

Mr. Keith admitted that the Illinois Central company has a contract with the Madison Coal Company for thirty cars of coal daily and that this fixed amount is an advantage to the company rather than a contract specifying a maximum and minimum. He said he could not tell why the contract was made that way as he has nothing to do with the contract department.

* * *

Mr. McChord's Memoranda.

Chairman McChord then, reading from a memorandum, said: "We understand that the Madison Coal Company is an Illinois corporation with a capital stock of $1,500,000; that Clarence P. Parker is president and W. G. Bruen is secretary. We understand that the Madison Coal corporation is a New Jersey corporation, with a nominal capital stock of $5,000 and has succeeded the Madison Coal Company. That it owns or controls mines and mining lands at Glen Carbon, Divernon, Mt. Olive and other Illinois points valued at more than $1,500,000. We understand that the Mississippi Valley Company owns practically all of the stock of these mines, and that the Illinois Central Railroad Company holds the notes of the Mississippi Valley Company for more than $1,300,000, with certificates of the stock of the Madison Coal corporation as collateral security."

Mr. Harwood said that he had no knowledge of these things, but at Mr. McChord's request he promised to refer the questions to such officers and departments of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as should have knowledge of these things, if they exist, and that the information should be transmitted to the company as soon as practicable.

* * *

Mr. Eades Makes More Charges.

William Eades was the last witness. He appeared to make a voluntary statement, in which he said he had twice been overcharged for cars furnished by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. He said he had been charged with 350 tons placed on November 3, but that these cars had been placed by his own men by hand after the company had failed to place them. He said that again, on January 21, he was charged for 500 tons placed after 8 o'clock, and too late for him mine to work. Mr. Eades said that on Wednesday morning the conductor of an Illinois Central train stopped at his mine and asked whether the Oakland mines would work. Mr. Eades said he asked whether he was to be furnished any cars, and was told not if the Oakland mine would work. He asked for the conductor's authority for the alleged discrimination, and said the latter then allowed him half the cars in his train. Mr. Eades also said he had been charged 10 per cent. for additional "supervision" on his bill for labor furnished by the railroad company when no supervision had been exercised. Superintendent Eagan, of the railroad company, explained that the term was one indicating the office work in accounting for the material, tools and labor furnished for the work.

These statements closed the evidence before the commission and final adjournment was taken at 6:45 o'clock. The members of the commission went to their homes last evening, as did the Chicago officials of the railroad company. Owing to the voluminous stenographic record of the hearing that must be transcribed and the immense amount of statistical data submitted in evidence on behalf of the railroad and which must be examined by the commissioners, it is difficult to say when the decision can be announced.

DRUDGERY

Of Acting Oft-Played Parts Weary Stars.

J. K. EMMET GREW TO HATE ROLE OF FRITZ.

THE GRIND GROWS TERRIBLE.

HERNE LOATHED "SHORE ACRES."

BELLEW CURSED ROMEO.

[New York Sun.]

"Do players become sick of their roles? Yes, and of themselves, too, when they are compelled to cling to roles until each individual word of the part creates an acute nausea," said an actor of distinction, replying to a question.

"I think I do not speak for myself only. I know the minds and moods of actors. We arrive at a pitch of distemper with oft-repeated parts when we dread going to the theater. The approach of the making-up hour produces groans. The mere thought of moping through the sickening part—whether it be comic or tragic—is an insupportable misery. One begins to take a jaundiced view of his fellow-players—imagines that they are sneering at him for his monotonous fine frenzy or his dismally stale witticisms.

"And as the role becomes more and more of an abomination, one finds himself mentally railing at the stupidity of the audiences—fools that they must be to laugh at such unmitigated, outworn rot, or to work themselves to a state of enthusiasm and dissolve into tears over such wretched claptrap heroics! Then, one day, comes the cry for the woman to whom he plays opposite. It is an outrage that he is compelled to inflict his nightly mouthing—and two matinees in the week—upon her! If she suffers so abominably under it as one suffers under her monotonous reiterations, how tired she must be of life.

"J. K. Emmet, the late, cancelled many dates in his time. It was always said of him when he cancelled a date that he was drunk and unable to appear. Often he was—that is undeniable. But nearly as often—though the public never knew this nor would have granted it, knowing—Emmet was simply gagging over the mere thought of Fritz, and cancelled in a fit of uncontrollable hatred for that yodling German. I was by once when he did this in a Kansas town. He was perfectly sober—hadn't drunk anything for six months, had no intention of drinking anything.

"'I loathe that d——d grinning ape,' he said to me of a sudden.

"'What ape?' said I.

"'Fritz,' said Emmet, with a hard mouth. 'Fritz is a sickening ass. A charming, dancing, romping, maudlin, flatulent ass. I won't do him to-night. I am going to cancel. There is a book I want to read. I shall read it and forget that leering dog, Fritz.'

"'And your house is sold out here?'

"'The better,' growled Emmet. 'Anybody might cancel when the prospect is one of bare benches. I would give back twice the money to escape Fritz for a night.'

"He sent word to the manager of the house that he was not to appear that night, and lay back in his hotel room with his book—and no liquor—and gloated over his abandonment of the despised Fritz for one night. Everybody in the country read in their newspapers on the following morning that 'Fritz' Emmet was violently drunk in a Kansas town, tossing bricks through shop windows, fighting the watch and so on. But he did Fritz in another Kansas town on the night following, no drink in him, and as a matter of fact he was wholly temperate throughout that entire season, though he cancelled several times, purely from a growing detestation of his role as Fritz.

"Herne, too, used to cancel quite frequently, especially toward the latter years of his life, because many years of reiteration developed within him a violent dislike for his part in 'Shore Acres,' and when this feeling gained the bubbling point within him he would cancel, careless of all consequences.

"'I shall not do that platitudinous farmer these coming three nights,' he would say to his intimates, most calmly matter of fact in tone, and there would be the end. There would be no 'Shore Acres for the ensuing three nights.

"Only on very rare occasions, and then when he was very tired of travel, would Joseph Jefferson admit that Rip irked him. But he was known to make that confession several times. Once, after playing Rip for nearly fifty years, he forgot the lines of the role and had to be prompted. When an actor forgets the lines of a part you may deduce one of two things—first, and this is not very tenable when all actors are good 'studies,' that he is unfamiliar with his little piece; second, the plausible and generally the right reason, that he is so sick of his part that he has occupied himself inyetentately, since the last performance, in trying to forget it, and that he has momentarily succeeded in doing that, at an unfortunate time, of course, when he needs the lines.

"Lawrence Barrett, for two seasons without interruption, played his part of Lanciotto in 'Francesca di Rimini,' and no other part. Barrett was as self-contained as he was scholarly, but he grew to hate Lanciotto with a burning hatred.

"'The infernal canting prig!' he would exclaim, in his dressing-room making up for Lanciotto. 'The mouthing, spouting, swollen, all too virtuous, detestable, damnable prig! Here am I fashioning his lineaments and stuffing his hump once again! Why didn't Paolo run the whelp through the body before Dante or Boker ever held him up for an example of continence and probity? I would that I were going to do "Box and Cox" or "Ticket-o'-Leave Man" to-night.'

"In the end Bardwell Slote—in 'The Almighty Dollar'—fell like the hammering of brass upon the spirit of so placid and good-natured a man as William J. Florence. I have heard him bay at the approach of making-up time for that part, and call Slote a vulgar, fat-witted, inconsequential, sodden, disgusting oaf.

"I should not like to say, offhand, which is the worse—mumbling over the words of a serious part for a year or so on end or snuffling through the suppositiously humorous passages of an alleged comic piece for an equal period. When the serious piece begins to wear upon one he feels like a fool in all of his nerve cells with each repetition of it. The blowhard speeches that he emits seem to come bounding back upon him in mockery. When he puts the quaver of sentiment or of sensibility into his voice he feels like an unutterable counterfeit. It is impossible, at that stage, for him to believe that he is actually deceiving anybody out in front. It seems to him that they simply must detect his hollowness and inwardly sneer over it.

"During the serious work, one of the most abject things I know is the making of stage love to your opposite woman of the piece for one or two seasons on end. There's a job to test the patience, not to say self-respect, of your paragon of actors. Face almost as close to hers as your nose is to yours, you exude the frayed sentences, simulate the breaks in the voice of the protesting or imploring lover, roll your eyes about as a burro does his ears, breathe swelling promises, paint declarations, roll the stricken woman about in your arms like something in the process of being weighed, smooth her creamed forehead, pat her hypothetical hair—remembering her directions about mussing—until, when the slow poison of it all has sunk in to its deepest, you often feel like bolting from the stage and hopping on the first passing street car.

"This is particularly so if your opposite woman happens to be a somebody for whom you entertain a feeling of respect. You suppose it to be incredible that she does not come to regard you as a mere husk of emptiness, a sort of verbose manikin in a vortex of cheap make-believe. That is the hardest of all—to do the stage lover for forty-two weeks in one role, and then for forty-two weeks, say. No wonder that Kyrle Bellew made the peculiar answer that I once heard him make. Somebody—it was in a crowd of players—started the question, 'Which is the meanest character in the accepted drama?' 'Romeo,' replied Bellew acridly and without an instant's hesitation. Bellew had then been doing Romeo incessantly for two years to Mrs. Potter's Juliet. To this hour he declares Richard III. and Iago to be fine fellows compared with Romeo.

"Doing comedy, in one role, it all becomes flat and depressing along toward the termination of a season. You wonder why they scream so over it in front. You cock your ears to ascertain if it is not merely a clique of ushers making the sounds of laughter. When you become convinced that it is really the audience in the throes of laughter you find yourself girding at their low state of intelligence. And you become sensitive as to what the others in the piece are thinking at the moment you unleash your choice bits—bits that have long ceased to leave anything but the pulpiest imaginable taste in your mouth. You suppose them to be snickering in the wings. You catch yourself, too, criticising the others very severely. You are certain that they are laying down in their work, going back frightfully, slopping it over, making wretched exhibitions of themselves—and all the time, of course, they are playing their parts at least as well as you are doing yours with all of the weight of weariness upon you.

"Nat Goodwin declares that he hasn't used the word 'hell' for a good many years. He is frank to say that he employs other cuss words when the moment demands their employment—but no 'hell.' There is a reason, of course. When Nat was playing 'In Mizzoura'—and he played it for a long, long time—a certain passage in his part required him, after a long silence, to cross stage, straddle an old chair hind part foremost and give utterance to the hollow ejaculation 'Hell!' as expressing his view of the situation in hand. It always inevitably brought down the house, that 'hell.' Goodwin grew so sick of the part, and particular of that expletive, that he cut it out for good and all.

"It is common to read—as part of the press agent's output—that such and such an actor or actress 'loves' a certain part he or she is then engaged in offering. Well, it is possible to care more for one part than for another. But a player's actual 'love' for a part rarely survives the rehearsals. It is an old tale long before the public hears it for the first time.

"That's the reason a smart, if grouchy, stage manager often calls rehearsals of pieces that a company has been doing on end for months or years—to buck them up in their work. He storms, scolds, tells all hands that they are becoming unspeakably vile in their work. If his threats do not avail he makes them rehearse the old thing, and the treatment answers until the next slump.

"It is the same, I understand, with singers and musicians. I was talking a while back with a violinist who has been with Savage's 'Madam Butterfly' company since the opera was produced first, several months ago. You should have heard that violin player talk of Puccini's score! I never heard any music so excoriated! And yet it is very beautiful music.

"A part that you grow intolerably sick of is all right to come back to after you've had surcease from it for a while. For a little while the situations and words are almost as good as new. But it picks up its rancid flavor again in time.

"We hear a good deal of the hardships of the stock players. The stock company actor is not so badly off, though. He works as do we all—but he does not suffer from a cloyed palate—look at the new dishes he samples while working!"

FORAKER'S HOPES.

[Washington Dispatch to the New York Evening Post.]

While Senator Joseph B. Foraker is not an avowed candidate for the presidency of the United States, he is a candidate, nevertheless. The Ohio man doubtless has small hopes that he can accomplish the end of success, but there is a motive in his candidacy above and beyond the gratifying of personal presidential ambitions. Washington men who know Foraker believe that he will be as well satisfied with one outcome of his efforts to secure the nomination as he will be with the other. In short, Mr. Foraker's candidacy for high office is as much for the purpose of preventing the nomination of an Administration supporter as it is for the purpose of securing honors for himself.

There is a growing belief that the senior Ohio Senator will be able to control his State's delegation to the national convention. He may not have the delegation solidly, for the unit rule does not prevail in Republican politics in Ohio, but it is considered probable that the great majority of the men who will go to the Republican convention from the Buckeye State will cast their ballots for Mr. Foraker until he gives them the word to cast them for some other candidate of his choosing. It is perhaps needless to say that this candidate will not be a strong upholder of the policies of President Roosevelt.

Senator Foraker is an opportunist in politics. He knows nothing of political arithmetic. He has in his own State time and again secured the control of things political from leaders who had added up the delegates and had found that the sum total showed a solid column of opposition to the Senator. In the last State convention in Ohio, Foraker practically reassumed the leadership of the party when the mathematicians had proved to their own satisfaction that the sum of subtraction from the strength of Foraker which they had done showed conclusively that he was left a minus quantity. The Senator made a speech, and the followers of the opposition said: "This man is our leader," and they accepted him and left the other leaders with nothing but their pencils and their paper pads for comfort.

There is as much of the Burrah method to Mr. Foraker's plans of campaigning to-day as there was in the days of his youth and his middle age. Whatever hope he may have of securing the presidential nomination, is the hope that at the end things may come with a rush. Why they may come he can't tell, for preparation is absolutely lacking, and yet he has a sort of faith born of previous experience that the nomination may come his way.

Levy Bros.

Third and Market.

Now Buy Overcoats

At Money-Saving Cut Prices.

Only a third of the winter gone; and nearly ONE-HALF cut off of overcoat prices. So NOW is the TIME of all times to buy. And that LEVY'S is the PLACE of all places in Louisville—a little investigation will clearly show. THIS season's goods; UP-TO-DATE styles; BONA FIDE cut prices; and the GREATEST STOCK of FINE OVERCOATS in Louisville from which to choose.

$40 and $35 Overcoats For $20

Just 135 of these at $20. Austrian vicunas, dark Oxford with delicate herring-bone self figures. Imported, black kerseys. They are 48 and 50 inches long; have full flare skirts and athletic shoulders. Hand-felled edges; hand-wrought buttonholes; HAND TAILORED throughout. Selected from among our finest $40 and $35 overcoats—just $20.

$25 and $20 Overcoats For $15

The $15 lot contains a great collection of excellent meltons, kerseys Venetians and Moulaise. Oxford and Cambridge grays; also blues and blacks. They are 44 to 52 inches long; conservative styles and the new body-tracing models. All sizes in the lot. High-class, tailor-made garments; regular $25, $22.50 and $20 goods, for $15.

$18 and $15 Overcoats For $10

The $10 lot is made up of fine, all-wool kerseys, Friezes and cheviots; in blacks, blues and Oxford grays; standard styles and all sizes; regular $18 and $15 goods. Also some fancy all-wool Scotches, in the extra long tourist styles; regular $20 and $18 goods. Nearly 500 fine overcoats, at $10 each.

Boys' and Youths' Overcoats.

Boys' $2.50 and $3 Overcoats $1.50

Broken lines of Russian overcoats for the little fellows; in brown and Oxford cheviots; sizes 3 to 8 in the lot; this season's regular $2.50 and $3 goods—to go to-morrow as long as they're here, at $1.50.

Youths' $10 and $12 Overcoats $7.50

Special lot of youths' overcoats, in sizes 14 to 19. Black and Oxford Friezes; in this season's long, form-fitting and full-back styles; excellent, well-made, heavy and warm; regular $10 and $12 goods for $7.50.

Boys' $3.50 and $4 Suits $2.25

Fancy Norfolks, sizes 10 to 16; also blue, black and fancy cheviots, in double-breasted, two-piece suits, sizes 9 to 16. Odds and ends of this season's $3.50 and $4 goods—on sale now at $2.25.

Boys' $6 and $7.50 Suits $3.75

Norfolk styles, sizes 10 to 16. Double-breasted suits, sizes 9 to 16. Double-breasted Russian blouses, with bloomer trousers, sizes 2½ to 8. Double-breasted sailor blouses, with embroidered collars and shields, sizes 5 to 10.

Youths' $12.50 and $15 Suits $10

Fine blue and black cheviots and fancy worsteds, cheviots and tweeds; single and double-breasted; long, body-tracing models, with deep vented seams. This season's regular $12.50 and $15 goods—choice of a big lot at $10.

Monday Specials In Furnishings

Men's Winter Underwear at 23c

Odds and ends in shirts only. Tan and blue ribbed balbriggan, with fleeced backs; also a lot of heavy random merino; sizes 34 to 42 in the lot. Special MONDAY at 23c.

50c and 75c Wool Gloves 35c

Men's Scotch wool gloves; plain and honeycomb weave; solid colors and fancy patterns; fit perfectly in the fingers and clasp the wrist snugly; regular 50c and 75c goods—special MONDAY at 35c.

50c and 75c Socks for 25c

The season's clearance in fine fancy lisles and balbriggans; solid grounds, hand-embroidered; Jacquard effects, etc. Regular 50c and 75c goods—special MONDAY at 25c a pair.

Shoes

For the Slush.

Men's $3.50 and $4 Shoes $2.77

Heavy box calf and vici kid; leather lined; some with invisible cork soles and some with viscolized water-proof soles. Also winter-weight, double-soled and gun-metal calf shoes. Broken lines of our Levy's Special $3.50 and Elbee $4 goods—clearance cut price $2.77.

Only 4 Days More For Choice Of All $3 and $3.50 Hats

For $2.50

Our Levy's Special $3 goods and all $3.50 hats; stiff and soft; all styles, many of which will be O. K. for spring; all colors and all sizes yet. Until Feb. 1—choice for $2.50.

Children's Wool Toques 19c

All-wool goods; blue and white, brown and white, red and white and other patterns; all sizes; this lot special at 19c.

50c, 75c and $1 Tams for 39c

Misses' Camel's-hair Tams; solid colors and combinations; some imported goods; the large 50c, 75c and $1 Tams—this lot special at 39c.

Coachmen's $4 Fur Gloves $2.50

Black dog fur Gauntlets, with dog-skin palms; drummer's samples of $4 goods—special at $2.50.

WE'RE HAMMERING DOWN PRICES TO MAKE EASY BUYING FOR YOU.

RESOLVED, THAT IF YOU EVER NEEDED WARM CLOTHES YOU NEED THEM NOW—NOW WHEN PRICES ARE THE LOWEST YOU NEED THEM THE MOST. IT'S JUST THE OTHER WAY WITH THE COAL MAN—WITH GOOD, WARM CLOTHES YOU NEED ONLY HALF THE COAL—A SAVING IN YOUR CLOTHES BILL AND COAL BILL BY WEARING THE LOEVENHART CLOTHES NOW.

Men's $25 to $35 Suits and Overcoats **$20** | Men's $18 to $25 Suits and Overcoats at **$15**

And Boys' Suits at HALF PRICE.

THERE'S SOMETHING IN EVERY DEPARTMENT TO MAKE YOU HAPPY—KEEP YOU WARM—DRESS YOU STYLISH AND SAVE YOU MONEY.

BUSTER BROWN.

Loevenhart's THIRD AND MARKET Incorporated.

ADDED STARTER WINS BIG STAKE

Tileing Beats Good Field in the Rich Merchants' Handicap.

EMERGENCY IS WITHDRAWN.

Austin, On James Reddick, Fouls The Englishman and Horse Is Disqualified.

THIRTY-FIVE BOOKS IN LINE.

NEW ORLEANS SELECTIONS.

First Race—Balele, Dew of Dawn, Bitterly.
Second—Marco, Ancestor, Viperine.
Third Race—Morales, Dargin, Marvel P.
Fourth Race—Besterling, Rather Royal, Ternus.
Fifth Race—Clifton Forge, Billy Vertress, Henry O.
Sixth Race—Canyon, Don't Ask Me, Tarlac.
Seventh Race—Baneful, Delestrome, Agra.
Two Best Bets—Balele, Morales.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The running of the Merchants' Handicap proved a great drawing card at the Fair Grounds this afternoon. The card by the way was a very generous one, but the place of prominence undoubtedly went to the handicap in which some of the very best sprinters had been carded to start.

However, when race time came it was found that Burlew & O'Neill had cut their entry down to one, while J. H. McCormick had substituted Tileing in place of Emergency, which many had picked as being as good as in. Ed Trotter also sent the Englishman to the post in this event as an added starter.

With the withdrawal of Emergency, Tileing was installed the public choice at 7 to 5, while a world of money went in on James Reddick, the keenly-played second choice. The Englishman was not thought to figure, and as high as 50 to 1 went begging on him at all times.

The race resulted in a runaway affair. Garner getting Tileing off winging with the rise of the rubber and rushed the McCormick colt into a long lead, going to the first turn. Quite a lot of jamming was indulged in by the remainder of the field, and as they straightened out for the run up the back stretch, Mortiboy was knocked off his stride and went down in a heap on his rider. While Tileing had gone on to win under, wraps, a keen contest ensued between James Reddick, The Englishman and Athlete for the place. Turning into the the stretch Austin deliberately fouled The Englishman and then came on to get the place in a drive.

Vandusen at once claimed the foul, and it was allowed, The Englishman and Athlete going up one notch, while the Ellison horse was thrown out.

Thirty-five books lined up for the day's business, and as only four of the seven favorites landed in front at the finish, many a layer whose roll had begun to look like a lead pencil has a more prosperous appearance.

Jockey Austin, who was suspended for the remainder of the meeting by the starter for his careless ride on Shirley Rossmore Thursday, was granted permission to ride out his engagements today.

Turfmen here are up in the air. The action of the Tennessee Senate yesterday in passing a bill which practically puts racing out of the business in that State threw a "scare" into the owners of horses and followers of the turf that makes the situation chaotic.

Where will we go after the season closes at New Orleans? is the query heard on all sides. Memphis has been the objective point of turfmen racing here for a quarter of a century. The meeting at that point always afforded the poor owner and trainer a chance to make his way North by easy stages.

The Memphis meeting was always considered the opening of legitimate racing for the season. Here it was that all the big bookmakers and their crews met to start the season. At Memphis during the spring meet the best that the South afforded in the thoroughbred line, the wealthiest people of "Dixie" and their families met to renew old acquaintances. It was by far the best meeting in the West during the early spring. At the close of the meeting there was always a parting of the ways among the stables, bookmakers and followers, some going East and others remaining in the West.

With the fact staring these old-timers in the face that Memphis will no longer welcome them now their horses, it is a time for woe. People that have made a business of racing horses for nearly a lifetime are slowly coming to the realization that the old days have passed, and that a new era is dawning. The situation in the West looks blue for the "sport of Kings," is the verdict of nearly every one here.

Lady Carol was made a favorite for the opening dash on account of having Jockey Koerner up. When the "bookies" chalked up the Gerst filly the first choice they figured that she would about do with Garner up. The public figured the same way, and they were both right. When the start came Ossineke, a long shot, got away with the lead, and soon found his way into the West, racing for several years in J. C. Ferris, Jr.'s name. He is a splendidly-bred horse, being by Hanover, out of Black Maria.

Monsieur Beaucaire and Ivan the Terrible, two horses that have figured prominently on the Western and Eastern tracks during the past few years, have sported colors for the last time. W. W. Darden, owner, has sent them to the stud, and in the spring they will be mated to a number of prominent brood mares.

Ivan the Terrible, a son of Pirate of Penzance and Kate Pellitteer, will stand in Kentucky, while Beaucaire, who is a son of McDuff, will be at the head of Harry Franklin's nursery, in Sumner county, a young turfman having purchased a half interest in him recently. This horse is one of the largest horses that was ever trained, and because of his color, chestnut, with large white spots, he will make a striking horse to breed to. -When in training the son of McDuff weighed 1,350 pounds. He was a stake winner. He possessed a great deal of speed and was capable of going a route, a mile or over being to his liking. He won his last race, one and three-sixteenths miles, in 1:59, carrying 120 pounds.

Than Ivan the Terrible there have been few better individuals. He was a rich chestnut, and like Monsieur Beaucaire, was large. Although he won the Cumberland Derby in 1906 at one and one-eighth miles, Ivan never liked a route, but at five and six furlongs he was ranked among the first-class handmen. His six furlongs in 1:11 4-5, when a two-year-old, at Chicago, was one of his best races, the time equaling the world's record then held by Dick Welles.

Both horses are highly bred, and Mr. Darden fully expects each to prove a success as sires.

NEW ORLEANS FORM CHART

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Thirty-first day of Winter Meeting of the Crescent City Jockey Club. Weather cloudy; track heavy.

Clarence F. Dowell, judge; A. B. Dade, starter; M. Nathanson, secretary.

1456—FIRST RACE—Six furlongs; purse $400; for four-year-olds and upward; selling. Start good. Won cleverly; place easily; third driving. Winner, George H. Holle's br. m., 4, by McNell—Canella; trained by W. L. Lewis. Value to winner, $300. Time, :24, :50 1-5, 1:17.

Indx	Horse.	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockey.	Opg.	Clos
1407	Lady Carol	99	12	11...1	10...h	4...1	3...1	1..½	Garner	3-1	18-5
1350	Happy Jack	103	5	8...1	8...1	6...1	6...1	2.1½	Lloyd	10-1	50-1
1259	Dapple Gold	105	4	2...1	2..½	1..½	1...1	3..½	Aubuchon	4-1	6-1
1406	St. Noel	100	7	9...1	5..½	5...2	4.nk	Gauge1		6-1	21-5
1387	Veribest	94	6	5...h	5...h	2...h	2.nk	5..½	Goldstein	4-1	12-1
1413	Chieftain	106	10	7...h	7.nk	8...2	8...1	6..½	W. McIntyre	4-1	8-1
1436	Gold Bearer	96	9	6...1	8..½	7...1	4.nk	7...1	Vandusen	15-1	40-1
1406	Jerry C.	105	13	11...2	11...1	11...1	9...½	8..½	J. Johnson	6-1	6-1
1349	Deux Temps	103	11	13	13	10...½	7...3	9...1	Johanessen	10-1	20-1
1344	Maj. Carpenter	107	1	4...1	4...1	9...1	10...1	10..½	Seder	15-1	25-1
1244	Maggie Mackey	98	3	12...1	12...1	12...1	11...1	11...1	Pickett	30-1	50-1
.....	Nervator	112	2	3...½	3...1	3...h	13	12...2	J. Martin	6-1	12-1
1407	Ossineke	94	8	1...½	1...1	13	12...2	13	T. Burton	15-1	20-1

Lady Carol, much the best, was knocked back at the start and cut off at the first turn, came around the field at the stretch turn and passed the leaders in the final furlong. Happy Jack, sluggish the first half, came from nowhere in the stretch. Dapple Gold had the foot all the way, but tired right at the end.

1457—SECOND RACE—Four furlongs; purse $400; for two-year-olds. Start good. Won driving; second and third same. Winner, E. Schrieber's b. c., 2, by Salnt—Caroline Hamilton; trained by L. Johnson. Value to winner, $300. Fractional time: :24, :36 1-5, :49 3-5.

Indx	Horse.	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockey.	Opg.	Clos
[1435]	E. M. Fry	115	7	.....	.....	1...2	1...3	1...1	Seder	5-2	1-1
1444	Montbert	104	3	.....	.....	7...h	5...3	2...h	Lowe	10-1	8-1
1429	Ida May	104	5	.....	.....	4...1	3...2	3.nk	Lloyd	4-1	15-1
1429	Rebel Queen	112	9	.....	.....	6...2	4...3	4.nk	J. Martin	4-1	6-1
1429	Blue Lee	115	6	.....	.....	3...3	2.nk	5...3	Troxler	4-1	5-2
1423	Convenient	108	8	.....	.....	5..½	7...3	6..½	Englander	10-1	20-1
1332	Poem	108	10	.....	.....	8...3	8...3	7.nk	Wishard	10-1	20-1
1402	Figeida	110	1	.....	.....	9.nk	9...5	8..½	Vandusen	10-1	50-1
1444	Lee Crest	115	4	.....	.....	2...h	6...1	9...4	Aubuchon	5-2	7-1
1319	Lula B	108	2	.....	.....	10	10	10	T. Taylor	20-1	50-1

E. M. Fry, off poorly, saved ground at the turn, and gamely withstood a drive. Montbert suffered interference at the first turn, came with a rattle in the stretch and was a fast-going second. Ida May tired, but hung on long enough to show. Blue Lee quit.

1458—THIRD RACE—Five and one-half furlongs; purse $800; for all ages. Start good. Won driving; second and third same. Winner, C. R. Ellison's ch. m., 4, by Pirate of Penzance—Catherine of Navarre; trained by G. P. Brazier. Value to winner, $500. Fractional time: :23 3-5, :48 4-5, 1:02 1-5, 1:09 3-5.

Indx.	Horse	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockey.	Opg.	Clos
262	Lady Navarre	112	2	.....	3...1	3...2	2...2	1...h	J. Martin	6-1	15-1
1383	Grace George	93	7	.....	5...½	5...1	4...½	2.nk	Bilac	30-1	20-1
1421	Blackburn	96	3	.....	1.1½	1...2	1.1½	3.nk	Trueman	15-1	12-1
1423	Dargin	110	5	.....	4...1	4...1	5...1	4...1	Seder	4-5	11-10
[1883]	Tudor	98	1	.....	6...1	6...½	6...3	5...½	Englander	3-1	3-1
1450	Zanliss	93	6	.....	7...½	7...1	8..10	6...3	Lowe	20-1	40-1
1346	Expect to See	98	9	.....	9...2	8...1	9...1	7...1	Garner	4-1	6-1
1339	Lucullus	110	8	.....	8...1	9...1	7.nk	8...3	Young	20-1	60-1
1442	Ensley	107	4	.....	2..nk	2...h	3...2	9...3	Lloyd	15-1	20-1
376	Echodale	113	10	.....	10	10	10	10	Pohanka	20-1	75-1

Lady Navarre, under wraps all the way, had something to spare at the end. Grace George, slow to get going, came from nowhere in the stretch. Blackburn had the foot most of the way, but stopped as if short. Dargin ran a dull race. Expect to See pulled up lame.

1459—FOURTH RACE—One mile; the Merchants' Handicap; $1,350 added; for three-year-olds and upward. Start good. Won easily; second and third driving. Winner, J. H. McCormick's b. c., 3, by Hastings—Futile; trained by C. Lonie. Value to winner, $2,000. Fractional time: :25, :50, 1:16 3-5, 1:44 3-5.

Indx	Horse.	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockey.	Opg.	Clos
1439	Tileing	95	6	1...1	1.1½	1...2	1...2	1.1½	Garner	7-5	11-10
1382	*James Reddick	105	4	5...1	5...1	2...2	2.nk	2.nk	D. Austin	3-1	10-5
1425	The Englishman	96	3	5...4	6...5	4...2	3...3	3...2	Vandusen	15-1	50-1
1431	Athlete	98	1	4...1	4.1½	3...h	4...2	4...2	R. Lowe	5-1	10-1
1448	Don't Ask Me	100	7	6	6	5...3	5...3	6...4	Bilac	10-1	30-1
1412	Devout	102	2	2...h	2...h	5...2	6	6	Lloyd	10-1	8-1
[1461]	Mortiboy	92	5	**					Englander	5-1	8-1

*Disqualified. **Lost rider.

Tileing, under a capable ride, was never in danger and won under wraps. The Englishman, from a slow beginning, gradually worked up to a contending position, finishing strong. Athlete forced the pace to the stretch, but tired. Mortiboy lost rider. James Reddick was disqualified for fouling The Englishman.

1460—FIFTH RACE—One mile and seventy yards; purse $500; for three-year-olds and upward. Start good. Won easily; second and third driving. Winner, W. T. Brinkworth's gr. h., 5, by Faraday—Kazydid; trained by G. Boland. Value to winner, $400. Fractional time: :26 2-5, :50 2-5, 1:17 4-5, 1:46 3-5, 1:51 4-5.

Indx	Horse.	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockey.	Opg.	Clos
1432	Silverskin	112	3	1...1	1...2	1...2	1...3	1.2½	Lloyd	8-5	11-10
[1426]	Campaigner	95	1	2..½	2...1	2...3	2...1	2...1	Englander	1-1	7-5
1317	Dr. Young	107	6	6..10	6..20	5...3	5...6	3.1½	A. Martin	30-1	50-1
1434	Judge Burroughs	98	4	3...1	3...2	3.nk	4...2	4...1	Vandusen	8-1	10-1
1438	Hyacinth	116	5	4...1	4...2	4...2	3.nk	5...8	Hogg	30-1	50-1
1379	Fieldwick	92	5	5...½	5...½	6..25	6..30	6..50	Schlesinger	30-1	40-1
1432	Bluebird	113	7	7	7	7	7	7	Foy	20-1	60-1

Silverskin, cut off at the first turn, went all around the field, and won under restraint. Campaigner forced the pace all the way; held others safe. Dr. Young came from nowhere in the stretch to show. Judge Burroughs quit.

1461—SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse $400; for four-year-olds and upward; selling. Start straggling. Won driving; second and third same. Winner, J. W. Forman's ch. h., 6, by Hermence—Mandolin; trained by owner. Value to winner, $300. Fractional time: :24 3-5, :49 4-5, 1:17.

Indx	Horse.	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockey.	Opg.	Clos
1340	Klienwood	108	8	9	9	8...½	7...2	1...h	Seder	5-1	12-1
1443	Airship	101	4	4...h	4...h	3...½	1.nk	2..½	Lloyd	6-1	4-1
[1406]	J. W. O'Neill	110	1	5...2	5...3	5...2	3...½	3...1	Aubuchon	8-1	13-1
1335	Matador	113	6	6...1	6...½	6...3	6...2	4...2	Troxler	5-1	10-1
1423	Ralbert	113	3	3...h	3...1	4.nk	4.nk	5.nk	D. Austin	2-1	12-5
1327	Dromio	105	7	7...1	7...1	9	8...1	6...½	Bilac	15-1	30-1
1443	Tichimingo	96	2	2...1	2.1½	1...h	2...1	7...2	Vandusen	5-1	6-1
1437	Pinsticker	105	9	8...1	8...1	7...1	8...1	8...1	Pickens	8-1	5-1
1306	Pity	106	3	1...½	1...½	2...1	5...1	9	W. Walker	20-1	25-1

Kleinwood, practically left, came from away back in the stretch to win driving. Airship looked all over the winner at the stretch turn, but tired. J. W. O'Neill held the others safe. Ralbert had a rough trip.

1462—SEVENTH RACE—Mile and twenty yards; purse $400; for three-year-olds and upward; selling. Start good. Won easily; second and third driving. Winner, J. Arthur's ch. m., 4, by Handspring—Frankie; trained by owner. Value to winner, $300. Fractional time: :25 2-5, :51, 1:17 3-5, 1:48 4-5, 1:47 1-5.

Indx	Horse.	Wt	S	¼	½	¾	St'ch	Fin.	Jockey.	Opg.	Clos
1392	Tinker	95	4	7...½	7...1	2...1	1...h	1...2	Bilac	10-1	16-1
1445	Darling	103	1	3...h	3...h	6...2	3...3	2...h	F. Burton	3-1	4-1
1455	Foreigner	106	8	5.nk	5.nk	4...1	4...2	3...1	Pickens	10-1	20-1
1430	Royal Breeze	91	7	4...1	4...1	5...½	2.nk	4...1	Brady	8-1	7-1
[1427]	Lady Ellison	112	3	6...h	6...h	6...1	7...3	5...h	J. Martin	3-1	5-2
1340	Fonsoluca	105	9	8...h	8...h	7...h	5...½	6...3	Beckman	4-1	8-1
1255	Katie Powers	105	12	12..½	12.nk	9...1	6...1	7...2	Vandusen	15-1	16-1
1438	Gold Coin	106	10	9...1	9...½	10...1	8.1½	8.1½	W. McIntyre	10-1	7-1
1390	Torchello	110	11	11...½	11...½	9...1	8...½	9...½	Troxler	15-1	20-1
1438	Odd Ella	102	13	13	13	11...2	10.2...1	10...3	Trueman	15-1	20-1
1366	Helen Lucas	92	2	2.nk	2.nk	12...1	11...1	11...1	A. Martin	15-1	30-1
1426	Zick Abrams	90	6	1...½	1...1	1...½	13	12...2	Schlesinger	30-1	30-1
1350	Gauze	105	13	10...1	10...1	13	9...1	13	Lloyd	5-1	8-2

Tinker came fast with clear sailing and was well in hand at the finish. Darling was a keen contender all the way, but had to be ridden out to save the place from the fast-going Foreigner. Gauze, but for interference, would have been closer up.

The Englishman was placed second after James Reddick had been set back and Athlete given the third money.

Kercheval a Nashville Horse.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Kercheval, winner of the rich Burns Handicap at Oakland to-day, is a locally owned and bred horse. R. C. Brien, formerly superintendent of Belle Meade, is the owner, and the brown horse is by The Commoner, out of Tom Boy. The victory came just at the time it was needed most, as it is understood that Mr. Brien has not been enjoying the best of prosperity. There was but little betting on the colt here.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Three and one-half furlongs; maidens:

1422	Queen Melba	106	Dandy Daum 109
1441	Bitterly	109	Balele 115
1457	Convenient	109	1422 Hazel M. 115
1422	Winola	109	1449 Ruby Wick 115
1394	Dollmer	109	1449 Dew of Dawn 115
1457	Poem	109	

SECOND RACE—Three-quarters of a mile; selling:

1406	Rosemarion	82	1407 Telepathy 106
1386	Attention	87	1458 Echodale 107
1421	Paragon	92	1426 Ancestor 108
1442	Sweet Favor	97	Batie 108
1442	Viperine	102	1426 Sponge Cake 109
1201	Marco	104	1340 Paul Clifford 109
1060	Pentagon	105	1448 Idotore 112

THIRD RACE—Five and a half furlongs:

	Royal River	100	321 Leta Duffy 111
1405	Our Own	100	1355 Marvel P. 111
1407	Mildrene	100	Ida May 111
1388	Vinegar Bill	102	1311 Excitement 116
	Laurfal	107	1458 Dargin 117
[1439]	Morales	100	1437 Rusk 117

FOURTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles:

(1460)	Donna	98	1437 Rather Royal 105
	Ternus	103	1424 Bostering 105
1451	Granada	103	1445 Dr. Spruill 108
1439	Marie Algol	103	

FIFTH RACE—Three-quarters of a mile; selling:

1434	Western	91	1440 Henry O. 108
1440	Billy Verress	95	1456 Dapple Gold 109
1440	Abjure	100	1456 Jerry C. 109
1423	Koshnoor	104	1385 Sylvia May 111
1390	Techimingo	105	1350 Puntaganet 112
1431	Penrhyn	106	1408 Cobmosa 112
1390	Chiffon Forge	108	1461 Matador 114

SIXTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles:

1441	Tarlac	103	1297 Happy Chap 106
1357	Athena	103	1432 Light Note 106
1433	Glisten	103	1213 Jungle Imp 108
1458	Don't Ask Me	103	1453 Telegram 108
	Stallwood	103	52 Ed Tierney 108
1453	Canyon	105	1459 The Englishman 108
1432	Torbella	105	Bahman 108

SEVENTH RACE—One mile and twenty yards:

	Agra	90	1408 Lally 103
1390	Centaurus	96	1401 Schroeder's Midway 104
1402	Helen Lucas	96	1446 Paxton 106
1446	Waterfall	99	1462 Royal Breeze 106
1455	Delestrome	100	
1455	Baneful	100	

W. H. Carey Wins Handicap.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 26.—Struggling desperately to the front from a rear position, W. H. Carey won the Santa Anita handicap over the long-distance Brooks course to-day at Ascot. The track record for the distance was equaled. The track was fast and good time was made. Summaries:

First Race—Five and a half furlongs: Royal Rogue, 107 (Keogh), 6 to 5.....1
Moneymuss, 107 (McDaniel), 4 to 1.....2
Bribery, 105 (Knapp), 4 to 1.....3
Time, 1:07⅘. Harding, Florianna Belle, Bill Montgomery, Nothing, Lacene, Satchel and Sly Ben also ran.

Second Race—Three furlongs: Magazine, 116 (Bullman), 4 to 5.....1
Creston, 110 (Brussel), 3 to 1.....2
Kismet, Jr., 113 (Knapp), 3 to 1.....3
Time, :36⅘. Carmelina, Balbus, Swee Taire, Turnaway, Swagerlater, Sea Dragon and Banner Bearer also ran.

Third Race—Six furlongs: Col. Jack, 106 (Riley), 11 to 5.....1
J. R. Laughrey, 109 (Knapp), 12 to 1.....2
E. T. Fryer, 104 (Ross), 30 to 1.....3
Time, 1:14. Judge Treen, Fred Mulholland, Malchus, Arimo, Elancer, May L. N. and Norfolk also ran.

Fourth Race—Brooks course; Santa Anita Handicap; $1,500 added:
W. H. Carey, 114 (Knapp), 11 to 5.....1
Von Tromp, 114 (Bullman), 5 to 1.....2
J. F. Donahue, 112 (Russom), 9 to 2.....3
Time, 2:02⅘. Standover, Stillcho, Molesey, Cello and Chimney Sweep also ran.

Fifth Race—Seven furlongs; selling:
Clandestine, 107 (Knapp), 8 to 1.....1
Nimlick, 95 (McDaniel), 3 to 1.....2
Cadichon, 102 (Riley), 5 to 1.....3
Time, 1:28⅘. Lucrece, Prince Magnet, Search Me, M. B. Clark and Lotta Gladstone also ran.

Sixth Race—Five and a half furlongs:
Dominus Arvi, 110 (McDaniel), 5 to 2.....1
Elota, 100 (Brussel), 20 to 1.....2
Otto Price, 102 (Preston), 5 to 2.....3
Time, 1:09⅘. Banlada, Big Store, Ray Egan, Esther B., Storloff and Haseline also ran.

ASCOT ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Three furlongs:

Balbus	115	Velma C	112
Sweet Taire	115	Wilie T	112
Swaggerlator	115	Favorgale	112
Macsil	115	Harvey Clark	112
Nimsky Oldfield	112	Saucy M	112
Marianna	112	Turnaway	102
Albion H	112	Connie M	102
Bendaga	112		

SECOND RACE—Futurity course:

Sanfara	107	Bologna	112
Toots Mook	112	Comson Sue	109
Nun's Veiling	112	Lady Kitty	109
Bribery	112	Salnrida	109
The Mist	112		

THIRD RACE—One mile:

Col. Bronston	108	Mountebank	105
Jetsam	108	Bill Curtis	105
Nibilck	108	Canoplan	105
Stoessel	108	King of the Mist	105
Sly Ben	108	Ana Tera	105
Clandestine	105	Josie's Jewell	103
Chancellor Walworth	105	Revolt	103
		Confessor	103

FOURTH RACE—One mile:

Kinfara	107	Hohenstanhope	97
Ampedo	100	Virginia Lorraine	95
Arimo	100	Viola B	95

FIFTH RACE—Five and a half furlongs:

Henry Waite	112	Lisbia	103
Joe Kelly	109	Lachata	103
Homelander	108	Mazapan	103
The Irishman	108	Neatness	103
Sly Ben	108	Green Seal	94
James Mack	107	Song of the Sea	91
Devon B	107	Illusion	89
Black Eye	105		

SIXTH RACE—Seven furlongs:

San Alvarado	110	Irish Mail	107
Light Comedy	110	Taos	107
Arragowan	110	Happy Rice	107
Chief O'Haven	110	Royal Ascot	107
Red Ball	110	Buna	105
Vinton	107		

"Good Individual Tailoring at the price of Non-Individual Readymade."

$25.00 Fancy Suitings now $20 00 and $17 50.
$22.50 and $20 00 Fancy Suitings now $17.50 and $15.00.
$17.50 Fancy Suitings now $15.00.
$25.00 Fancy Overcoatings now $20.00.
$3.50 to $5.00 Fancy Vestings now $2.48 and $1.98.

One of the most important clothes-getting opportunities ever presented to the readers of this paper.

The reductions are real—and on up-to-date fabrics; they'll be made in up-to-date styles, and be in every way better values than marked-down out-of-date ready-made guessfits. And we make so quickly that even "good" ready-made has no pins left to stand on.

No "getting even" on the tailoring—you'll get the same individual attention and the same careful making as ever; same guarantee—the only way we "get even" is in room for spring and summer goods and by keeping busy thru the "off days."

"99c a leg" Trousers Sale

Just remnants, mill ends, sample lengths and the like—but good all the way thru. Any other tailor would get double, but our prices are

"99c a leg" ($1.98 a pair) and $2.60 a pair

for trousers made to measure—well made in every way.

All sorts of patterns and all weights for every purpose and season—some blacks and blues among them.

Note—Following our usual practice, we will give a pair of these trousers free with every order for a suit or overcoat at $15 or over—provided only that the suit be not of staple black or blue goods.

The English Woolen Mills Co
Tailors and Woolen Merchants
KENTUCKY HEADQUARTERS—352 Fourth Avenue, Louisville.
MAIL ORDERS—Satisfaction and promptness guaranteed. Samples, self-measurement blank and style-book sent on request.

WHEN YOU ARE WORN OUT
Or Have the Grip

There is nothing like Pure Whisky, Apple or Peach Brandy for toning up the system. These I know to be PURE, Distilled in my Distilleries, numbered 761 and 49, Addison, Second district of Kentucky. Also a full line of Domestic and Imported Wines, Gins, etc. I feel sure you will like my prices. Family trade a specialty. Mail orders prompt attention. Goods delivered to any part of the city. No drinks sold.

L. D. ADDISON,
N. E. Cor. 7th and Market.
Home Phone 2561. Louisville, Ky.

RICH RACE WON BY LOCAL BOY

Jockey Koerner Pilots Kercheval To Victory In Big Event.

THE $10,000 BURNS HANDICAP

Horse and Rider Shipped From Los Angeles On Special Train and Killing Is Made.

THREE FAVORITES ARE FIRST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Kercheval, a four-year-old colt by The Commoner or Tithonus—Tomboy, ridden by Charlie Koerner, a Louisville boy, won the Burns Handicap to-day by two lengths in the presence of 15,000 people. Logistilla was second by a neck, while Sir Edward secured third position two lengths in advance of Ramus. Nealon, the favorite, was fifth. The field was well bunched at the finish. The time was 2:08 1-5. The winner was 8 to 1 in the betting.

When the betting opened up Nealon was the choice at 2 to 1, while the Jennings and Hildreth pair were mixed at 1 to 1. Kercheval came in for the strongest kind of support, and there was a wild scramble to get on at 10 to 1, putting his price at post to 6 to 1. The prices remained from 2 to 1 to 50 to 1, Dusty Miller being the despised outsider.

There was little delay at the post, and the start was an excellent one, the horses being only a little distance apart when they passed the stand, where Proper and Sir Edward were leading, and they maintained this position to the turn. At the half Sir Edward drew away and opened up a gap of several lengths, when Proper and Nealon fell back beaten.

Jockey Koerner went after his field with Kercheval, and when the stretch was reached he was on equal terms with the pacemakers, and after a mild shakeup went about his business and stalled off the fast-coming Logistilla. Hildreth's mare, last to leave the post, closed resolutely, but as much as Sandy urged her she could not gain an inch, and as they passed the wire two lengths and a neck separated the first two, with Sir Edward, although fading away, a clever third from Ramus. Proper was decisively beaten and pulled up in the ruck.

Kercheval had been given a quiet preparation for the Burns at Ascot track, Los Angeles, and together with Jockey Koerger was shipped to Emeryville two days ago on a special train. The Los Angeles delegation is reported to have made a large "clean-up" on the Southern horse's victory. Three favorites and three outsiders divided the various events. Weather cloudy and warm; track slow. Summaries:

First Race—Four furlongs:
College Widow, 107 (Lynch), 3 to 5..... 1
Leonardsdale, 106 (McBride), 8 to 5... 2
Raleigh, 107 (W. Miller), 11 to 5..... 3
Time, :49 1-5. Billy Watkins, Voloski, Lakeview, Chenowe and Coralita also ran.

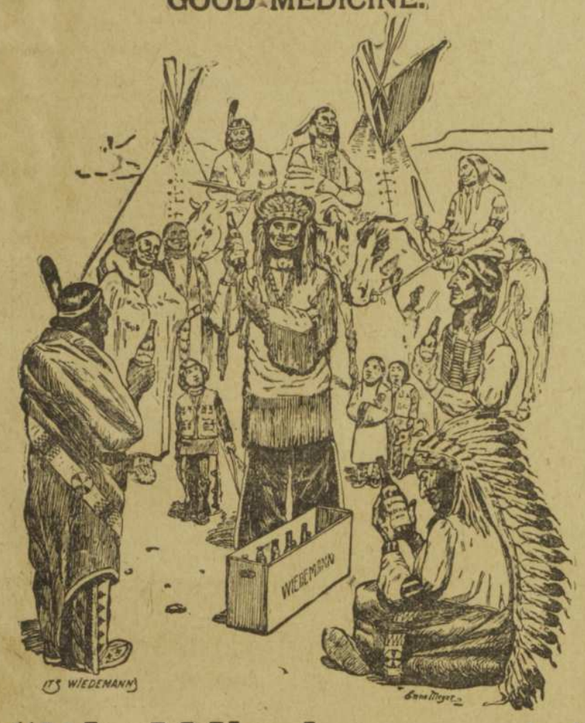
Second Race—Six furlongs:
Golden Rule, 109 (Miller), 12 to 5..... 1
Chief Wittman, 109 (Graham), 18 to 5... 2
David Boland, 109 (Brown), 10 to 1..... 3
Time, 1:16 1-5. Metlakatla, Tim Joe, Hersain, Yellowstone, Judge, Bell Reed and Manila also ran.

Third Race—Mile and a quarter:
Jake Moose, 108 (Sandy), 10 to 1..... 1
Iris, 102 (Kirschbaum), 9 to 5..... 2
Ninespot, 101 (Davis), 10 to 1..... 3
Time, 2:11 4-5. Daniel C., Hooligan, Baker and Briarthorpe also ran.

Fourth Race—Mile and a quarter; Burns Handicap; three-year-olds and up; purse $10,000:
Kercheval, 102 (Koerner), 8 to 1..... 1
Logistilla, 123 (Sandy), 6 to 1..... 2
Sir Edward, 111 (Graham), 8 to 1..... 3
Time, 2:08 1-5. Ramus, Nealon, Dr. Leggo, Dusty Miller, Rapid Water, Proper, Princess Titania, Blondy, Borchesi and Linaro also ran.

Fifth Race—Five and a half furlongs; Janice Handicap:
Grasscutter, 95 (Davis), 40 to 1..... 1
Seasnahme, 92 (McGuigan), 12 to 1..... 2
Tony Faust, 110 (Williams), even..... 3
Time, 1:08 3-5

GOOD MEDICINE.



"It's Wiedemann's"

Louisville Branch: 14th and Walnut Streets

GRUBER & DEUSER, Managers.

Cumb. Phone West 191 Home Phone 1913

STORIES ABOUT BASEBALL MEN

Fullerton Writes of Gastronomic Feats of Well-Known Players.

LOUISVILLE CLUB FIGURES.

How Pulliam Tried the European Plan When He Was Managing the Colonels.

JUNNINGHAM A GOOD EATER.

BASEBALL stimulates the appetite, and possibly there is no class of gastronomic artists in the world, excepting harvest hands, that can compare with professional ball players as feeders. Usually they confine their eating feats to breakfast and dinner, and are content with a light lunch before the game, but there are exceptions to that rule, writes Hugh Fullerton.

Harry Pulliam, when he was running the old Louisville club for Dreyfuss, once attempted an experiment which he never repeated. He put the team up at a European plan hotel in New York and thought he was saving money. When the bill for that first meal was rendered to him by the apprehensive proprietor, who figured that the total receipts of the Colonels might not meet a week at that rate, Pulliam turned as red as his vest, then white as his collar. Hahnus Wagner led with a total of $14.25, and Pete Dowling was second with $12 even, with the rest ranging from $5 upward. The next meal was on the American plan.

But even among such enthusiastic eaters there are some who stand out prominently as feeders. Perhaps the best feeder that ever broke into the game was Walter Thornton, the big pitcher, who starred with Anson a couple of years and was driven out of baseball because he declined to sign a contract at the terms offered him by Col. Hart. Thornton was big and vulgarly healthy, and never was there such an appetite. He could spot Bill Everett two lamb chops and a dish of peas and then eat easily, which in itself was going some. Not only did he hold the championship for a single meal, but he was one of the most persistent eaters that ever happened. He was a trifle handicapped because he used only a fork in eating, which gave some of the knife manipulators an advantage, but he was there. Many times at night when the train was running along with all the lights out in the sleepers and everybody seemingly dead to the world the train would stop and anyone who was awake would hear a window lifted cautiously and then Thornton's voice would ask: "Say, boy is there any place near here you can get me a sandwich?"

One extremely hot day in Philadelphia Thornton pitched two games in one afternoon. The heat was intense, so great that Frank Chance, who was catching him, was wading in water and mud caused from perspiration dripping from his uniform. The players of both teams were suffering intensely. During the second game I dropped down to the bench to speak to some one and T. Donohue met me with:

"What do you think of him?"

"He's going along pretty well," I responded.

"I don't mean pitching," said T. "I mean eating. He's eaten a sandwich every two innings since he started, and has gone in after a piece of pie."

* * *

There was a player in one of the big league clubs years ago—it would be cruel to tell his name—who was a candidate for gastronomic honors and yet was handicapped out of it. His handicap consisted of inability to read even the bill of fare, and yet to hide his ignorance he always made the bluff of looking over the card and then ordering things he knew were there. Generally he had to confine himself to eggs at breakfast, roast beef at luncheon and whatever he saw the others eating at dinner. For a long time the fact that he could not read was kept a secret by him, but in an evil moment Jack Luby discovered the fact. The next day at luncheon Jack sat next to the player and remarked: "Old man, I'm on that you can't read. Let me order for you."

The ignorant one whispered grateful thanks, never suspecting what he was letting himself in for. Jack issued an order that staggered the waiter.

The next meal the ignorant one sought Jack's companionship and profited by his ability to read. For a week or more the plan worked to perfection. Then one day Jack came in late and took a seat clear across the dining-room from his friend. He ordered his meal and then, arising and looking around the room, stood pointing toward the unfortunate illiterate one and said loudly:

"That gentleman in the blue suit at the seventh table will take the same thing."

During the rest of the season Jack made life miserable for the other fellow by ordering loudly for him and exposing him at every opportunity.

* * *

Bert Cunningham, the clever little pitcher, who is now in business in Chicago, could hold his own at a handicap eating match with the big fellows, but he met his superior when he tackled Carey, the tall, slender young man who played first for Louisville for a couple of seasons. Now neither Bert nor Carey looked to be a candidate for cattorial honors, but when the club was training at Thomasville one eventful spring they simply made the big fellows retire honorably.

One day Carey and Bert took a drive far down into the country, and it happened that they were caught at nightfall miles from the hotel and filled with hunger. There was a negro cabin at the roadside and they halted there and asked the old colored mammy if she could cook supper for them.

"I ain't got nothin' but wild meat and oohn cakes," said the old woman. The players agreed to tackle that, and she warmed up a great stew pan of possum and coon mixed together, parboiled and then baked.

"I stuck to Carey through five helpings of the meat and seventy-two corn cakes," said Cunny. "Then I quit and watched him. He ate up to ninety-four cakes and then quit, being too polite to ask the old lady to mix another bowl of batter. When it came to paid the old woman 75 cents for the feed, as she asked, she said: 'Good Lor', white man, you eat moh laik a niggah than any white man I ever see."

* * *

George Edward Waddell is something in a gastronomic line himself, but he is a night feeder. George Edward trains on cocoanut pie. On the road many times, as I was preparing for bed toward or after midnight, there would come a gentle tap on the door, and George Edward would enter and remark: "Say, Hughe, let me take six bits." When the coin was forthcoming he would ring the bell, and when the boy came he would say: "Boy, get me three of those ten-cent cocoanut pies, a roll of jelly cake, and three oranges, and keep the change."

Then he would sit on the bed and have a glorious feast, departing for his own room with a good-night muttered out of a mouthful of peanuts which he had found in an off pocket.

* * *

Tim Donohue was one of the great sea food eaters of baseball. As he came from Massachusetts and from down Cape Cod way, he came legitimately by his love for clams, squahog, shred, crab and such like dainties, and one of his favorite feasts was cracked iced crab served in his room just before he retired.

One time when Bazzaz Kilroy and Tim were rooming together someone down at Portsmouth, N. H., presented Bazzaz with a case of fine ale to take home to his brother Mike. There were twenty-four quarts in the case, and rather than ship it Mattie took it to his room, intending to take it with him when the team jumped from Boston to Philadelphia a couple of days later.

Bazzaz was out that first night and Tim returned to the room about 10 o'clock. At 1 o'clock Bazzaz returned and found Tim, with the remnants of many cracked crabs around him, sitting smoking a big cigar and drinking a glass of ale.

"Fine ale, Mattie," remarked Tim.

Then there was a scene, but finally Mattie quit rebuking Tim and decided that, as the case was broken, he might as well drink a bottle himself. To his astonishment he couldn't find a full bottle—Tim was finishing the last one. Again Mattie stormed, but Tim simply remarked:

"I had an ale thirst this evening."

BLIND SCHOOL TO ENTER MANUAL INDOOR MEET.

The Kentucky Institution for the Blind has been invited to enter a team in the Manual indoor meet on April 13, and will have entries in all the events in which the blind boys can compete. Training has already begun in the school's gymnasium, and the boys are working hard to get themselves in the best possible shape to compete with their more fortunate opponents. The track team will be the strongest that has ever represented the institution, and the boys, although handicapped by lack of sight, are confident of winning several prize medals. The team will be composed of five totally blind boys and six with partial sight.

Capt. Elwood Short, who led the victorious football team of 1906, will captain the track team and enter the sprints.

The relay team, composed of Walton Perkins, Adrian Short, Spurgeon Smith, James Ison and Joe Fitzner, will compete in the ward school relay race, and should be a serious contender for first prize. The Blind School will be very strong in the jumps. Elijah Brown, Willie Routh and Raleigh Stringer make a strong trio for the high jump, while Elijah Brown, Willie Routh and Larkin Scalf will be equally as strong in the broad jump.

Y. M. C. A. Leads League.

By defeating the strong New Albany basketball team Friday night, the local Y. M. C. A. squad climbed into first place in the Falls City League standing. New Albany and University School are tied for second place, both having lost two game while the Y. M. C. A. boys have but one defeat charged up to them.

Although handicapped from the start by having no suitable center and by lack of practice, the team stuck together and overcame the many difficulties which tended to spoil their championship aspirations, turning out, finally, a squad which for team and defensive playing cannot be beaten anywhere in these parts.

In the game Friday evening, Detwiler played his first game at center, and showed that he is nothing behind an middle man in town. Mason and Hambleton, with Capt. Payne and Seelbach, make up a quartet which will cause trouble to any team. They have struck their gait now and great things are expected when the Y. M. C. A. plays.

VARIOUS POSITIONS OF EBEN M. BYERS, AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPION

TOP OF SWING FOR LOFTING. PUTTING STANCE OF THE CHAMPION. ADDRESS FOR A DRIVE FROM TEE.

FINISH OF A FULL MIDIRON SHOT. POSITION AT THE FINISH OF A BRASSIE SHOT. POSITION AT THE TOP OF SWING FOR A DRIVE.

MORE FIGHTS FOR NEVADA

Tonopah Club Has Arranged To Give Big Boxing Carnival.

TOWN WANTS NO FIGHTERS.

Still On the Map, But Is Dead and Buried As Far As Ring Is Concerned.

CHAT OF THE SQUARED CIRCLE.

MANAGER RILEY, of the Casino A. C., at Tonopah, Nev., has under consideration the question of pulling off a carnival of prize fights in his club during the coming spring, commencing with the Gans-Britt contest, which is carded for March 17 next, writes Bat Masterson.

It is Promoter Riley's purpose to have three championship titles decided on that occasion, one of which has already been arranged—the Gans-Britt battle for the lightweight championship of the world.

According to Mr. Riley's present plans, a battle for the welterweight title is to follow the Gans-Britt contest; then to come for the battle for the middleweight championship.

Manager Riley has selected Jack Blackburn, the Philadelphia colored lightweight, as the man to meet any one of the following-named pugilists for the welterweight title:

Honey Mellody, Jimmy Gardner, Mike (Twin) Sullivan or Willie Lewis.

Honey Mellody has been given the preference on account of its being pretty generally understood that he is at present the holder of the title, but as Blackburn claims to already hold a decision over him his claim seems to be somewhat cloudy.

Manager Riley has been endeavoring for some time to have Mellody affix his name to a set of articles calling for a battle with Blackburn, but so far has not succeeded, and now says that unless Mellody comes across pretty soon he will open up negotiations with Willie Lewis.

* * *

Nevada is a good State for fighters who can fight and are willing to fight to emigrate to, but can hardly be considered as especially inviting for one of the variety who fights occasionally while working as a cadet all the time, as many of them are doing around New York at the present time.

In picking Hugo Kelly, the Chicago Italian, to be one of the principals in the middleweight battle, Manager Riley certainly lit onto the toughest proposition in that division. Hugo is not one of those fancy boxers who wants a ring as big as all outdoors to fight in and who likes to delight the spectators with clever side-stepping and other fancy things, a la Philadelphia Jack, but he is nevertheless a scrapper of the first water.

Any time he is in the ring the audience is sure to have a run for its money, provided, of course, the other fellow is of some account. He is not afraid of having his beauty spoiled by a punch on the nose, and, if anything, fights better under severe punishment than otherwise.

A wallop on the jaw that would put the ordinary pug down for the count seems to act as a stimulant to the Chicagoan and will cause him to sail into an opponent like a veritable demon. That is the style of milling that usually breaks the other fellow's heart and causes him to look for a soft spot in the ring on which he can lie down and take a rest.

* * *

H. L. Baggerly, sporting editor of the San Francisco Bulletin, ran the following dispatch from Yerington, which is considered good enough to be passed along down the line:

"The Yerington Chamber of Commerce had an inquiry last week from the San Francisco sporting fraternity asking what the camp would put up for a prize fight, and requesting an answer by wire, saying 'this will be worth millions to your camp as an advertisement. All the Nevada camps are having them. Look at Goldfield, Tonopah, Bullfrog, Searchlight and Ely.

"'If you put up liberally we will give you a mill that, as an ad for the camp, will knock the stuffing out of the event Tex Rickard promises to pull off in Ely next spring.'

"The Chamber of Commerce instructed the secretary to turn them down cold—'We don't want any of that sort of ruffianism here.'

"The secretary sent the following dispatch: 'Letter received. Nixy. No opening here for your art. Only thing Chamber will put up for prize fight is jail with ironclad guarantee bread and water thirty days. Yerington not doing any mining above ground and doesn't believe in scandalous advertising.'

"'Got Ely skinned a mile for copper and willing to let her have all the flimflam advertising she can secure from prize fights.

"'Yerington has the greatest copper deposit in Nevada—greatest opportunities.

"'Glad hand to all honest miners and prospectors, marble heart to all brands of flimflammers—see? This is not confidential—pass it up to your local newspapers, so that the public may know and Yerington will remember you all in its prayers!'

"Hurrah for Yerington! But who wants to go to Yerington?

It is altogether probable that the prize fighters care about as much for Yerington as that sage-brush hamlet cares for them, so that makes it all even.

* * *

Some of "Kid" Lavigne's old friends assert that his breakdown was due as much to the terrible gruelling he received in his memorable fight with Joe Walcott at Maspeth, in 1895, as to dissipation. They declare that neither Lavigne nor Walcott was as formidable after that bout as before.

Fans recall the Maspeth affair as one of the greatest contests in the history of the ring. Walcott barred no one. Lavigne was the American lightweight champion. He was regarded as invincible.

The heavy men stayed away from Walcott, but Lavigne looked for new fields of conquest, stepped in where the big men hesitated to take a chance. He agreed to meet Walcott at 133 pounds, weigh in four hours before the battle, the latter to knock the "Saginaw Kid" out to win. Walcott jumped at the chance.

They met at Maspeth, December 2, 1895, in what proved to be one of the most remarkable fights in ring history. The lightweight champion gave Walcott a lacing that made the black man anxious to quit, but Tom O'Rourke kept him going. Walcott wanted to crawl out of the ring. It is said that he was kept from doing so only by the sight of a shining revolver. The decision went to Lavigne in fifteen rounds.

Many critics aver that both men began to "go back" from that date. They had fought each other to a standstill. However, the rate of the backward movement was imperceptible, for Walcott was a champion for years, and Lavigne did not lose the championship until 1899, when Frank Erne took the title from him at Buffalo.

Lavigne fought Walcott again in San Francisco, October 29, 1897, and won in twelve rounds. He began to lose his "grip" in 1898, when he fought several draws. So it does not apear that the Maspeth fight hurt him as much as his life outside the ring.

Up to Saturday night a week ago Lavigne had not fought for nearly five years. He spent several years in France as a boxing instructor. He was well trained for his bout with Young Erne, but condition does not count as much as vitality in such a contest. One thing can be said for the Saginaw boy. He was a credit to the ring. He was no braggart or rowdy, and he was inclined to modesty.

Bowling At Blind School.

The bowling season is on in earnest at the Blind School, and already several good records have been made by the blind boys. There is a league at the institution composed of seven two-men teams. The teams will bowl every Saturday until the close of the season, April 6. The Blind School is anxious to bowl against any team in the city under sixteen years of age, and would be glad to meet the Manual and High School freshmen teams. One of the best two out of three games for prizes. Smith, James, Isar and Joe Fitzner will compose the relay team.

OUTFIELDER DENNIS SULLIVAN has accepted Boston's terms. He is wintering at Vermillion, S. D., and is very much pleased with the chance to play in Boston.

THE latest from San Jose, Cal., is that Hal Chase is positive in his statement that he will stay in San Jose and retail cigars unless Griffith agrees to fatten his pay envelope considerably this year.

DRIVER MARRIOTT IN BETTER SHAPE.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 26.—Fred Marriott, who was seriously injured yesterday when his racing automobile was wrecked while racing along Ormond-Daytonia beach at a speed of nearly 125 miles an hour, passed a fairly comfortable night and probably will recover. It was feared at first that the driver had sustained internal injuries, but no indication of anything of that kind has developed. He is badly cut and bruised, however, and his recovery probably will be slow.

THE BIG STORE'S

Challenge Sale

Every Day Brings Bigger Crowds to This Sale.

Quality Suits, Quality Overcoats and Winter Clothing at challenge prices. Everybody marvels at the great values. Every garment is new, stylish and perfectly reliable in quality. A sale that surpasses all precedents. Every claim substantiated by the merchandise. The greatest values ever known. High-grade Clothing at less than cost to manufacture.

BOYS' WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

Young Men's Single-breasted Suits, ages 14 to 19; $8.50 and $7.50 values; go for $5.00
Young Men's Single-breasted Suits, ages 14 to 19; $6.50 and $5.00 values; go for $3.95
Boys' Winter Suits and Overcoats, $3.00 and $2.50 values; go for $2.00
Boys' Winter Suits and Overcoats, $4.00 and $3.50 values; go for $2.95
Boys' Winter Suits and Overcoats, $5.00 and $4.50 values; go for $3.95
Boys' Winter Suits and Overcoats, $7.50 and $6.00 values go for $4.75

MEN'S HATS AND SHIRTS.

$2.48 and $1.98 Men's Derby and Soft Hats go for $1.69
$4.00 and $3.00 Men's Derby and Soft Hats go for $1.99
$2.00 and $1.50 Men's Fancy Stiff Bosom Shirts go for $1.15
75c and 59c Men's Fancy Plaited Bosom Shirts go for 48c

MEN'S WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

$8.50 and $7.50 Men's Suits and Overcoats go for $6.75
$11 and $10 Suits and Overcoats go for $8.90
$13.50 and $12 Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats go for $10.75
$18 and $15 Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats go for $12.75
$22.50 and $20 Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats go for $14.90
$30 and $25 Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats go for $18.75

MEN'S TROUSERS AT CUT PRICES.

Special line Men's Serviceable Pants (great values for the price), go for $1.00
$2.00 and $1.75 Men's Serviceable Pants go for $1.35
$3.00 and $2.50 Men's Stylish Trousers go for $2.00
$5.00 and $4.50 Men's Stylish Trousers go for $3.75

THE BIG STORE'S FAMOUS DOUBLE GUARANTEE BINDS EVERY SALE—Should any purchase fail to please, the money is at once returned or the goods cheerfully exchanged. All clothing bought here is pressed and kept in good repair for one year free of charge.

Men's Fleeced and Derby Ribbed Underwear; 75c values; go for 46c
Men's Natural Wool and Camel's Hair Underwear; blue and tan; $1.25 value; go for 87c
Men's Cooper Blue and Ecru Underwear; $1.00 values; go for 87c
Men's Wool Ribbed Underwear; natural wool and tan; $1.75 values; go for $1.25
75c and 50c Men's Fancy Half Hose; fine qualities and exclusive styles; go for 33c
35c and 25c Men's Fancy Half Hose; new striped and figured effects; go for 19c
75c and 50c Men's Rich Silk Neckwear; all styles and shapes; go for 25c
$1.00 Men's Fancy Stiff Bosom Shirts; assorted and detached cuffs; go for 75c
50c Men's Heavy Winter Caps; assorted patterns; stiff bands; go for 15c
75c and 50c Men's Silk Suspenders; handsome buckles and beautiful silks; go for 25c
15c Silk Initial Handkerchiefs; assorted width hems; go for 7c
35c Men's Warm Wool Gloves; blacks and neat fancy patterns; go for 19c

THE BIG STORE

424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434 W. Market St.

Between Fourth and Fifth.

Milton M. Marblestone & Co.

TRIUMPH OF ONE YANKEE

William K. Vanderbilt's Wonderful Record On the French Turf.

LEADS ALL OWNERS OF WORLD

Trainer Duke and Jockey Ransch Handle the Horses To Get the Best Results.

MAINTENON IS THE STAR.

AFTER nearly ten years' campaigning on the French turf, one of William K. Vanderbilt's most laudable ambitions was gratified during the racing season just past, and for the first time since his advent there his name stands at the head of the list of winning owners. That of M. Edmond Blanc, which had for several years past been at the top, has been displaced.

Mr. Vanderbilt's actual winnings total $245,880, or more than double as much as those of his nearest competitor, M. Lieux, who won $122,146. M. Caillault won $107,000 and M. Blanc is the fourth on the list, with $75,000.

It is the first time an American has ever held the place of honor, though in previous years Mr. Vanderbilt has been very near the top of the list. Regrettably enough, the one race of all others which our countryman desired to win, the Grand Prix, the richest stake in the world, but far more desirable because of the sentimental interest attached to it, was not destined to be his last year, notwithstanding that his representative, the great racer Maintenon, by far the best French colt of the year, was a starter, but was not placed, the race having been won by the English-bred colt, Spearmint, which had won the Epsom Derby a few days before that. To this day the defeat of Maintenon is the greatest mystery of the turf season, because all his subsequent form was far above that he showed in the Grand Prix.

* * *

Foxhall's Grand Prix.

James R. Keene's American racer, Foxhall, by King Alfonso, captured the Grand Prix in 1881. Spearmint's victory was the first for an English colt since Minting won in 1886, twenty years ago. Of late years scruples about racing on Sunday, the day the Grand Prix is decided, have kept many English turfmen from sending their colts over for the race, but prior to twenty years ago it was not an infrequent thing for the "foreigner" to achieve success in it.

This year's Grand Prix was worth about $56,000 in all, of which $4,000 went to the second and $2,000 to the third. In future years the French Jockey Club will make it even a more valuable stake, and it will then be worth $80,000.

* * *

Maintenon's Defeat.

Maintenon was ridden in the Grand Prix by Percy Woodland, an English jockey, who was so good over the jumps as on the flat, and as the scale of weights, 128 pounds, permitted all the good jockeys to have mounts, no less than five Americans rode in it.

Jay Ransch, the regular stable jockey, was not on Maintenon because the youth had suffered an injury in a race a few days before. The plight of Mr. Vanderbilt and his trainer, William Duke, may be imagined when they found the public favorite, their representative, would be without the services of his regular jockey. They did the best they could under the circumstances, and the defeat of the popular French colt in the no less popular American colors was a sad blow to the French, though they cheered heartily the victory of the English racer.

It may be worthy of remark that every one of Maintenon's subsequent efforts, eight in all, were victories, and in fact in the two years in which he raced he only one he sustained from the middle of May, when he won the Prix Lupin.

One of the most important races on the French turf, the Prix du Conseil Municipal, value $26,000, was Maintenon's most significant victory, inasmuch as in it he defeated among others Bachelor's Button, the best horse, 4 years old or upward, which was on the English turf in 1906, and Sixteen Silk, several of which were walk-overs, and in one race he defeated Presto II., the first horse that had ever beaten the famous Pretty Polly. Thus, by all collateral form Mr. Vanderbilt's stable in 1906 contained two of the best horses in the old world.

* * *

William Duke's History.

Neither of these is American, however, for both were bred in France, and both were purchased as yearlings at good, but not extravagant, figures. However, they were trained and ridden by Americans. William Duke, whose residence is at Wellsville, N. Y., has for the last three years trained for Mr. Vanderbilt, and his salary and percentage of winnings have netted him for 1906 the sum of $25,000. This is probably the largest salary earned by one trainer in England, France or America during the season.

Duke went to England ten years ago with a stable of horses formerly owned by himself, Enoch Wishard and J. J. McCafferty. The last named did not stay there. Wishard did well for years, having led the list of trainers one year, but Duke did best of all. He became the trainer for Sir John Thursby, whose brother, George, is the best amateur rider in the world, it is said, and has twice been placed in the Derby with his mounts—on John o' Gaunt in 1904, and on Picton in 1906. Duke says the only reason he left the commercial employment of the Messrs. Thursby was because the work of sending race horses to different parts of the Kingdom to run was not agreeable to him, as it was too arduous. In France he is practically with his horses at all times, and he lays great stress upon the agreeable features of French racing as compared with that of any other country.

* * *

Vanderbilt As a Breeder.

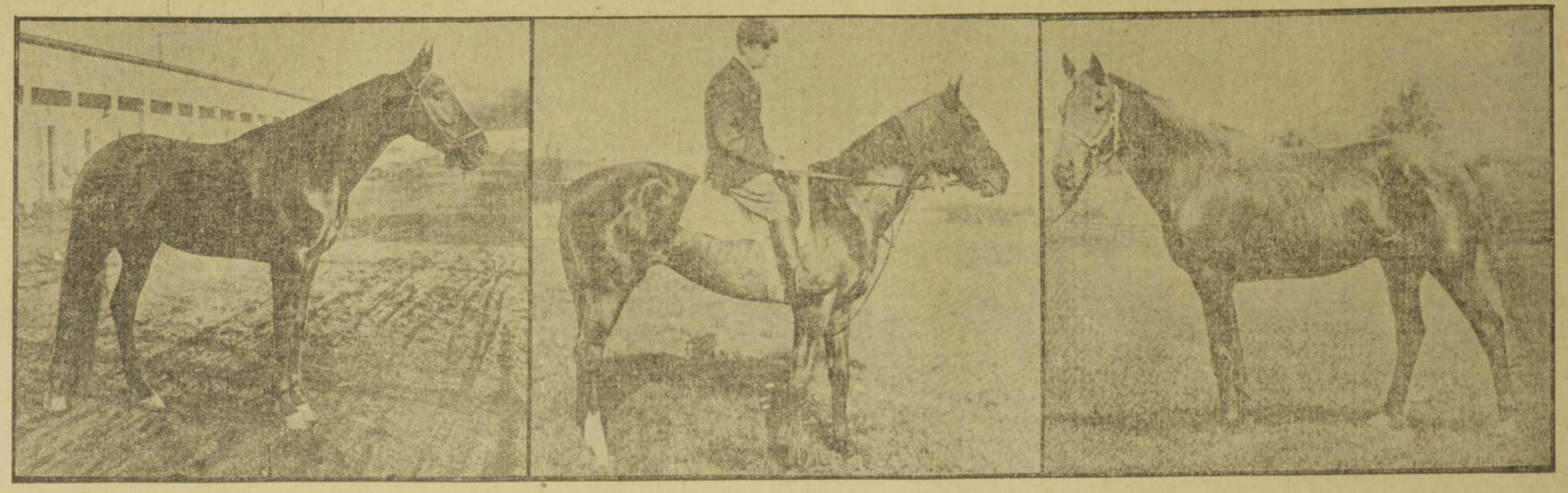
Though Mr. Vanderbilt has been breeding racers in France for about ten years now, he has never achieved anything like the success with them that he has with Maintenon and Prestige. In 1895 he bought from the late Pierre Lorillard about twenty-five brood mares, which he sent to his stud farm in France, and later he purchased Halma here, one of Hanover's best sons, and sent him over to his stud. Though he begot some fair horses, the standard was not up to Mr. Vanderbilt's requirements, and a few months ago, when Prestige was retired because he was in danger of a breakdown, it was determined to place him at the head of the Vanderbilt stud. Halma was presented to the New York Jockey Club Breeding Farm, where he will undoubtedly do much good.

Gradually Mr. Vanderbilt has weeded out of his large collection of mares and stallions those not up to his standard To-day the establishment includes five stallions—Prestige, Alpha, Turenne and Ellismere—and forty-one mares. Of the stallions Ellismere is the only one American bred. He is by Hanover, out of Ella Pinkerton, by Longfellow. Of the mares there are still left a number which were purchased in America ten years ago, together with some of their daughters. Upon the sale of the late W. C. Whitney's stud in 1904 Mr. Vanderbilt purchased a few mares in foal, and their produce, foals of 1905, are included in the list of fifty-five racers which will be campaigned in his interest in 1907. Among these are Beach, by Meddler, out of Veronica II.; Schuyler, by Meddler, out of Louise N., half-sister to Artful's dam, Martha II., and Tessie, by Meddler, out of Hessian, by Hanover. Mr. Vanderbilt has also named a filly Virginia. Tessie and Virginia are named after Mrs. Herman Oelrichs and her sister, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

This year Mr. Vanderbilt's racers will be ridden by George Bellhouse, an English jockey of excellent reputation and ability, whose engagement was achieved on the French turf. Maintenon is still at the head of the list of horses in training, but naturally the expectations of Mr. Vanderbilt will rest upon his three-year-olds. Under the beneficent French racing rules two-year-old racing does not begin there until about August 1, and the juveniles thus have every opportunity to make natural development. The "backward" two-year-old of 1906 may prove to be a very good horse in 1907.

Mr. Duke did not say so, but he evidently has high hopes that in 1907 the Vanderbilt colors will be very prominent again, as they were in 1906. The only regret with Americans is that Mr. Vanderbilt, principal stockholder in the Coney Island Jockey Club and its president besides, does not see fit to carry on in this country his racing enterprises on the same scale as he does in France. A few years ago he raced a small stable here, but it comprised mares eventually destined for the stud in France, and it by no means was a representative stable or an earnest effort. In the old days at Jerome Park Mr. Vanderbilt imbibed his love for racing, and it has never been checked.

THREE NOTED HORSES WHICH ARE BEING TALKED ABOUT AT PRESENT



JOHN A., 2:08¾. One of the stars in Ed Geers' stable at Memphis.

M. BLANC'S JARDY. Sold for $150,000 to Senor Luro, of the Argentine Republic.

JAY EYE SEE. $10 trotting, 2:06¼ pacing. Twenty-six years old.

FATHER OF THE BILLIARD GAME

Old Jake Schaefer Made the Present Pastime What It Is.

HOPPE REIGNING SENSATION.

Chances Are Youngster Will Be In Class By Himself Within the Next Few Years.

WHO THE BEST PLAYERS ARE.

WHEN one comes to look over the list of the masters of the cue and what they have done to place the game of billiards upon the plane it now occupies, Jake Schaefer, "the Wizard," is deservedly entitled to first place. Slosson, Vigneaux, Sutton, Hoppe, Daly and the late Frank Ives have in their day electrified the world by their brilliant playing, but to the little German is dus the advancement in the style of play.

Starting from the old straight rail game, the "Wizard" so far outclassed other experts that the 6-inch balk line style was adopted.

This soon became just as easy, and the balk was raised until it reached the 14-inch, with two shots in, which held sway for many years.

Even at this style Schaefer outclassed all others until the advent of Ives, who kept the old champion busy defending his title.

* * *

Making Game Harder.

At the ordinary balk line game Ives soon proved a hard man for Schaefer to dispose of. Then the "Wizard" perfected the anchor play, and for a time drew away from his opponent. Ives was not to be shaken off, and he, too, took to the anchor shot.

With these two great players standing virtually alone, the anchor shot was barred and the box drawn, which allowed but two shots in the box, the same as in ordinary balk.

Frank Ives' death at the early age of thirty-four years again placed Schaefer at the top and the balk rods increased to 18-inch, two shots in, and recently to 18, one shot in.

This gave George Slosson a chance to demonstrate that his ability as a master with the cue had not waned. It also brought to the front George Sutton and Willie Hoppe, who are looked upon today as the real champions.

Sutton to-day holds both the 18-2 and 18-1 championships, the first being won by him from George Slosson two months ago in New York, and the latter by default from Willie Hoppe, who forfeited the title to accept a flattering offer in Amsterdam, Holland, thus giving no chance for Sutton to play for the honor after the acceptance of his challenge.

* * *

Willie Hoppe's Career.

Sutton has already been challenged by Ora Morningstar and Jake Schaefer, and the contests will be played this winter.

The career of Willie Hoppe has been a most remarkable one. Not yet twenty-one years of age, he has demonstrated that he easily ranks as the coming champion. His defeat of Maurice Vigneaux for the 18.1 title, in Paris last winter, and his victory over Jake Schaefer, this winter in New York, by the narrow margin of 28 points in 600, plainly show that the boy, with youth and ability in his favor, will soon be in a class by himself.

The boy wonder has years ahead of him to improve, while the other experts are getting along in the ago line, and will soon have to drop out in deference to Father Time.

With the passing away of Schaefer, Slosson, Vigneaux and Sutton there are no players in sight who compare with the boy in speed.

That it can be readily seen that in the course of a few years Willie Hoppe, if he lives, is bound to by his wonderful ability, stand alone the undisputed champion.

It may be that Hoppe has reached his limit as a player, but this is hardly liable, as his improvement has been so consistent and rapid that followers of the game place no limit upon his possibilities.

There are only three men now who have a chance to become competitors of Hoppe—Harry Cline, Bert Cutler, of Boston, and Ora Morningstar, of New York. The other shortstops, Ned McLaughlin, Thomas Gallagher and Al Taylor, will never graduate from the class they are now in.

Harry Cline has great possibilities, as he has all the natural advantages that go toward making a mark in the billiard world.

He has a perfect stroke, a fine conception of the balk-line game, is a thorough student and has improved to such an extent that he is already accredited to be the premier player in the short-stop class.

Bert Cutler is an erratic player, sometimes showing flashes of true championship billiards, and then again falling off to ordinary form.

In practice Morningstar is a wonder, but in nearly all his match games he has displayed poor form. He may be able to overcome this fault, and if he does he will make a foeman worthy of more than passing consideration for first-class honors.

* * *

A Great Old Player.

Upon these three players' shoulders rests the rather heavy task of giving Willie Hoppe a chase for premier honors in the billiard whirl.

Of the old champions only four are alive to-day—Schaefer, Slosson, Vigneaux and Garnier. Dudley Kavanaugh, Frank C. Ives, Joseph and Cyril Dion, A. P. Rondolphe, William Sexton, John Dierey, John McDevitt and Eugene Parker have all passed over the great beyond.

Of the old-time Philadelphia players, "Uncle" Jim Palmer is still alive at the ripe age of eighty-four years. "Uncle" Jim was born in England in 1823 and came to this country when quite a boy, settling in Philadelphia in 1844. He still plays the game and has seen more real champion contests than any man in this country.

Another Philadelphia player who was a factor in championship contests is Pincus Levy, or "Pink," as he is better known.

Mr. Levy was born in New York in 1844 and came to Philadelphia when a small child. He was associated with "Uncle" Jim Palmer for years as a marker and referee. "Pink" has a national reputation and is running a room here with great success.

Ned McLaughlin, the champion of the State of Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia in 1853 and for years was in business here. He removed to New York about 1897 and has resided there ever since.

Mr. McLaughlin is still a player of merit, and as a referee enjoys a reputation second to none.

Hoosier Baseball League.

Richmond, Ind., Jan. 26.—L. A. Ripley, a baseball promoter of Cincinnati, was at Rushville and made arrangements for the organization of a ball club for the coming season.

Regardless of the discouraging talk that has been going the rounds relative to the proposed Hoosier League, the project is assured. "Babe" Conklin, of Indianapolis, has been offered the management of the Greensburg team, but in event that city does not wish to come in, either Richmond or Newcastle will be added.

Eddie Carter, who had a try-out with Columbus last year, and Charles Morgan, who played last season with Keokuk, in the Three-I League, will play in the local team.

Jot Goar, the one-time idol of the baseball fans, together with A. H. Ward, who ten years ago managed the best baseball team Newcastle ever had, are conferring with the officials of the Indianapolis and Eastern Traction Company relative to the establishment of a baseball park and the organization of a fast team to represent New Castle the coming season.

HART WINS AGAIN OVER JAKE SNYDER

Local Pugilist Scores Two Falls To the New York Wrestler's One.

MARVIN HART last night defeated Jake L. Snyder, of New York, in a scratch wrestling match at Liederkranz Hall. Hart won with comparative ease by gaining two falls out of three after the New York wrestler had secured the first fall. The crowd was very small. It was so small, in fact, that the preliminary event was dispensed with because the gate receipts would not justify a preliminary. Snyder won the first fall in thirteen minutes with a hammer-lock hold, and in the minds of the experts it was questionable whether he won this fall or not. According to the articles of agreement only pinfalls were to count, and Hart was thrown in what might be termed a flying fall or a rolling fall.

After a wait of several minutes the wrestlers again appeared on the mat and Hart secured a similar victory over Snyder. He secured a body and leg hold on the New Yorker and touched his head to the floor. The back of Snyder's neck was just beginning to touch the mat when the referee tapped Hart on the back, which denoted that he had been declared the winner. At this time Snyder's shoulders were several inches from the canvas.

The third and last fall was won by Hart after seven minutes of wrestling. Hart wiggled out of several half-Nelsons and hammerlocks, but finally caught Snyder in a sitting position and pushed his shoulders, to the floor with comparative ease. Then the crowd cheered Hart vociferously because the local boy had won apparently on his superior strength. This opinion was born out by Snyder's speech. Snyder after the bout was over stated that Hart was too heavy and too strong for him, and that he had won on his merits. In the last fall Hart seemed so much superior to Snyder that the spectators wondered how the New Yorker was able to gain even one fall from the local pugilist.

A good deal of betting was done on the contest. Before the contest began the betting was at even money, but after Snyder had won the first fall an abundance of Hart money was noted. Hart's following, however, insisted on 2 to 1 for their money, and they got on a considerable amount at this price.

The match was not nearly as entertaining as the previous bout between the same men. The former contest was interesting from start to finish, but in last night's contest Hart's victory came so easily that considerable of the interest was destroyed.

CHESS MASTERS PLAY FIRST GAME

Lasker and Marshall Contest For World's Championship Honors.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Dr. Emanuel Lasker, the holder of the title, tonight won from Frank J. Marshall the first game in the series for the chess championship of the world. Marshall resigned after fifty moves had been made. Play began at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, adjournment being taken at 6 o'clock. Play was resumed at 8 o'clock and continued until nearly 11 o'clock. When recess was taken for dinner twenty-three moves had been registered. The principals held a final consultation to-day, and both declared themselves ready to begin the first game in the assembly hall of the Thomas Jefferson building, Brooklyn. Because of the fact that Dr. Laskpr, holder of the championship, has not been called upon to defend his title in more than ten years, interest in the encounter spreads to the remotest corner of the globe.

Both masters declared themselves to be in fine shape.

Just what the match game means to the devotees of the silent pastime will be readily appreciated when it is stated that, although there have been international tournaments for the leading players of the day without number, not one contest for the individual supremacy has taken place since Dr. Emanuel Lasker, the present title holder, defeated William Seinitz at Moscow in 1897, for the second time.

In 1894 Dr. Lasker had wrested the title from Steinitz with the score of 10 to 5 and four drawn. The second time Steinitz was beaten by 10 to 2 and five drawn. The incumbency of Steinitz extended over a period of twenty-eight years.

Frank J. Marshall, the opponent of Dr. Lasker in the fight for the world's chess honors, has won first prizes in two great international masters' tournaments, in addition to many achievements of lesser magnitude.

In the serious judgment of most of those qualified to judge, Dr. Lasker is a favorite, despite the fact that he ran second to Marshall in the international tournament at Cambridge Springs, Pa., in 1904, in which contest the individual encounter between the two masters resulted in a draw. It was in 1900 that Marshall made his debut as a full-fledged master at Paris, and on that occasion the American worsted the champion in a most brilliant game. But Lasker won the tournament, nevertheless, this being his only reverse, whereas Marshall was tied for third place with Maroczy.

CHANGES IN THE FOOTBALL RULES

The Joint Committee Favors Lengthening Halves To Thirty-five Minutes and Penalties On Passes.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Some important changes in the rules governing football were decided upon to-day at a meeting of the new Joint Rules Committee. These changes will come before the Joint Rules Committee for final disposition probably in March. Among the changes is the lengthening of the halves from thirty to thirty-five minutes each. The new rules in reference to the pass provide instead of a penalty of loss of ball on an unsuccessful pass a fifteen-yard penalty on the first and second downs. When a foul is committed it counts as a down. The proposed substitution for the present forward pass rule is as follows:

"If a forward pass before reaching the ground, or a kicked ball either before or after reaching the ground, goes out of bounds the ball shall belong to the opponents at the point where it crosses the side line."

Another important change is the creation of a new official, the field umpire.

The new game, it was stated to-day, often made it difficult for the referee and umpire to settle contested points, so the new official was created, to be on the field in the defendant territory and close to the scene of the play.

Rule 19 of last year was changed so that on a kick out after a touchback or a safety opponents may not come within ten yards of the side, giving a free kick.

POOL EXPERTS SLICK ARTISTS

How the High-Class Cue Men Work the Amateurs In Games.

SEVERAL COUPS BY HUESTON.

Jerome Keogh, Present Champion, Cleaned Up Wormsley and a New York Gambler.

GRANT EBY HAD A LIVE ONE.

CONTESTS for the pool championship of the world are again in order. Recently in Buffalo Jerome Keogh successfully defended his title against Fred Tallman, also of Buffalo. John Horgan held the title up to six weeks ago, when he forfeited to Keogh. Tallman then challenged Keogh, but was no match for the latter, and now Kid Hueston, of St. Louis, has challenged for the title, and the games will take place in Buffalo, writes W. A. Kennelly. Hueston is not only a good pool player, but also a smooth article when it comes to transacting business. Hueston's business is pool playing, and he endeavors to make as much out of his calling as another man would out of his particular line of business.

A few years ago things were not moving along fast enough to satisfy Hueston, and he determined to set sail for some of the other cities and pick up some money. Accordingly he made out a list of names of possible victims. Included in the list was the name of Fred Tallman, then a native of Rochester, N. Y.

Hueston never had the pleasure of meeting Tallman and the latter had never seen the St. Louis player. Arriving in Rochester as per schedule, Hueston registered at the best hotel, dined and then strolled around to Tallman's pool and billiard academy. The latter, it may be explained, can trim the average player, just falling short of enough class to make him dangerous with players like De Oro, Keogh, Eby, Clearwater, Horgan, Hueston and a few others.

Tallman is always looking for a game and when Hueston asked him if there were any good pool players around who wanted to play a game Tallman fell on his neck and welcomed him to the fold. The game started and it was a "feeler" for Tallman. He won the cigars, and then money entered into the bets. The smooth stranger was there when it came to playing for money. He always managed to win by a few points. After he won about $80 from Tallman, the latter awoke to the fact that instead of roping in a man he himself had been corraled. When Hueston was about to depart he asked Tallman what his name was.

"My name's Tallman," said the latter.

"Tallman, Tallman," said Hueston as he ran his finger down a list of names written in a little book. "Oh, yes, Fred Tallman. Why, you are the man I came to Rochester to see."

It was a week before Tallman found out his opponent's name.

* * *

Jerome Keogh, the present champion, although an expert at the game, is one who prefers to runs his academy in Buffalo rather than go about the country looking for impromptu matches. Keogh has had some experience in this line, however. Several years ago a New York gambler dug up a player of about Tallman's ability, and buried him in Summit, N. J. This player's name was Wormsley. Large silk mills are in operation in Summit, and it was easy for Wormsley to secure employment as a hitch. After working for about two weeks he began to frequent the local poolroom and soon cleaned up everything in sight.

A friend of Keogh's happened to drop into Summit one day and saw Wormsley plying his graft. He immediately sat down and wrote Keogh explaining everything and asked him to come on and gather up some easy money. Keogh was then at his home in Scranton, and he set out at once for Summit. His friend instructed him to leave the train at Morristown, twelve miles from Summit, where he would meet him. Arriving at Morristown, Keogh had a talk with his friend and plans were arranged. Keogh rented a bicycle suit and a wheel and started for Summit. He rode up to the poolroom, threw down his wheel, and strolled into the room. It did not take him long to spot Wormsley, and he started in at once to set the trap. He first displayed a large roll of greenbacks, and, in an apparently half intoxicated manner, announced that he had come down from Morristown to spend his money.

He was immediately taken in charge by the bartender and asked to play a game of pool. The bartender played a fair game and beat Keogh for the drinks and cigars. Keogh kept displaying his wad of money, played the slot machines, and bought drinks just as any youth sowing his wild oats. Finally Wormsley decided it was time to ganex the youth's roll, and he invited him into a game.

"I'll play you for $25," said Keogh.

"Sure," said Wormsley. The latter won the game easily.

Keogh had then accomplished his purpose and started in to arrange a game for a good-sized bet. "Guess I will go home," he remarked in a loud tone.

"Oh, no," said Wormsley. "Don't do anything like that."

"Oh, I must," said Keogh. "I fail to see any excitement here."

Under great pressure Keogh was induced to stay. He went over to a local hotel, and, after dinner, again visited the room. He refused to play, but before leaving that night arranged a match for $100 a side for the following night. Wormsley was to be his opponent. He then left the room.

* * *

The town was all excitement the next night when the game started. Keogh and his friend quietly covered all the money in sight and Keogh won the game easily. It was not until then that the New York gambler and Wormsley realized that they had been caught at their own game. About $800 changed hands on the result of the match.

* * *

Keogh learned afterwards that he and his friend were not the only ones who profited by the little deception. A race-track follower who knew Keogh by sight, having seen him play exhibition games in Binghamton some time before, said not a word when he recognized the clever little player, but bet as much as he could on Keogh.

* * *

Keogh was in St. Louis one day and strolled around to a large billiard and pool academy. He met a stranger and asked him to play a game. The match was arranged for $20 a side and Keogh won by a small margin.

"I'll play you another to give you a chance to get your money back," said Keogh, as he pocketed the money.

"No more," said Keogh's opponent, and as the latter walked away Keogh heard him say: "Innocent looking boy, isn't he?"

* * *

Grant Eby caught a live one in Philadelphia one night and steered him into a room in the Quaker City. As he passed through the room he was surprised to see Keogh there.

"Keep mum," he whispered to Keogh, "and I'll give you a chance at him later."

"Keep him. He's yours," whispered Keogh.

Keogh met Eby a few days later and the latter told him he won $340 from the stranger.

Big Price For Pacer.

Richmond, Ind., Jan. 26.—Dr. L. E. Maddox, of this State, has sold his pacer, Mary M. (2:21¼), to Albert H. Merrill, of Danvers, Mass., and E. A. Sunderland, of Lebanon, N. H., for $2,500. Mary M. is only six years old and has a great record. On half-mile tracks the last year she has gone a mile in 2:12, and on mile tracks in 2:08. She is expected to do some wonderful work this summer in the East.

JOCKEY EARNS BIG FORTUNE

Marvelous Miller, World's Greatest Rider, Makes $60,000 a Year.

MORE THAN THE PRESIDENT.

Boy To Pilot Horses During Coming Season For Newcastle Stable and James R. Keene.

CLIMB HAS BEEN WONDERFUL.

SIXTY thousand dollars a year, a trifle less than $200 a day, or $10,000 a year more than the President of the United States receives, is the salary of Jockey Walter Miller, the greatest little rider that ever threw a leg over a horse's back.

It is indeed remarkable that a boy only eighteen years old, with a record that dates back only two years, should command so large a salary for his services, yet this is the truth.

Miller was born in Brooklyn eighteen years ago. His fondness for horses was noticed when he was scarcely eleven years old. He was determined to become a jockey, and his determination carried him to the coast two winters ago, where he received his first mount.

For some time his mounts were practically unnoticed, when suddenly he sprang into the limelight, and to-day there are thousands of people throughout the country betting on his mounts without even knowing who the horse is that they are betting on. Rounds of cheers greet the little jockey as he proudly rides through the paddock gate to the start.

Miller's right name is Goldstein, and he has pronounced Jewish features.

"Marvelous" Miller, as he is known among racegoers, will be kept busy all season riding the horses of the rich Newcastle Stable and James R. Keene. Several days ago Mr. Keene had a talk with Andrew Miller, the Jockey Club steward, who has first call on the jockey's services. Terms were agreed upon by which Miller will be under the care of the powerful Keene stable. That is to say, he will ride for Mr. Keene whenever the Newcastle Stable does not require his services.

Jockey Miller, with these two contracts to rely upon, will draw down nearly $25,000 in retaining fees alone. As he will be in general demand when his regular employers do not need him, it is estimated that he will earn more than $50,000 on the Jockey Club's tracks, with $10,000 more picked up on the California tracks.

Miller's climb has been wonderful. To-day he holds the record as having ridden the most winners of any living jockey. Charlie Reiss held the record for years, when Jockey Hildebrand carried off the honors. Then came Miller, and to-day it is estimated that he has ridden close to 385 horses to victory. Walter is the real successor to Tod Sloan, but, unlike Sloan, Miller is not a spendthrift. Miller to-day commands a larger salary than did Sloan, Tod in his palmy days having made as high as $50,000 a year, but his extravagant living soon brought him down, and to-day he has but a handful.

Miller is a mere midget. He stands barely four feet high and is slim. His weight is about ninety-five pounds, but he is strong. He is smaller than Tod Sloan when the latter was in his riding form. He is a bashful, quiet little fellow, with nothing to say for himself, preferring to let others tell of his prowess in the saddle.

He has none of the prodigality or fast ways of living of other jockeys. Instead he is a saving youth, his one desire being to accumulate wealth so that in later days he can care for himself, father and mother.

A portion of his daily earnings are set aside for real estate and other business ventures that he is engaged in. Miller does not intend to be a rider all his life. He hopes to secure a string of horses within a short time and be among the leading turfmen of the country.

That Miller secures all the best mounts cannot be said in truth, as often the cream horse in the race which are given little or no chance by the layers. His wonderful ability to handle even the poorer horses and carry them under the wire first has gained for him a warm spot in the heart of every race follower. It must be said that he is trying on every mount, and his name cannot be connected with any crookedness.

While at Bennings this summer it was found that he rode twenty-eight winners, bringing his grand total of winning mounts for New York and Bennings fall meeting to 255. These, with the Los Angeles and early spring winners, bring his total up almost 385.

His total for the summer and fall is 255, a greater average than any jockey ever had against any sort of competition, and Miller had the best the country affords.

His tiny arms seem to be made of steel, for he can handle strong-headed horses that other boys of his size can do nothing with. He has declared his belief that he never expects to weigh much more. He is a voracious eater, but doesn't take on any weight and has never had to do any training. From his present appearance it will be a long time before he will ever need to. He adds athletics to his daily work. He is as quick as a flash, does a great deal of boxing and wrestling with his valet and takes plenty of outdoor exercise. He gets around with the agility of a cricket. He is pretty handy with his fists, but can't hit hard enough to hurt a husky opponent.

Miller's aim is to gather together $100,000, a sum which he says will keep him for life. There are many dancers connected with his work, he says, the rival jockeys always planning to do him bodily injury.

* * *

Talking about the "rubes" of baseball, the New York Americans had one and the St. Louis club had the champion rube of both big leagues. Cooper Curtiss was the one that Groff tried out, and De Groff was the one that the St. Louis club had.

Curtiss got right in the game and for a few moments he looked pretty good. But one day Jack Chesbro started the spitter working. One was hit down to Kid Elberfield, who has a habit of turning the ball so as to make the throw good. But the Kid had to hurry one, as it was a fast man going down and he could not waste any time. The Kid let it go. Curtiss saw it coming. It took a big drop and Curtiss crossed his legs. Well, before that ball came back they all scored.

De Groff was the peach of the National League. Every time one would come his way, the Rube would turn around to his friends in the bleachers and shout:

"Now, boys, watch me eat this up. It's a ham sandwich."

Mike Donlin hit out out that way in a game a year ago last fall. It was hit good and hard and sailed over the Rube's head. Then the crowd got back at the Rube.

"What kind of a sandwich is that, Rube?"

"That was no sandwich," answered the Rube, "that is what you call a fast train."—[New York Globe.

* * *

Al Wagner, brother of the famous Pittsburg shortstop, is to be given a trial with the Boston Americans this season. Fred Clarke's brother, Josh, will be a Toledo fixture, and it is predicted that he'll succeed well under Bill Armour.

It is said that the younger Clarke is full of ambition and that he wants to emulate his noted brother some day, both as a player and manager of not only a major league ball club, but a Kansas ranch.

It's hard to tell what the year will bring forth for Jess Stovall, now under control of the Louisville club, but his brother, George, is pretty certain of being the Cleveland first baseman all the year.

While Charley Hemphill is putting in licks for the St. Louis Americans, Frank will be plugging along somewhere in company not as fast as the American Association, but his can will be just as prone to drop off while its owner is pursuing a fly.

All Records Broken

For Bona-Fide Price-Reductions On Wearing Apparel of Strictly High Character.

Notice the opportunity for saving that these prices offer you. Can you afford to let it pass?

$25 and $30 Fancy Suits and Overcoats, the famous "KEITH" goods..... $15

See North Window on Fourth Street.

Elegant Overcoats Reduced

Genuine Carr's Melton, silk-lined; $60 Overcoats. $40

Imported Vicuna, Montagnac and Patent Beaver; $50 values. $35

All our $40 Silk-lined Paddock Overcoats and Raincoats $20

Brooks' English Kerseys (silk lined), $45 values $30

St. George Kerseys, $40 value; now reduced to... $25

All our $30 Paddock Overcoats and Raincoats, now $15

SPECIAL Monday only—$15, $18, $20, $22 and $25 Overcoats, broken lots.. $8.50

SHIRTS

Fancy Stiff Bosom Shirts all go at these prices:

$2.50 Shirts.....$1.65
$2.00 Shirts.....$1.35
$1.50 Shirts.....$1.00
$1.00 Shirts..... 75c

HATS

15 Per Cent. Off all Soft and Stiff Hats, except Jameson and Stetson.

See Vestibule Windows.

Great Reductions On Mufflers and Ties.

CLOTHIERS Johnson-Morgan Co. HATTERS
HABERDASHERS
FOURTH AND JEFFERSON STREETS
Incorporated.

Heavy Underwear, Night Shirts, Pajamas, 25 Per Ct. Off

WHEN IS A FOUL NOT A FOUL?

Seldom Is a Battle In the Ring Fought Without Blows That Are Unfair.

WHEN is a foul not a foul? Is a question the fight fans have argued until they are sick of that Goldfield fight. Seldom does a ring battle take place that there is not one or more palpable fouls committed, but as long as the perpetrator gets away with it he is considered a fair fighter.

"It takes a clever man to foul and get away with it," says Tim McGrath, who was in Nelson's corner during the battle. "Nelson tried fouling and it fell flat. Gans did the same and was a fair fighter.

"Gans is a marvel at tricks and fouls. After he cut Nelson's eye he rubbed his close-shaven head into the cut, but he did it so gracefully that no one was on. At another time, after they both fell down, Nelson was walking away and Joe copped him on the jaw and then made a bluff to apologize.

"Of course, you can't blame a fellow for sneaking a thing in when he can get away with it.

* * *

"I remember the night McCoy hit Choynski after the bell and put him out cold. They said the Kid didn't hear the gong and a lot of other stuff, but the Kid got away with it; that was all he wanted. I'll give a fellow credit for anything he can get away with.

"Another good trick I remember well was out in 'Frisco the time Choynski and Sharkey fought. They had posts in the ring then, you know—big, heavy posts, and they were padded a little, but it didn't amount to much. I was in Tom's corner, and he gave Joe a fierce fight.

"Joe soaked him as hard as he could, but Tom was right there like a duck and came back so fast that it took all the wind out of Choynski's sails. After a while Joe began to wise up, so he would follow the sailor along the ropes until he got him opposite a post and then, whang! he'd wallop Tom on the jaw and his head would hit the post hard enough to put an ordinary man out of business. That was two wallops where another man would land only one—the bang on the jaw and the one on the back of the head. Tom didn't know much then, and it was nothing but strength that kept him going. No one thought Choynski meant it at all, but it happened so often that it got pretty raw. The old sailor stuck, though, with all the slams.

"I'll tell you another pretty one McCoy pulled off. Remember the time he fought Peter Maher down at Coney Island? That was a tough fight while it lasted. Peter was there, batting along toe to toe up to the fifth round. We didn't know just who would win up to that time. McCoy was on a hole through a ladder, though, and he figured out a way to stick one of his rights on Peter that would toll the bell. They were in a clinch, breaking away nicely, when McCoy stuck the heel of his glove under Maher's nose, shoving it up with all his might, and when Peter, who was stung by the rip, winked, McCoy shot over the right and there was nothing to do but start the count.

* * *

"That's fair, sure—he got away with it.

"This fellow Tommy Ryan is a tricky plug, too. He belts a man over the ear with his forearm. That doesn't hurt his hands, you know, and it hurts just the same as if he had used a bat. They never get wise. The fighters are wise, of course, but Ryan is such a serious-looking fellow they never think he means it.

"Little Eddie Hanlon used to get his thumb and finger around a fellow's throat in clinches and choke his wind off. Eddie was clever at it, too, and the referee never tumbled once. The other fellow would choke and cough and be in distress, of course, but Hanlon never was caught. It helped him win when he kept the other man worried."

* * *

In Tonopah, Nev., New Year's day noon a crowd of close to 5,000 fight fans stood up and hissed Joe Gans, acknowledged to be the greatest lightweight fighting machine that ever fought in the ring. "Kid" Herman, looking a novice and helpless before the negro master, was wildly cheered, even when at his worst.

Gans is surely an unpopular champion. His color, for one thing, is against him, and his fake fights have added to the dislike the fighting world has for him. He, however, is not the first one.

Jim Jeffries, standing even higher in his class than does Joe Gans among the lightweights, was never popular. Abe Attell is not. Tommy Ryan was never idolized.

It is a curious fact that men like Sharkey, Jeffries, McCoy, Jack O'Brien, Attell and others, who picked up the game solely as a business proposition, and who did not squander their money as did Sullivan and McGovern, have never been popular.

Chance to Get Old Whiskies.

W. H. THOMAS & SONS CO.

Have the finest stock in America of rare old whiskies, aged in the wood and enhanced in value by two sea voyages.

About the year 1901, trade papers pretended to keep an accurate account of every barrel of American Whisky that had been exported to Europe until it could be sold there or reimported back to this country. Their reports printed semi-monthly were often inaccurate. They gave no credit whatever for what had been sold in foreign countries.

Our house went into a thorough investigation of what there was of American whisky left abroad. Dealers that are rectifiers, compounders and blenders, had commenced the use of cologne spirits very freely in their special brands that they had distributed all over the country to the best hotels, clubs, cafes and barrooms. They became popular until that trade grew to such an extent that less reliable people entered the business as competitors of the old reliable houses, and with all kinds of imitations, prepared in chemical laboratories north of the Ohio river, where they advertised to the trade generally that with one gallon of their mixture they could produce barrels of any kind of whiskies, bourbons, ryes, brandies, gins, etc., to be used as a stimulant. Saloons of every description, barrel-houses, disreputable dives, multiplied so rapidly that many of the States established, by acts of their Legislature, prohibition, high licenses, until Congress in its wisdom enacted the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.

The argument in this article is intended to reach the consumers, saloons, hotels and clubs where liquors are sold, that nothing in the Pure Food and Drugs Act affects the class of goods that we carry, as we have nothing in stock under 14 to 18 years old, obtained by us in Europe, where it had been exported because of the overproduction at home of many brands of the finest and purest goods made in the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee; much of it offered to dealers throughout the country at a price so low that it did not pay for the grain that produced it, the barrel that contained it, nor the freight to Europe. We bought freely of the best brands of Kentucky Whiskies that were in Europe. We bought no parts of a lot. We bought all there was of the brands or vintage that we carry in stock. What we offer for sale we think will exhaust our stock in the next twelve months, and when it is all sold, the people who want whiskies of this age at the price we offer them will never have another opportunity to get them of the same age until there is another large overproduction.

GREATEST WINNING OWNER AND HORSE IN THE TURF WORLD

MAINTENON WINNER OF THE PRIX DU JOCKEY-CLUB

WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT.

JOCKEY JAY RANSCH, W. K. Vanderbilt's Jockey.

U. S. COPPER MINES

A LOUISVILLE INDUSTRY

GEO. A. NEWMAN, SR., President
W. D. MAHANEY, Secretary
J. C. PARKER, Vice President
GEO. A. NEWMAN, JR., Treasurer
HECTOR McRAE, Managing Director

The Company has decided, by action of its Directors, to advance the price of treasury stock to par value $1.00 per share on February 1

SEND IN YOUR ORDER NOW

J. J. PETER & CO., 509 Columbia Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Industrial Securities Investment Brokers

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 26.—The weekly statement of the New York clearing-house banks, issued to-day, fell short of expectations. The gain in cash was far below estimates, amounting to only $5,246,600, which compared with a gain of $18,198,000 last week. Another disappointing feature of the statement was the increase of $22,028,100 in loans. The increase in the loan item last week was explained by the re-shipment of securities from London. It was believed that these transfers were about over and with the persistent liquidation in the stock market it was thought that to-day's exhibit would at least show the loan item about stationary. Deposits increased $24,577,200, requiring an increased reserve of $6,144,900, and, as the gain in cash was only $5,246,400, the surplus was reduced $2,897,900, placing it at $15,562,800. Money on call ruled easy during the week, 4 per cent. being the highest figure and that was touched yesterday. Time funds worked easier, sixty-day loans being made at 5 per cent. and longer periods at 5 to 5½ per cent. Secretary Shaw has announced that the $30,000,000 deposited with the banks during the stringency the latter part of last year must be returned by March 4, when he retires. Railroads and industrial corporations continue to put out short-time notes in preference to bonds and stocks. It was announced to-day that the New York Central and two of its underlying lines would soon borrow $50,000,000 on three-year five per cent. notes. These continued borrowings by the use of notes indicate that little or no hope is entertained for anything less than an active and firm money market for some time to come.

The re-shipment of American securities from London was reflected by this week's Bank of England statement. Loans showed a decrease of $9,025,000, whereas loans in New York last week increased over $15,000,000. The English bank also showed an addition of $7,193,500 to its bullion and of $8,060,000 to its reserves, bringing the proportion of the latter to liabilities up to 48.91 per cent., an increase of 3.61 per cent. for the week, the percentage last week being 45.30. In the corresponding week of last year the reserves declined from 48½ per cent. to 41 per cent., so that this week's exhibition was naturally considered very satisfactory. The governors decided to maintain a 6 per cent. minimum discount rate, but the opinion is expressed in responsible quarters in New York that a 4½ per cent. rate will be announced in the very near future. Were it not for the continued drain from South America the rate might be reduced as early as next week. Continental banks also made a good showing this week, and another reduction in the Bank of Germany's rate is looked for shortly. The Bank of France shows an increase of $630,000 in its silver on hand, indicating that the bank has been exercising its privilege of paying out silver rather freely.

The demand for money continues active with the local banks and no trouble is found in employing loanable funds at 5 to 6 per cent. Reserves are ample to care for the general demand. New York exchange rules at par.

The report of the Clearing-house to-day was as follows:

Day's clearing	$1,577,948
Balance	280,804
Week's clearing	12,291,149
Corresponding week last year	13,861,426
Balances for week	1,717,034

This week's local security market developed no features. Trading continued of a desultory character and price changes were narrow. Kansas City Railway and Light common attracted some attention, but most transactions in it were made in Chicago. Several hundred shares changed hands there at 64 and to-day's final figures were 64 bid and 65 asked. The belief is growing that it will be placed on a 4 per cent. dividend basis beginning June 1 and the earnings would seem to justify such action by the directors. St. Louis United Railways common eased off during the week, probably on account of the publication that a company promising 3-cent fares had been incorporated and had asked for a franchise. As the United Railways Company has an exclusive franchise for a long term of years on the streets it is now operating, it would seem that it has little to fear from opposition, although that opposition promises 3-cent fares. St. Louis United Railways preferred continues easy. The desire of holders of the warrants for the preferred, used in the merger of the St. Louis and Suburban, to realize on them has a depressing effect on the stock. There was some quiet buying of East St. Louis and Suburban common and Portland common during the week. Puget Sound Electric common came in for several transactions and it recovered from 55 to 60. The earnings of the Puget Sound Company are growing at a phenomenal rate and it is reported that the prospects are flattering for it being merged with the Seattle Electric Company, another line whose earnings are also expanding at a phenomenal rate. Local holders of Bangor Railway and Electric Company were notified of a proposed increase in the company's stocks with rights, and there was some inquiry for the stock. The annual statement of the Springfield Railway and Light Company for 1906 showed results up to expectations. Seven per cent. was earned for the stock, as compared with 5 per cent. the previous year. It seems reasonable to expect the same increase during the current year. Louisville and Eastern common was traded in to a small extent and shows an advance for the week.

At the Exchange to-day East St. Louis and Suburban 5s were offered at 90¾ and interest. Louisville Railway 5s were offered at 111 and interest. Memphis 5s were offered at par. St. Joseph 5s were offered $5,000 at 102¼ and interest and $1,000 at 102 and 100¾ was bid for $1,000. Louisville Home Telephone 5s were $1,000 offered at 82 and interest and 82 bid for $100. For three shares of Louisville Gas 105¾ was bid, a bid of 95¼ was made for ten shares of Merchants' Ice. Ten shares of Turner-Day common were offered at 116. Louisville and Eastern common was 17 bid for twenty shares and ten sold at 17¾. Ten shares of the preferred were offered at 75. Ten shares of Louisville Traction preferred were offered at 125¾. Ten shares of Rochester Railway preferred were offered at 99.

Kansas City Railway and Light common sold in Chicago at 65 and closed at 64 bid and 65 asked. Subway closed at 39 to 40. St. Louis United Railways common closed in St. Louis at 41¾ bid and 42¾ asked; the preferred at 76¼ to 78¾ and the 4 per cent. bonds at 84¾ to 84¾. United Railways Investment common sold in New York at 57¼ and 57⅝. Detroit was quoted at 79 to 80. Giroux was 9½ to 10.

Net changes at the Stock Exchange for the week were as follows:

Advanced—Nashville Railway and Light 5s ⅝, New Orleans Railway and Light 4½s ½, Rochester Railway and Light 5s ¼, Springfield Railway and Light 5s ¼, St. Joseph Railway Light, Heat and Power 5s ¼, Louisville and Eastern common 1¾, Mercnants' Ice and Cold Storage 1, Memphis Street Railway common 1, Rochester Railway and Light preferred ¼, Seattle Electric common 1, Third National Bank 1, United States Trust ½, United Railways Investment common ¾.

Declined—City 4s (1929) 1¼, Knoxville Railway and Light 5s ¼, East St. Louis and Suburban preferred ¾, Louisville Title 3, Mercantile Gurse Railway preferred 4½, New Orleans Railway and Light common ¾, Northern Texas Electric common 1¾, Peoria Light common ½, Rochester Railway preferred ¼ and United Railways Investment preferred 1¾.

The following are the latest bid and asked prices made for securities on the Stock Exchange:

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Birmingham Ry. and Light 4½s	90	92
Chattanooga Railway 5s	*90	100
City 5s, old L., 1923	*106	109
City 4s, imp., 1923	*102	103
City 4s, imp., 1925	*103¾	104½
City 4s, gold, 1937	*103½	104½
City 4½s, gold, 1930	*102¾	...
City 3½s, gold, 1943	...	*98¼
City 3½s, gold, 1948	...	*98¼
City 3½s, gold, 1953	...	*98¼
City 5s, gold, 1941	...	*81½
Dallas Electric 5s	...	*97½
East St. Louis and Suburban 5s	...	*100
Fayette Home Telephone 5s	*70	82
Houston Electric 5s	...	*99
Knoxville Ry. and Light 5s	*94¼	94¾
Louisville St. Ry. 5s	*110½	112
Louisville St. Ry. 4½s	*104¾	...
L., H. and St. L. first mor. 5s	*100	100½
Louisville Home Telephone 5s	...	*82
Memphis St. Ry. 5s	...	*100
Nashville Ry. and Light 5s	100¾	101½
New Orleans Ry. and Light 4½s	86¾	87½
New Albany St. Ry. 5s	...	*99
Pascagoula St. Ry. and P. 5s	*91	...
Paducah Trac. and Light 5s	...	*97
Peoria Light 5s	...	*98
Springfield Ry. and Light 5s	*95¾	100
St. Joseph Ry., L. H. and P. 5s	*100¾	102
Seattle Electric 5s	*104¾	107
Savannah Electric 5s	...	*99
Wash., Alex. and Mt. Vernon 5s	*96½	102
West Penn Rys. 5s	...	*98

*Sells with interest.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
American National Bank	147	148
Bank of Commerce	...	200
Bourbon Stock Yards	100	100¾
B. F. Avery & Sons com.	100	102
B. F. Avery & Sons pref.	103	105
Birmingham Ry. and Light com.	97½	98¾
Birmingham Ry. and Light pref.	102¾	104¾
Citizens' National Bank	210	220
Columbia Trust Co.	...	140
Central Home Telephone	15	16
Chattanooga Railway com.	...	41
Chattanooga Railway pref.	...	82
Colbus, Delaware & Marion Ry.	...	43
Dallas Electric com.	35	48
Dallas Electric pref.	...	83
E. St. Louis and Suburban com.	56¾	57¼
E. St. Louis and Suburban pref.	82	83
Evansville Light com.	47½	48½
Evansville Light pref.	62	64
First National Bank	...	150
Louisville Trust Co.	...	838½
Fayette Home Telephone	77	82
Federal Chemical com.	...	2
Federal Chemical pref.	...	9
German Bank	585	96½
German Insurance Bank	435	425
German Security Bank	174	177
Grand Rapids Ry. com.	...	77
Grand Rapids Ry. pref.	...	90
Houston Electric com.	...	...
Houston Electric pref.	...	92½
Kentucky Wagon Works	158¾	165
Knoxville Ry. and Light com.	54	57½
Knoxville Ry. and Light pref.	96	97
Louisville and Eastern com.	17¾	...
Louisville and Eastern pref.	...	75
Louisville National Banking Co.	...	148
Louisville Trust Co.	170	185
Louisville Title Co.	96	150
Louisville Bridge stock	147	158
Louisville Heating com.	139	141
Louisville Heating pref.	57½	58½
Louisville Heating pref.	...	80
Louisville Home Telephone	50	52
Louisville Tob. W. H. Co. com.	...	98
Louisville Tob. W. H. Co. pref.	124½	...
Louisville Traction com.	120¾	121
Louisville Traction pref.	125	125¼
Lexington and Interurban Ry.	...	19
Mayfield Woolen Mills com.	...	...
Mayfield Woolen Mills pref.	...	105
Michigan Light com.	85	90¼
Michigan Light pref.	...	101
Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage	95¾	97
Memphis St. Ry. com.	...	68
Memphis St. Ry. pref.	80	82¼
National Bank of Kentucky	198	208
Nashville Ry. and Light com.	35¾	40
Nashville Ry. and Light pref.	75	78
New Albany St. Ry. pref.	85	...
New Gait House com.	47	47¼
New Gait House pref.	100	110
New Orleans Ry. and Light com.	31¾	32½
New Orleans Ry. and Light pref.	77	78¾
Northern Texas Electric com.	85	86
Northern Texas Electric pref.	83	85
Norfolk Railway and Light	17	18½
Paducah Trac. and Light com.	...	27½
Paducah Trac. and Light pref.	...	75
Peoria Light com.	46	48
Peoria Light pref.	90¼	90¾
Rochester Ry. and Light pref.	92½	93
Rochester Railway pref.	98½	99
Springfield Ry. and Light	77	81
St. Joseph L., H. and P. com.	40¾	50½
St. Joseph L., H. and P. pref.	...	88
Southern National Bank	148	150¾
Stock Yards Bank	125	127
Seelbach Realty com.	95	...
Seelbach Realty pref.	...	...
Seattle Electric com.	94½	95¾
Seattle Electric pref.	101	103
Savannah Electric com.	...	24
Savannah Electric pref.	87	87½
Third National Bank	107½	...
Turner, Day & Woolworth com.	...	116
Turner, Day & Woolworth pref.	...	122
Toledo Railways and Light	...	28¾
Union National Bank	220	232
United States Trust Co.	131	131½
United Railways Invest. com.	58¾	59
United Railways Invest. pref.	65½	66¾
Wash., Alex. and Mt. Vernon	57	60
Western National Bank	88	90
West Penn Rys. com.	88	89¼
West Penn Rys. pref.	...	95

Unlisted Securities.

The following are the bid and asked quotations for unlisted securities quoted by brokers:

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo Railway consol. 5s	*108¼	...
Buffalo Railway Crosstown 5s	...	*109
Central Passenger Ry. 6s (1908)	*102	...
Detroit United Railway	...	82
Georgia Ry. and Electric com.	107	...
Henderson Bridge 6s	*103½	...
Independent L. D. T. and T. 5s	...	75
International Traction com.	...	63
International Traction pref.	...	85
International Traction 4s	...	70
J., M. and I. consolidated mor. 6s	*107¾	...
Kentucky Title Savings Bank	135	...
Kansas City Ry. and Light com.	64	65
Kentucky Title Co.	135	142
Ky. Title Co. Real Estate 5s	*100	105
Ky. and Ind. first mor. 5s	*101	102
L'ville and Sou. Ind. Trac. com.	22	25
L., H. and St. L. 4s	*101	102
L., C. and L. new 4½s	*107	108
L. and N. unified 4s	...	100½
L. and N. Nashville Terminal 4s	...	90
Louisville Ry. 6s (due 1909)	*104	...
Louisville Title Co. R. E. bonds	100	104
Milwaukee Electric pref.	*105	112½
Milwaukee Electric Ry. 5s	...	108½
Portland Ry., Light and P. com.	...	67
Portland Ry., Light and P. pref.	...	85¼
Puget Sound Electric com.	60	64
Rochester Railway 5s	*108	108¾
Rochester Ry. second mor. 5s	*103½	104¾
St. Louis United Railways com.	41¾	42¾
St. Louis United Railways pref.	76¼	76¾
St. Louis United Railways 4s	84¾	84¾
Southern Ry. (St. L. Div.) 4s	...	96
Springfield Railway first 5s	112¼	113½
Springfield Railway first 5s	...	*108
Tri-City Railway and Light com.	32	35
Union Depot Ry. 5s	*112	113½
Water Works Co. 2d mor. 5s	*101	...

*With interest. †Ex-coupon.

Stock Exchange Sales.

The following were the sales at to-day's session of the Stock Exchange:

10 shares Louisville and Eastern com.. 17¼

Just now, because of its strategical position, the Columbus, Delaware and Marion railway is attracting a good deal of attention in the northern part of the State, says the Ohio State Journal. The Everett-Moore people, who control the Lake Shore Electric, and the Mandle-Baum-Pomeroy syndicate, which owns the Cleveland, Southwestern and Columbus, are both working for an entrance to Columbus. The C., D. and M. will give them this, as both lines are building extensions which will connect with the C., D. and M.

From present indications the Everett-Moore crowd has the best of the battle, as it is understood that traffic arrangements have practically been agreed upon between them and President Webb, of the C., D. and M. The Pomeroy-Mandlebaum syndicate, however, is asserted to have said that if it cannot get a Columbus entrance any other way it will buy the C., D. and M.

Announcement that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company soon may be in the market for money caused no surprise or uneasiness in Wall street, says the New York Commercial. It is said the company needs fully $100,000,000 in the next few years, but that no considerable amount will be asked at once or at any one time. In 1903 the capital stock of the road was at $55,000,000. Then there was an increase of $5,000,000. The total of $60,000,000 stands to-day.

The credit of the company is excellent, but whether its requirements will be met by a stock or a bond issue has not yet been determined. Such capital expansion as the road has had has been in bond issues; these have been comparatively few. In 1894 the construction account was closed. Since then expenditures, which previously had been charged to that account, have been carried to operating expenses. Many millions of dollars have gone for improvements under the guise of maintenance, apart from those openly charged to operating expenses. Gross earnings of the company in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, aggregated $42,608,926, and the net $12,075,532 as compared with $27,742,378 and $9,138,672 in 1900.

The success which has attended the trials of the Erie's electric equipment between Rochester and Avon are accepted by technical men as being at least a step in the direction of electrical operation of trunk lines, says the Wall Street Journal. The importance of these tests lies not so much in the length or importance of the lines equipped as in the efficiency of the electrical system the Erie is using. It includes the transmission of a high tension alternating current through comparatively small wires and for considerable distances. In these respects, as also in the use of an overhead trolley instead of the third rail, the system differs radically from that which the New York Central is installing.

England's wealth, according to the London Express, is increasing at the rate of $7,000,000 a week. That is less than one-seventh of the rate of increase of wealth in the South, says the Manufacturers' Record. The increase in the true value of Southern wealth in the past twelve months was $2,600,000,000, or about $7,000,000 for every day in the year, including Sundays and holidays. Not only is the speed of increase in the South so much greater than that in England, but the South possesses resources, agricultural and mineral, that make certain in the future even a much greater rate of increase than England. No wonder the London Express bemoans the fact that England cannot keep the pace we have set.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

	Sales.	High-est.	Low-est.	Close Bid
Adams Express	...	...	...	290
Amal. Copper	67,500	113¼	112¾	113¼
Am. Car & F'dry	1,200	43	42¾	43
Do preferred	...	...	...	101½
Am. Cotton Oil	100	50¼	50¼	50
Do preferred	...	...	...	89
American Express	...	...	...	215
Am. H. and L. pf.	...	...	...	27½
Am. Ice Securities	...	...	...	38
Am'n Linseed Oil	...	...	...	17
Do preferred	...	...	...	33
Am'n Locomotive	2,400	72½	71½	72
Do preferred	...	...	...	116¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	6,500	148¾	146¼	146¾
Do preferred	...	...	...	115
Am. Sugar Ref'g	1,800	131¾	130¾	131¾
Am. Tob. pf. certs	500	97½	97	97½
Ana. Mining Co	8,500	279½	276	278
Atchison	15,500	103¾	100¾	103¾
Atl. Coast Line	700	124	123¾	124
B. and O.	4,900	116¾	116¼	116¾
Do preferred	...	...	...	93½
Brooklyn Rapid T.	9,700	76¾	75½	75½
Canadian Pacific	20,800	181	179¾	181
Central of N. J.	...	...	...	208
C. and O.	1,100	51⅞	51¼	51⅝
Chicago Gt. West.	1,100	16¾	16½	16¾
C. and N. W.	1,500	188	186¼	186¾
C., M. and St. P.	28,800	147⅜	145⅞	146⅝
Chicago T. and T.	...	...	...	9
Do preferred	...	...	...	22
C., C., C. and St. L.	200	88	87¾	87¾
Col. Fuel and I.	17,200	91¾	90¾	91¼
Col. and Southern	500	26¼	26	25⅝
Do 1st pref.	...	...	...	67
Do 2d pref.	100	56¼	56¼	56
Consolidated Gas	500	135¾	135¾	135¾
Corn Prod. Ref'g	400	24¾	24	24
Do preferred	500	87¼	86¾	86¼
Central Leather	700	37	36¾	36¾
Do preferred	...	...	...	100¾
Del. and Hudson	200	211¼	211	211
D., L. and W.	...	...	...	510
D. and R. G.	100	38	38	37¾
Do preferred	...	...	...	87
Dist. Securities	500	71¾	71	71¾
Erie	10,200	39¼	38¾	38¾
Do 1st pref.	...	...	...	70
Do 2d pref.	100	63	63	62¾
Gen. Electric	200	158¾	158¼	158¼
Gt. Northern pref.	9,100	166½	164	164
Hocking Valley	...	...	...	*126
Illinois Central	300	165	164½	164
Internat'l Paper	200	17¾	17¾	17
Do preferred	100	80¾	80¾	80¾
Internat'l Pump	...	...	...	37
Do preferred	...	...	...	77
Iowa Central	400	26¼	25¼	25¾
Do preferred	200	45¾	45¾	45½
Interboro-Met.	2,800	37¾	36¾	37
Do preferred	400	73¾	72¾	73
K. C. Southern	200	27¾	27¼	27¼
Do preferred	100	58¼	58¼	58¼
L. and N.	1,100	137¼	137¼	137¼
Mexican Central	4,700	19¾	19½	19¾
Minn. and St. L.	300	56⅜	56⅜	56
M., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie	300	117	116	116¼
Do preferred	300	150	150	149½
Missouri Pacific	1,100	87¼	86⅞	87⅛
M., K. and T.	1,000	38	37¾	37¾
Do preferred	100	70¼	69¾	69¾
National Lead	400	70¾	70¼	70¾
Nat. Ry. Mex. pf.	...	...	...	56
N. Y. Central	10,600	126¾	126¾	127¼
N. Y., O. and W.	1,800	45	44⅜	44⅝
Norfolk and West.	100	87¾	87¾	87
Do preferred	...	...	...	80
North American	200	84	84	84
Northern Pacific	1,400	154⅜	151	153⅜
Pacific Mail	200	37	37	37
Pennsylvania	22,700	134¼	133¼	133¾
People's Gas	1,800	97	96¼	96¾
P., C., C. and St. L.	100	77	77	75
Pressed Steel Car	900	53½	52½	53
Do preferred	...	...	...	99
Pullman Pal. Car	300	172	171¼	171
Reading	97,600	126½	125¾	125¾
Do 1st pref.	...	...	...	88
Do 2d pref.	800	90¾	90	90
Republic Steel	900	37⅜	37	37¼
Do preferred	200	98¼	98¼	97¾
Rock Island Co.	1,100	20¾	19¾	20
Do preferred	300	60	59¾	59
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	...	...	...	44½
St. L. Southwest.	400	23¼	23¼	23¼
Do preferred	...	...	...	57
Southern Pacific	18,300	93¾	92¾	93
Do preferred	...	...	...	117¾
Southern Railway	2,900	28¼	28¼	28¾
Do preferred	1,900	85½	85¼	85¾
Sloss-Sheffield Steel	100	72¾	72¾	72
Tenn. Coal and I.	...	...	...	133
Texas and Pacific	600	33¼	33¼	33
T., St. L. and W.	...	...	...	30
Do preferred	...	...	...	51¼
Union Pacific	54,100	173½	172⅝	173¼
Do preferred	...	...	...	102
U. S. Express	...	...	...	108
U. S. Realty	...	...	...	81
U. S. Rubber	200	*50	49¾	49¾
Do preferred	200	105¾	105¼	105¼
U. S. Steel	81,800	46¼	45¼	45⅝
Do preferred	1,500	105¾	105¼	105⅝
Va.-Car. Chemical	300	35¼	35	34¾
Do preferred	...	...	...	106
Wabash	500	17¾	17	16¾
Do preferred	...	...	...	31¾
Wells-Fargo Exp.	100	280	280	275
West'house Elec.	...	...	...	150
Western Union	100	83¼	83¼	83
W. and L. E.	200	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
Wisconsin Central	...	...	...	23¾
Do preferred	200	46½	46¼	46¾

Total sales for the day, 565,800 shares.
*Offered.

BOND QUOTATIONS.

New York, Jan. 26.—Total sales of bonds to-day (par value), $1,036,000.

The tone of the bond market has shown some improvement this week, but the market is still dull. Sales since the first of the year at the Stock Exchange have reached a par value of $42,697,700, which is a decrease of over $46,000,000 from the corresponding period of last year. Sales of Japanese bonds for the four weeks past, however, are $6,412,000 less than for the month of January last year. Large sales of railroad notes also have been affected. U. S. bonds are unchanged on call from last week.

The following are the closing quotations on Government bonds:

U. S. Bonds.

Refunding 2s, registered	...	104¾
Do coupon	...	104¾
3s, registered	...	107
Do coupon	...	107½
Old 4s, registered	...	100¾
Do coupon	...	100¾
New 4s, registered	...	129
Do coupon	...	129¾

Miscellaneous Bonds.

American Tobacco 4s	...	79¼
American Tobacco 6s	...	110¾
Atchison general 4s	...	101¾
Do adjustment 4s	...	92¾
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	...	98¾
Baltimore and Ohio 4s	...	102
Do 3½s	...	92¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit convertible 4s	...	89½
Central of Georgia 5s	...	111¾
Do first income	...	90
Do second income	...	*71
Do third income	...	30
Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s	...	102¾
Chicago and Alton 3½s	...	77
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy new 4s	...	101
Chicago, Rock Island and Pac. R. R. 4s	...	75¾
Do collateral 5s	...	90
C., C., C. and St. Louis general 4s	...	97
Colorado Industrial 5s, series A	...	75¾
Colorado Midland 4s	...	74
Colorado and Southern 4s	...	93½
Cuba 6s	...	110½
Denver and Rio Grande 4s	...	96½
Distillers' Securities 5s	...	88
Erie prior lien 4s	...	98
Do general 4s	...	88½
Hocking Valley 4½s	...	104¾
Japan 6s	...	99½
Japan 6s, 2d series	...	99¾
Japan 4½s	...	94¼
Japan 4½s, 2d series	...	91¾
Japan 4s, certificates	...	81¾
Louisville and Nashville unified 4s	...	101
Manhattan consol. gold 4s	...	100½
Mexican Central 4s	...	82
Do first income	...	78
Minneapolis and St. Louis 4s	...	94
Missouri, Kansas and Texas 4s	...	93¼
Do seconds	...	87¾
National Railway of Mexico consol. 4s	...	86½
New York Central general 3½s	...	96¼
New Jersey Central general 5s	...	122½
Northern Pacific 4s	...	101¾
Do 3s	...	78¾
Norfolk and Western consol. 4s	...	99
Oregon Short Line refunding 4s	...	94¾
Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	...	106¾
Reading general 4s	...	98¾
St. Louis and Iron Mountain consol. 5s	...	113½
St. Louis and San Francisco fdg. 4s	...	92
St. Louis Southwestern con. 4s	...	77½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	...	81¾
Southern Pacific 4s	...	90¾
Do first 4s, certificates	...	94¾
Southern Railway 5s	...	112¾
Texas and Pacific first	...	117¾
Toledo, St. Louis and Western 4s	...	82
Union Pacific 4s	...	101½
United States Steel second 5s	...	99
Wabash firsts	...	113¾
Do debenture Bs	...	73
Western Maryland 4s	...	81½
Wheeling and Lake Erie 4s	...	*87½
Wisconsin Central 4s	...	88½

*Offered.

Weekly Bank Statement.

New York, Jan. 26.—The statement of the clearing-house banks for the week shows that the banks hold $15,562,800 more than the legal reserve requirements. This is a decrease of $2,897,900 as compared with last week. The statement follows:

		Increase.
Loans	$1,085,985,400	$22,028,100
Deposits	1,067,011,600	24,577,200
Circulation	53,548,700	*88,200
Legal tenders	85,442,500	*1,016,200
Specie	196,873,200	4,262,600
Reserve	282,315,700	8,246,400
Reserve required	266,752,900	6,144,400
Surplus	15,562,800	*2,897,900
Ex-U. S. deposits	19,703,675	*2,891,250

*Decrease.

New York, Jan. 26.—The Financier says this week:

"Last week's official statement of the New York associated banks showed a smaller gain in cash and a greater expansion of loans than was looked for and because of an important augmentation in deposits and consequently in reserve requirements, the surplus reserve was considerably reduced; the amount of such surplus, however, appears to be ample for present needs of the banks so that there is no occasion for apprehension of materially higher rates for money in the near future. The cash gain, reported by the statement, was $5,246,400, or somewhat below that which was generally estimated on the basis of the traceable movements of money during the week; the interbank changes were only moderate in amount and Subtreasury operations resulted in a comparatively small gain to the banks, this accounting for the light increase in cash. Deposits increased $24,577,200, which amount was only a little below the sum of the expansion in loans and the increase in cash, therefore the statement made a good proof. The required reserve against general deposits was augmented $6,144,300, deducting from which the gain in cash left $2,897,900 as the decrease in surplus reserve to $15,562,800. Computed upon the basis of deposits less those of $16,563,500 public funds, the surplus is $19,703,675. Loans were expanded $22,028,100, probably the result chiefly of loaning upon securities returned from Europe and possibly also to corporations. The daily averages of bank clearings for the week were $347,000,000, a decrease of $16,000,000 compared with the previous week; clearings on Saturday, reflecting Friday's business, were $310,631,626. Comparisons of loans by individual banks show that twelve institutions expanded this item by 24 millions not; part of this expansion was due to the taking over by the New York National Exchange of the Irvings' loans in the process of consolidation of the two institutions. Five banks gained 2½ millions net cash."

GENERAL MARKETS.

New York.

New York, Jan. 26.—Butter firm; street price, extra creamery 32@32½c; official prices, creamery, common to extra 22@32c; State dairy, common to firsts 20@29c; Western imitation creamery, extras 24@25c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Eggs firm; State, Pennsylvania and nearby fancy selected white 32c; do choice 29@30c; mixed extras 29@30c; Western firsts 26c; official price, firsts 26c, seconds 25@25½c. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining 2 31-32c; centrifugal 96 test 3 15-32c; molasses sugar 2 23-32c; refined steady; crushed 5.50c; powdered 4.90c; granulated 4.80c.

Flour—Receipts 17,039 bbls.; exports 4,625; market firm, but dull; winter patents $3.60@3.85; winter straights $3.40@3.50; Minnesota patents $4.10@4.55; winter extras $2.80@3; Minnesota bakers' $3.10@3.75; winter low grades $2.70@2.90. Rye flour dull; fair to good $3.65@3.80; choice to fancy $3.85@4.20. Buckwheat flour quiet at $2.10@2.20 spot and to arrive. Buckwheat quiet at $1.25 per 100 lbs. Cornmeal quiet; fine white and yellow $1.15@1.20; coarse $1.08@1.10; kiln-dried $2.90@3.10.

Wheat—Receipts 68,000 bu.; exports 10,000. Spot market firm; No. 2 red 82¼c in elevator and 85¼c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth 92½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter 87¾c f. o. b. afloat. In responding to firm cables fears of crop damage growing out of the severe cold in the winter wheat prospective belt, visible and world's shipments figures on Monday and covering, wheat was firmer this morning. It yielded later to realizing and closed barely steady at an net decline. May 85¼@85⅝c, closed 85⅛c; July 84⅝@85c, closed 84⅝c.

Corn—Receipts 42,000 bu.; exports 1,144. Spot market firm; No. 2 51¼c in elevator and 51¾c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow 51¼c; No. 2 white 52c. Option market was without transactions, closing ⅛@¼c net higher; January closed 54c; May closed 52⅝c; July closed 52¾c.

Oats—Receipts 70,500 bu.; exports 1,450. Spot market steady; mixed oats, 26@32 lbs., 41c; natural white, 30@32 lbs., 42½@43¾c; clipped white, 36@40 lbs., 43@45¼c.

Hay easy; shipping 77½@85c; good to choice $1.05@1.10. Hops steady; State common to choice 1906 crop 18@22c. 1905 crop 30@34c; Pacific coast 1906 crop 13@16c. 1905 crop 10@13c. Hides steady; Galveston, 20@25 lbs., 20c; California, 21@25 lbs., 21c; Texas dry, 24@30 lbs., 19c. Leather steady; acid 27½@29c. Wool steady; domestic fleece 35@39c. Beef firm; family $15@15.50; mess $9@9.50; packet $10.50@11; extra India mess $22.50@23. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies 10@12c; pickled hams 11½@11¾c. Lard firm; Western steam $6.60@6.70, refined quiet; continent $10.10; South American $10.75; compound $8.50@8.62½. Pork firm; family $19; short clear $17.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Advertisements under this head 12c a line. Nothing taken for less than 25c

FOR SALE—By GREEN & CURREY, "Everything in Real Estate," 431 W. Jefferson st.:

Cypress, near Dumesnil, one square from car line, elegant 2-story frame, 8 rooms, bath, gas, reception hall, cabinet mantels, cellar, streets and alleys made, sewer connection; lot 50x200. You can buy this house on terms equal to that which you are now only getting rent receipts for; price $4,000, $1,000 cash, balance $35 per month.

Elite ave., 2-story and attic frame, 6 rooms, hall, closets, bath, toilet, etc., lot 40x150, price $4,000. This property must be sold before March 1. Your best offer may buy it. Look at this for a pretty and cheap home in Crescent Hill.

901 HIGHLAND ave, elegant 2-story and attic frame, 7 rooms, bath, both gases, electric lights, furnace, concrete basement, brick foundation, metal roof, modern and complete in every way. Another chance to buy a home to suit the sale, or rent; price $4,500, $2,000 cash, balance $200 per year. See this before it is gone.

Several desirable modern residences in Beechmont, $4,000 to $4,500, with large lots.

Park ave., Crescent Hill, splendid 5-room frame cottage on a 50-foot lot, price asked $1,800, but we must sell. See this if you want a small home in Crescent Hill.

LOTS.

If you contemplate building or speculating, see some choice lots we have for sale on the south side of Ormsby, bet. Twentieth and Twenty-first, brick street, which we can sell you at $12 per foot.

Beechmont, choice lots in this beautiful suburb at $10 and $15 per foot.

We have property of all kinds all over the city. If you are in the market for anything in the Real Estate line, see us first and save yourself the trouble of unnecessary running around for undesirable property. Our listings are the most attractive in the city. GREEN & CURREY, Agents and Auctioneers, 431 W. Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—By COLUMBIA TRUST CO., Columbia bldg., Fourth and Main:

DWELLINGS.

ROBERTA AVE.—CRESCENT HILL—An attractive frame, brand new, 5 rooms, reception hall and bath; good furnace; lot 60x160.

BROOK AND MAGNOLIA—A very attractive 8-room and bath laundry dwelling; modern built. Price $5,500.

COTTAGES.

WALNUT, NEAR TWENTY-SECOND—Modern brick, 6 rooms and attic, gas and water; lot 30x161; $2,500.

TWENTY-EIGHTH, SOUTH OF CHESTNUT—Pretty 5-room frame, reception hall, gas and water; granitoid walks, nice porch; price $2,050; easy terms —$750 cash, balance $200 per year.

CHESTNUT, NEAR NINETEENTH—6 rooms; sewer connection; good stable; lot 24½x161; $2,700.

BAXTER, NEAR TRANSIT—4-room brick, with gas and water; lot 25x195; $2,000.

INVESTMENTS.

15 PER CENT. COTTAGE INVESTMENT—On made street, with sewer connection and water in yard; property just overhauled and newly painted and papered; consists of 5 cottages, renting for $44 per month; price $3,500.

4 BELL-ST. COTTAGES—RENT $7.50 each; price $600 each.

HANCOCK ST.—4 cottages; rent $8 each; price $800 each.

NEAR KENTUCKY WAGON WORKS —Double frame; rents $22; price $2,100.

ELEVENTH AND DUMESNIL—6 nice cottages; lot splendid condition; pay well; price $1,100 to $1,400 each.

JACKSON, BET. MAIN AND MARKET—Rents $30; price $2,800; brick in front, with frame on rear on lot. COLUMBIA TRUST CO., Columbia bldg., Fourth and Main.

FOR SALE—Two extra good farms of 100 and 108 acres, ten miles from the city, on good roads, with good improvements and on an assured car line; the land lies well, is the very best of limestone soil, red-clay subsoil, producing magnificent crops, as can be seen, clover, bluegrass, alfalfa, corn and wheat; they are also abundantly supplied with water; convenient to church and excellent schools; high, healthy country, free from malaria; rural delivery and telephone.

The owners are in business and desire to sell. For a quick sale a bargain can be obtained. Price $35 and $45 per acre.

We are familiar with these farms and know the land to be as represented.

FOR SALE—2 extra good dairy farms of 200 or more acres each, with abundance of good water and grass, good barns and improvements; both of these farms are right at the city limits, only 30 and 33 miles from Louisville, with good shipping service; assured electric car line; parties desiring to locate a milk dairy would find it to their interest to see these farms; price $35 and $45 per acre.

We also have 90 acres of extra fine land, within 3 miles of the city, with good improvements and abundance of water, well suited for dairy purposes; 35 acres of as fine grass as can be found; 11 acres in wheat, balance in corn last year; price $90 per acre. R. C. KERR & SON, 215 Columbia bldg.

FOR SALE—

By GIVIDEN & CO., 349 Fifth st.:

AT A BARGAIN—Fine W. Market st. brick storehouse with 34 nice living rooms, with all conveniences; large stable and laundry attached; in an excellent condition; on a good business square. Or will rent for a term of years at reasonable rates, with or without fixtures. Will sell stores separate, also with wagon and surrey.

Nice brick residence of 7 rooms, reception hall, bath, hot and cold water, stone foundation; in a good condition; good locality; within five minutes' walk of the courthouse. Price $3,250. Good, liberal terms.

7-room frame house, with reception hall, bath, large stable; in first-class condition; street is made of asphalt. On a beautiful square in the West End. Price $2,800.

One of the prettiest suburban homes around Louisville, within 3 blocks of the Interurban car line, ½ mile from the city; latest improvements. Everything up to date. Cheapest thing ever offered. Price $7,500.

See us for the finest list of farms of any agent in the city.

GIVIDEN & CO., 349 Fifth st.

FOR SALE—By E. T. FARMER, Real Estate Dealer and Auctioneer, 445 W. Jefferson:

The most beautiful home in Louisville, situated on a large lot, in the best section of the city, surrounded by such property as will always make it desirable. The first floor has large central hall, with cabinet parlor on one side and library and dining-room opposite; besides kitchen, butler's pantry, lavatory, etc. Four bedrooms on second floor besides linen-room, bath, etc., and four bedrooms on third. Unusually handsome woodwork, the parlor being in white enamel, hallway in oak, and library and dining-room in walnut and cherry, all oiled and rubbed finish. Hardwood floors, furnace, electric lights, fine stable and servants' rooms. All in perfect repair. Price $20,000.

Highland home of 5 rooms, reception hall, bath, electric lights, furnace, basement under house, granitoid porches, all conveniences, $500 cash and $300 per year; $3,100.

2-story 6-room frame, bath, hot and cold water; sewer connection, large cellar, all streets and alleys made, one square from car; rents $22 per month. In excellent condition; $3,200.

FOR SALE—CHAS. CHRESTE & CO.:

NEW 2-STORY FRAME,

near Longest ave. and the Park; library, dining-room, kitchen, first floor; 3 bedrooms, bath, furnace, attic; lot 165 ft deep, $5,500, the price of a cottage. Don't fail to see us about it.

——Herp ave., ... $3,900
——Bassett ave., ... 4,500
——Reingardt ave., ... 2,400
——Slaughter ave., ... 3,000
——Tyler ave., ... 3,900
——Everett ave., ... 2,800

The above are 2-story houses of 6 and 7 rooms, reception hall, furnace, electric lights, natural gas; also cottages of 4 and 5 rooms, reception hall. If you wait until spring these houses will cost 20 per cent more. CHAS. CHRESTE & CO., 246 Fifth st.

FOR SALE—BY C. J. CRONAN, ROOM 313 LOUISVILLE TRUST BLDG.

Cottage, 4 rooms, near Thirtieth, on Walnut st., at a bargain.

Cottage, Nineteenth, near Duncan; 4 rooms; $1,200.

Residence, 5 rooms, on Madison, near Twenty-fourth; $2,500.

Cottage, West st., near Madison; rents for $8; price $1,000.

Cottage of 7 rooms and bath, Chestnut near Twenty-third; $2,300.

Residence, 7 rooms and bath, on Ormsby near Preston; $2,900.

FOR SALE—BY JOHN H. BRAND & CO., Room 300 n. e. cor. Fifth and Market:

First and Burnett, a very attractive 8-room brick residence, modern conveniences; $5,000.

A 2-story frame dwelling near Third and Brandeis, divided into two apartments of 4 and 5 rooms each, total rent $30 per month; $3,000.

A 2½-story brick, 10 rooms, centrally located, good neighborhood, divided into two apartments, rent $48 per month; $5,500.

FOR SALE—Good country cottage of 5 large, 3 small rooms; fine water; shade, servants' rooms; stable, carriage and chicken-houses; 3 to 100 acres of land; 30 minutes' ride to Louisville; a bargain. H. MORRISON, 549 Third st.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL IS THE GREATEST REAL ESTATE AND WANT MEDIUM IN LOUISVILLE OR THE SOUTH.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Advertisements under this head 12c a line. Nothing taken for less than 25c

FOR SALE—Look at 2432 Hemlock for a handsome 2-story 6-room cottage; lot 37x150 feet to an alley; asphalt street; water and gas and fuel gas; look at the property.

If interested, call at our office for price; you can get a bargain in this property.

FOR SALE—Handsome 6-room cottage, water and gas, nearly new; large lot, with stable; a really desirable home; Eastcenth st., near Prentice. Call at our office for price and order of admission.

FOR SALE—HIGHLAND PROPERTY—It is not often that Highland property is offered at a sacrifice, but we have one in our hands for sale. A handsome 2-story cottage of 6 rooms and bath, nearly new, with good lot, with 2-story stable, trunk, etc., has been taken in exchange for a farm.

The owner of which desires to make a quick sale and will sell it at a sacrifice to obtain it. 1207 Rufer ave.; look at it and call at our office for price. R. C. KERR & SON, 215 Columbia bldg.

FOR SALE—By HANCOCK TAYLOR & CO., 226 Fifth st.:

20 acres beautiful land, with 2-story 8-room frame, almost new, with water and bath and gas, and all kinds of outbuildings, in the best shape; about 1-3 of a mile from steam and electric station, on a pike, about 6 miles from the city.

Also 40 acres of garden land, large 2-story 10-room brick, servants' quarters, 2 large barns, fine spring and dairy in yard; variety of fruit and fish pond; 4½ miles by pike. Also 70 acres of fine land on Lexington branch of L. and N. railroad, in Henry county; handsomely improved; every kind of fruit grown, from apples to quince; everything in ship-shape; ¾ mile of depot; good stores, etc.

Also 20 acres of fine land, 4-room cottage; ¾ of a mile from steam and electric roads.

Several nice lots at Lyndon and St. Matthews, and many farms in this, Oldham, Nelson, Hardin and adjacent counties.

FOR SALE—429 WEST MARKET st., 2-story brick store, lot 23x113 feet to an alley. This property is on one of the best business squares in the city and merits the attention of investors; it will pay well as an investment, and has a great future.

Residences—THIRD street, near Ormsby, one of the most delightful and best-built residences in the city at a very low price.

1711 FIRST STREET, full 3-story residence of 10 rooms, lot 40x200 feet; this belongs to an estate and the owners are anxious to effect an early sale.

BUSINESS property on Jefferson, between First and Second; this will make you a good investment.

Also a good corner investment; rented at $50 per year; only $5,000.

ST. JAMES COURT lot very cheap. THOS. BOHANNAN & CO., 247 Fifth st. Both phones.

FOR SALE—You know that the very best lots in the Highlands are those on Cherokee Parkway, overlooking beautiful Cherokee Park.

For a quick sale we offer the choice at $60 per foot; lots 62½x225 to alley; all city conveniences. The adjoining property is held at $85 per foot.

Let us show you the most magnificent centrally located for sale residence in this city. This will appeal to any gentleman of refined taste and can be bought at a ridiculously low price. The location is ideal for a private sanitarium or clubhouse.

Highland brick residence, 2½ story, modern; lot 32x150; price, $4,500.

If you are looking for anything in real estate or have property for sale or rent, come to see us, we guarantee satisfaction. ARTHUR KAYE & CO., Real Estate Dealers and Auctioneers, 448 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—Improved real estate investments that are paying 10 per cent. Buy now, while prices are low:

$1,800—312 Twenty-seventh st., 2-story brick; 6 rooms, water and gas; rented to a good tenant.

$1,800—304-306 Twenty-seventh st.; two cottages; 3 rooms each; have water in yard.

$2,750—417 Camp st.; 2-story frame; 6 rooms; bath and gas; large stable.

$1,100—410 "J" st., near Fourth st.; 6-room cottage; rented for $12 per month.

$1,100—1103 Dumesnil st.; 2-story frame cottage surrounded by many large factories.

$950—1619 Seventeenth; 3-room frame cottage; metal roof; splendid repair.

R. I. NUGENT & CO., 243 Fifth st.

FOR SALE—By J. R. DORSEY & CO., 208 Kentucky Title bldg. Home 4488:

Modern 2-story brick flat building, location the very best; now renting for $1,152 per annum, paying 19 per cent. on our price.

Highlands—Two new 2-story frame residences, built by the owners for homes; large attic, concrete basement, reception hall, both gases, furnace, etc.; fine stable; prices and terms to suit. Also 6-room modern residence, reception hall, furnace, etc., in Crescent Hill; price $4,650.

Nice 4-room cottage in Parkland, metal roof, brick foundation, L shape, stable, etc.; price $1,350.

FOR SALE—Farm, 90 acres, four miles from city limits and just four squares from the electric car line station; $5,400 will buy it, $60 per acre; the adjoining land cannot be purchased for less than $100 per acre, and this land will sell for $100 per acre before the year closes. Without doubt this is the best bargain in Jefferson county; if you want a farm bargain see me at once; possession given now. W. H. PIPES, 343 Fifth st.

FOR SALE—Large manufacturing plant; on made street, East End and on L and N. R. R.; main building 3 stories, of brick, size about 160x50 ft., and wing of about 130 x80 ft.; four smaller brick and ironclad buildings, 2 to 3 stories in height; 3 boilers, Corliss engine, electric light plant for 1,000 lights; 3 different systems of fire extinguishers; lot 312x180 ft., on a car line. Bargain at $35,000. EDW. F. METZNER, Agent, 347 Fifth st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—

CORNER LOT,

ORMSBY AVE. AND ORMSBY PLACE, $35, or take it all at $30.

Fashionable neighborhood, the location of the town for a terrace.

Will pay 10 per cent. net. GARDINER & CO., 353 Fifth.

FOR SALE—By RECK & RIEHL, 504 W. Jefferson st.:

Elegant 2-story frame business house, just built, containing 8 rooms, gas, water, bath; heated by furnace; large stable in rear; lot 50x180 feet; street made; located near Twenty-eighth and Garland ave., for quick sale owner will take $6,500.

Seventeenth st., near Bank, 4-room frame cottage; in good condition; $1,250.

FOR SALE—2 splendid 4-room frame cottages, lots 27x140 each; renting for $20 per month—$10 apiece; these cottages were appraised at $1,125 each; we can sell you one or both for $995 each; $225 cash and balance $8 per month; these cottages are located near Blind Asylum and in fine repair. W. H. PIPES, 343 Fifth.

FOR SALE—EAST END—One 7-room brick cottage, with water and gas; almost new; on a made street.

One brick cottage of 4 rooms; water and gas; on made street; almost new; will sell one or both at a bargain that will pay 11 per cent. on the investment. W. P. HEEB, 337 Fifth.

FOR SALE—HOTELS—Leading hotel in live city, 30,000 population; sacrifice price account owner's illness; cost $100,000; a snap for the right buying party; handsome building, furniture and good-will, $65,000; one-quarter cash, balance at 4½ per cent. Write for full particulars. FENWICK-SPEIDEL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Nice 2-story brick hotel; storerooms attached; in flourishing So. Georgia town; peach belt; high, dry, healthy and good railroad center; will sell cheap. Address F. B. ARTHUR, Real Estate Agent, Box 348, Americus, Ga.

FOR SALE—2-story frame, 5 rooms and stable, $2,000, cash $100 and $17 per month; 3 rooms and shed cottage, south of Broadway, $1,350; cash $100 and $12 per month. Good locations. Address G 165, this office.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY, 53x216 ft. with improvements; central business section of Main st., $15,000 a 7½ per cent. investment. I regard this as a bargain. L. E. WILLIAMS, 216 Keller bldg.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—$700 lot on Preston near F st., 80x160, for improved property; will pay cash difference; terms to suit purchaser. R. I. NUGENT & CO., 243 Fifth st.

FOR SALE—Shelby county farm; or exchange for stock of goods; 360 acres, well improved; on pike and railroad; 3 m. from station. W. DITTO, Waddy, Ky.

FOR SALE—2 small, rich, well-watered and improved farms, close to city of 2,000 people; rare bargain if taken at once. W. H. BLAKELEY, Bowling Green, Ky.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN HIGHLANDS—Only two more left; 30x150 feet to alley; high and dry; $100 cash, balance $1.65 a week. W. P. HEEB, 337 Fifth.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL IS THE GREATEST REAL ESTATE AND WANT MEDIUM IN LOUISVILLE OR THE SOUTH.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Advertisements under this head 12c a line. Nothing taken for less than 25c

FOR SALE—By R. E. MILES, 232 Fifth: Church building and lot, e. s. Center st., corner of alley, s. of Green; large, substantial structure, lighted from each side and being convenient to business center, adds to its desirability for warehouse, laundry, factory and other purposes.

Floyd and Ormsby, modern 7-room dwelling, furnace, stable, etc., $5,000.

South Second st., elegant brick, reception hall, 11 rooms, hardwood floors, stable, large lot; $7,000.

E. Walnut st., corner store and 8 dwelling rooms; 19 per cent. investment; price $5,150.

West End cottage of 4 rooms; excellent white tenant, 12 per cent. investment; price $900.

St. Xavier-st. apartments; frame building, 2 flats of 7 rooms, sink in kitchen each; rear building, 4 flats; 15 per cent. investment; price $3,000.

First and Burnett-st. dwelling, hall, 5 rooms, water, both gases, lot 28x2.0 ft., $3,300.

Highland—Modern brick dwelling, near Cherokee Park, 8 rooms, porch in front, etc., stable, large lot; price $6,000.

FOR SALE—Cottage for $650; Eddy st., between Eighteenth and Nineteenth; a 3-room cottage; lot 25x99 feet; renting for $8 month to good colored tenant; will pay 10 per cent. net and you collect it monthly. ROTHENBURGER & TURNER, 429 W. Jefferson.

FOR SALE—Flat property, modern and new, in central part of city; will rent for $720 per year; this is a choice investment; will pay 10 per cent. net on price, $6,000; will take desirable lot in trade. ROTHENBURGER & TURNER, 429 West Jefferson.

FOR SALE—Cherokee road near Highland ave., nice 3-story residence; 10 rooms; all conveniences; hardwood floors; reception hall; steam heat; large lot and stable; price $10,000. ROTHENBURGER & TURNER, 429 West Jefferson.

FOR SALE—Broadway residence between Hancock and Clay; this is a nice residence; every convenience; furnace; stable in rear. ROTHENBURGER & TURNER, 429 West Jefferson.

FOR SALE—Beechwood ave.; nice building lot 35 feet front; will sell this lot for improved property and pay cash difference. ROTHENBURGER & TURNER, 429 West Jefferson.

FOR SALE—1917 Preston st., 2-story 6-room frame; all conveniences. Apply 2119 Preston, near Ormsby.

FOR SALE—Wanted, to invest $5,000 to $7,500 in a residence. Address Z 171, this office.

FOR SALE—TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—First-class second-hand typewriters of all makes for sale at the lowest prices. Call or write UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., n. e. cor. Fourth and Main sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Advertisements under this head 12c a line. Nothing taken for less than 25c

ALL eyes on Limon and Eastern Colorado now. Have you read Campbell's works on scientific farming? Have you information about where the best Eastern Colorado land is obtainable, cheap? Send 25c to W. S. PERSHING, Almira, Colorado, for book and maps that may be worth thousands of dollars to you.

I CAN guarantee to teach you how, and you will be surprised at the small capital it takes to make $25.00 daily. Better drop me a line and inquire of My Easy-Method; you are sure to like it. Address WINNING HISTORY, 79 Dearborn st., Chicago.

A LOCAL wholesale whisky corporation acquiring a distillery plant desires to negotiate with a good all-round business man having ready furnish $6,000 and take an active interest in management. Address W 154, this office.

FOR SALE—Oil production at attractive prices; 355-acre lease, with 13 producing wells; settled production; room to drill more; other properties equally attractive. Write for full particulars. F. W. WISER, Monticello, Ky.

GET a charter at a reasonable price for mining, milling, manufacturing, railroads or other industrial pursuits. Laws, blanks free. PHILIP LAWRENCE, former Assistant Secretary of State, Huron, S. D.

WHEAT—$12.50 buys five ups and five downs; good for one week; 2-cent advance or decline from price gives $10 profit. Write for particulars. COMSTOCK & CO., Commerce bldg., Chicago.

INVESTMENT of $500 in a business now well in use, will insure purchaser $300 to $500 per month when fully established; great opportunity to right party. Address A 146, this office.

$50 WEEKLY and independence; 75 of our machines for vending salted peanuts pay an average daily profit of $5; write for particulars. HILO GUM CO., 49 So. Union st., Chicago.

STOCK companies incorporated. If you have stocks or bonds for sale, let me try to sell them for you. GEORGE M. KELLOGG, Broker, 540 Ellicott square, Buffalo.

FOR DISPOSITION—Your business at full prices. Send particulars and price confidentially to D. MARTHENS, 908 Fourth ave., for quick action.

BUSINESS CHANCES — Young man wishes to invest in first-class proposition; prefer real estate or brokerage. Address L L 125, this office.

SUCCESS in the stock market. Our book gives details. Free. Write for it. JOHN A. BOARDMAN & CO., stock brokers, 52 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A firm or man with $3,000 to $5,000 to back up a proposition that will pay big. Address D 78, this office.

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under this head 12c a line. Nothing taken for less than 25c

PERSONAL—Your future foretold free; to prove the superiority of my life readings above all others, I will send yours free, with special forecast for this year. Send stamped addressed envelope and birth date and get a fortune worth having. ALMA ZYTO CO., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—I will mail to any address on receipt of $2.00 a formula that will restore all gray hair to its natural color; is simple and harmless as rain water; can be prepared at a cost of $1.00 per year. E. E. GLINN, 171 E. 22d st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—Free, How to Be Beautiful; plain directions for curing wrinkles, beautifying your complexion and figure sent free; to avoid 10c stamp; add a valuable beauty secret. LeBLON CO., Box R9, Ottumwa, Ia.

PERSONAL—A particular matrimonial agency for particular people; introductions by mail to best classes, socially and financially. Confidential information free (sealed). WALTER M'DONNELL, 462 Madison st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—Free—Your fortune told, future and past revealed, surprising, by America's eminent philosopher, astrologist, clairvoyant, ST. JOHN, 12 Sheldon st., Chicago. Send birth date and stamp. Know thyself.

PERSONAL—Men, don't take chances; prevention better than cure. Are you wise? Write for full information. PROSPECT SUPPLY CO., Box 55, Station W, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PERSONAL—True reading of your life free by noted mystic adept; two stamps and birthdate. LOUISE ETHEL BAKER, Box 1130, St. Louis, Mo.

PERSONAL—Spirit medium, Raymond Woods. If you are in trouble or doubt, his advice will help and guide you. 605 W. Broadway.

PERSONAL—Asthma sufferers positively cured. Write your symptoms to SANITARIUM, Niles, Mich. (Stamp.)

LOST.

Advertisements under this head 12c a line. Nothing taken for less than 25c

LOST—A white poodle dog, answers to name of "Trixie," at Fifth and Market; return to PETER HOLLAND, Barret and Ellison aves., and receive reward.

LOST—Lady's green purse, contained about $8, on L. and N. train from Lexington Saturday morning. Return 2204 Third st. Reward.

FOUND.

Advertisements under this head 12c a line. Nothing taken for less than 25c

FOUND—Adjustable ice creepers for horses. JOHN BEHA, saddlery and harness, 108 W. Market.

STRAYED.

Advertisements under this head 12c a line. Nothing taken for less than 25c

STRAYED—Two chestnut sorrel mules, one horse mule and one mare mule; about 15 hands and about 7 years old. Return to CONTRACT TEAMING CO., 415 W. Jefferson.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL IS THE GREATEST REAL ESTATE AND WANT MEDIUM IN LOUISVILLE OR THE SOUTH.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—10, 50, 75, 100, 125 n.-p. stationary boilers.

6, 12, 16 h.-p. upright boilers.

10, 12, 14 h.-p. firebox boilers.

150 h.-p. Russell engine.

12, 50, 60, 410 h.-p. stationary engines.

6, 8, 10, 12, 50 h.-p. upright engines.

16x20 side-valve engine.

20x24 Smith, Meyer & Snirer engine.

1 Riley deep-well pump, 2-in. suction, 7-in. discharge.

1 deep-well draw pump, 7-in. suction, 6-in. discharge.

Pipes and flues, all sizes.

New and relay rails, all sizes; rails cut to length for building purposes.

Bath tubs, water troughs and tanks, 25 sewing machines, all kinds, $3 to $5.

50,000 ft. new 1-inch pipe, cheap.

Laundry machinery.

Gasometer, 10x20.

Headquarters for tents, tarpaulins, wagon covers and camping outfits.

Highest cash prices for second-hand machinery. MEYER H. HILPP, 813-815 E. Market st.

FOR SALE—

5,000 FT. LEATHER BELTING, IN FIRST-CLASS SHAPE.

100,000 FT. SECOND-HAND PIPE.

3 CARLOADS NEW PIPE.

5 CARLOADS LARGE PIPE.

100 TONS OF FLUES (ALL SIZES).

63 MARBLEIZED MANTELS.

500 NEW BATHTUBS WITH LEGS.

100,000 POUNDS BARB WIRE.

50,000 POUNDS GALVANIZED FENCING WIRE.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF I-BEAMS AND CHANNELS, CHAINS, ROPE, HOSE AND WATER TROUGHS.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES FOR SCRAP IRON, METALS, ETC.

TENTS, TARPAULINS AND WAGON COVERS.

LOUIS P. HYMAN & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO SIMON DAVID), PHONES 1379. 531 E. MARKET ST.

FOR SALE—

BOILERS.
ENGINES.
FLUES, SHAFTING,
PULLEYS, PUMPS AND BELTING.
SECOND-HAND MACHINERY DEALERS.

HARRY B. PYNE & CO., PHONES 615, LOUISVILLE, KY. COMPLETE REPAIR SHOP.

FOR SALE—A KIMBALL LIGHT EXTENSION BROUGHAM, FOR EITHER SINGLE OR PAIR-HORSE DRIVING, WITH SILVER MOUNTINGS; DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS; ALL BUT LITTLE USED AND IN BEST CONDITION, AND PAIR WELL-MATCHED FINE BAY HORSES (7 YEARS), CITY BROKE. WILL SELL TOGETHER OR SEPARATE AT A SACRIFICE. ALSO A LIGHT RUNABOUT CHEAP. JOHN P. STARKS, FOURTH AND JEFFERSON STS.

FOR SALE—All kinds of second-hand machinery, such as boilers, gasoline and steam engines, air compressors, washing machinery, lathes, drill presses and forges; all sizes of pipes, pulleys, belting, all kinds of fittings, all sizes of relaying rails; will also cut rails to any size for building purposes. HERMAN JOSEPH, 314-316 E. Main st.

FOR SALE—Wholesale grocery business with an established trade in a thriving city, enjoying favorable freight rate, well located for handling goods by rail or river; sales last year $150,000; increasing, but stock reduced; invoices $50,000; capital and usual opportunity for man of ample means familiar with grocery business. Address M M 114, this office.

FOR SALE—SHOE STORE FOR MEN. Centrally located; latest improved fixtures; now on substantial paying basis; good, small mailing list with sizes of over 8,000 customers; good trade, firmly established; good reason for selling; fine chance for a good city investment of about $10,000. Address S 159, this office.

FOR SALE—On account of bad weather, W. R. Samuels has the head of mares and mules left on hand of Mr. Hayden has 10 mules left from Saturday's sale they will sell this week at private sales. We also have large consignment of horses, mules, wagons, buggies, single and double harness at 525 W. Market st.

FOR SALE—HIGH-CLASS RESTAURANT, with bar; centrally located; first-class equipment; practically new; complete, up-to-date kitchen outfit; now doing good business; liberal lease and low rent; satisfactory reasons for selling. UNITED STATES TRUST CO., Fifth and Main sts.

FOR SALE—Machines—Both Singers and talkers; Singer sewing machine, with attachments, $10; good Domestic, $4; new Wheeler & Wilson, $12.50; Singer tailoring machine, cheap; Edison phonographs, easy payments. M. J. McCARTHY, 636 E. Market.

FOR SALE—At auction, MR. AL. ADAMS, of Maysville, will sell to the highest bidder 10 work mules, 12 good mares, 11 work horses and 5 sets of harness at Stock Yards Stables, 509 Johnston st., on Monday, morning, Jan. 28, at 10 o'clock.

FOR SALE—Doctor's practice; $1,200 practice, 5-room house, barn, coal, wood, hen and buggy houses and 3-room office, rent for $900; town of 400; opposition one who, if desired, will go partners. E. BRANSON, M. D., 12 S. Water st., Henderson, Ky.

FOR SALE—Pianos—A $350 upright, brand-new, for Monday, only $155 cash. New pianos on easy payments. Practically new upright for $110. The owner must raise money at once. M. J. McCARTHY, 636 E. Market.

FOR SALE—Cheap, complete bakery and confectionery of C. E. Key's, corner Seventh and Jefferson; old stand; doing nice business; two ovens in use; parties going to leave city.

FOR SALE—Wiener and tomale kettles; start into a profitable business by buying one of our latest improved kettles. WESTERN TIN & JAPAN MFG. CO., Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—1 pair small mules; almost black; about 14 hands high; at foot of Market st.; come out the new road. Owned by Mrs. J. A. Aubrey.

FOR SALE—500 volt, 600 revolution motor; also two solid mahogany standing desks and one sitting desk. Telephone 1160 or West 160—A.

FOR SALE—Grocery and general store; a splendid corner stand; a large colored trade and every dollar cash. See W. H. PIPES, 343 Fifth st.

FOR SALE—A wholesale business in best city south of Louisville; big pay, large business; good reason for selling. Box 162, Bowling Green, Ky.

FOR SALE—New graphophone records, old style, as long as they last $1.50 per doz. At ZOELLER'S Music Store, 240 W. Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—Legitimate office business clearing $100 a month; price $400. ROTHENBURGER & TURNER, 429 W. Jefferson.

FOR SALE—NUNNELLEY'S JERSEY BRAND ELGIN CREAMERY BUTTER. Always pure, fresh, sweet. Ask your grocer.

FOR SALE—Upright piano, slightly used, fine, great bargain, $5 cash, $4 a month. F. M. TILLER, cor. Sixth and Walnut.

FOR SALE—Saloon and grocery corner stand; cash trade; daily receipts. See W. H. PIPES, 343 Fifth.

FOR SALE—French male poodle, 1 year old; fine breeder. 2128 W. Madison st., upstairs.

FOR SALE—Grocery and meat market; a good one; will run about $400; well located. W. H. PIPES, 343 Fifth st.

FOR SALE—Saloon and drug store in adjoining rooms; will sell one or both. Address Box 162, Bowling Green, Ky.

FOR SALE—Stoves; new Radiant air blast No. 224; also gas range. Apply C. S. POTTER, Louisville Water Co.

FOR SALE—Saloon in central part of the city very cheap. ROTHENBURGER & TURNER, 429 West Jefferson.

FOR SALE—Large airtight heater; cost $30; as good as new; for $17.50. Address L 161, this office.

FOR SALE—Furniture and household effects; breaking up housekeeping. 1402 Second.

FOR SALE—Saloon; central; good trade; will sell cheap. Address Q 166, this office.

FOR SALE—Advertising dental office; doing good business. Address S 161, this office.

FOR SALE—Set new furniture, 2128 W. Madison st., upstairs; no dealers.

FOR SALE—Horse, wagon, harness and laundry route. Call 2015 Fifth st.

FOR SALE—2 large country work horses, 7 to 10 years. 1224 Zane st.

FOR SALE—New folding bed; a bargain. 543 First.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

Advertisements under this head 12c a line. Nothing taken for less than 25c

FOR RENT—By W. C. PRIEST & CO.:

DWELLINGS.

2304 W. Walnut, 2-story brick, 6 rooms, bath, gas; large yard..... $25 00
1320 Twentieth st., 6 rooms and water, hall, porch and yard..... 16 00
1629 First, 6 rooms, bath, gas, nat. gas, nail, stable..... 20 00
1214 Second st., 8-story 10-room, bath, nat. gas, stable..... 40 00
1605 First, 2-story 8 rooms, bath, nat. gas, new plumbing..... 30 00
1325 New Broadway, elegant 8-story 10 rooms and bath, stable..... 40 00
1303 Brook, 2½-story 8 rooms, bath, perfect condition..... 30 00
1639 First, 2-story 6 rooms, bath, nat. gas; open for inspection..... 30 00
1718 Floyd, 2-story brick, 5 rooms, yard and sink..... 15 00

APARTMENTS.

109 W. Broadway, 6 rooms, bath, gas, nat. gas, separate entrance, water furnished..... 30 00
121 E. Breckinridge, 5 rooms, bath, nat. gas, separate entrance, janitor..... 27 50
1071 Third, 7 rooms, bath, gas, separate entrance; janitor..... 35 00
305 W. Walnut, second floor, 4 rooms, bath, gas, janitor..... 20 00
430 W. Walnut st., 5 rooms, bath, gas; fine location for modiste..... 30 00
1412 First st., second floor, 4 rooms, bath, gas, nat. gas..... 21 00
851 Seventh st., 5 rooms, water..... 12 50
1525 W. Walnut, 4 rooms, water..... 9 00
705 W. Walnut, 2 rooms, bath..... 12 00
1222 Delaware, 4 rooms, water..... 6 00

COTTAGES.

2428 Cedar, 6 rooms, water..... 15 00
2428 Cedar, large stable..... 5 00
1728 W. Jefferson, 6 rooms and hall, sink and water furnished; yard.. 17 50
1535 Lytle, 3 rooms..... 5 00
944 E. Green, 4 rooms..... 10 00
2414 Brook, 4 rooms, water..... 10 00
1629 First st., 6 rooms, water..... 20 00

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

239 Fifth st., 3 full floors, vacant March 1, 1907..... 25 00
519 W. Walnut, store..... 20 00
715 Third st., store..... 25 00
913 Clay st., large storeroom, cellar, 5 good living rooms..... 25 00
518 W. Jefferson, office..... 6 00

W. C. PRIEST & CO., 351 Fifth st.

FOR RENT—By COLUMBIA TRUST CO.:

DWELLINGS.

318 E. Chestnut, 6 rooms.
406 Belgravia ct., 8 rooms and bath.
1711 First, 9 rooms, hall and bath.
1238 First, 9 rooms and bath.
Hill Top, 4 squares from city car line, 9 rooms, bath, city water; furnace, stable; fine garden and orchard, 12 acres.
101 W. Ormsby, 9 rooms, bath, furnace and nat. gas, strictly modern.
2016 Third, 10 rooms, bath and heater.
836 Fourth, 7 rooms and bath.
Near Anchorage, 2-story dwelling, 7 rooms and bath; 5 acres; all conveniences.
205 W. Broadway, 13 rooms, bath, etc.
19 St. James Court, 9 rooms and bath.
For Rent—Commercial Building, s. e. cor. Fourth and Main, offices, single and en suite; janitor, water, heat and elevator service.

COTTAGES.

2012 Eighteenth st., 5 rooms and water, $16.
311 Bell st., 3 rooms, water, $7.50.
1638 Tyler, 3 rooms, $5.

FLATS AND ROOMS.

1618 Fourth, 8 rooms, hall and bath; gas range and furnace; $40.
Wells bldg., 686 Fourth st., 2d floor, 3 rooms, water and heat furnished.
520 E. Chestnut, 5 rooms and water, $20.
2908 Baxter, 6 rooms and bath; 2d floor.
101 W. Market, rooms, each, $6.50.

STOREHOUSES.

Store, W. Main, near Fourth st., 1st and 2d floors; electric lights, water and elevator; well lighted and ventilated building.
S. w. cor. Fifth and Walnut, storeroom and basement.
Warehouse, Fourth st., 4 stories and elevator.
133 Third, 3-story storehouse and elevator.
916 E. Green, storeroom, $7.50.
1827 W. Market, $25.
736 W. Main, and electric elevator.
1433 Portland, store and dwelling; fine opportunity for saloon.

FOR RENT—

929 Second st., 11 rooms and bath..$40 00
Residence on Grand boulevard..... 30 00
104 E. Oak st., 9 rooms and bath..... 25 00
402 Barrenwood ave., 6 rooms and bath..... 17 00
2907 Flatlick road, 3 rooms..... 9 00

FLATS.

Modern apartments on Bonnycastle ave..... $40 and 42 50
1523 Cherokee road, modern apartment..... 55 00
Modern apartments on Beechwood $35 and..... 40 00
1 modern apartment, Highland, near Baxter..... 45 00
1225 Fourth st., 5 rooms and bath.. 35 00
220 W. Main st., 3-story store.....

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Advertisements under this head 12c a line. Nothing taken for less than 25c

WANTED—1,000 NICE GIRLS—In every honorable occupation for women; patrons desire those clean spiritually and physically; the very first citizens obtain at LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 226 Third st. We cannot create, but happily find satisfactorily to all concerned. DR. MILLER, Supt.

WANTED—Ambitious girls to learn good trade at good wages; work all year. Experienced girls make from $8 to $15 per week. You will gain enough experience in 8 or 12 weeks to go on piece work. Call to see us. HUMMEL & VOGT, Jackson and Jacob.

WANTED—ENERGETIC ladies to write letters at home; rapid writers should earn at the rate of $1.50 to $2.00 per day; work sent by mail. Address THE H. W. B. CONRAD PUBLISHING CO., 7-5 Filbert st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Ladies to work piecework; $3 per doz.; materials furnished; no canvassing, steady work; stamped envelope. BESSIE MFG. CO., Champlain bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—A lady to come to my residence and give instructions in shorthand two or three evenings a week. Address M, Room 46 U. S. Trust Co. bldg., city.

WANTED—Ladies to make sanitary belts; material all cut ready to sew. $1.50 per dozen; particulars, stamped envelope. LENOX CO., Dept. 293, Chicago.

WANTED—A reliable white girl for cooking and general housework; liberal wages and good home. Telephone Cumberland South 548.

WANTED—Lady manager in each county; straight salary $18 a week and expenses; your office at home. F. PACK, D 93, Frankfort, Ky.

WANTED—Experienced waitresses. Apply at once to MR. HOLTZCLAW, Herman Straus & Sons Co.

WANTED—A finisher on custom pants. Apply 216 Fourth ave., third floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

Advertisements under this head 12c a line. Nothing taken for less than 25c

WANTED—Position as housekeeper by lady of refinement, or any position of trust. References. Address FF 12, this office.

WANTED—At liberty maternity nurse; long experience. Address NURSE, 2317 Bank st.

BOARDING.

Advertisements under this head 12c a line. Nothing taken for less than 25c

BOARDING—Large second-floor front room and excellent table at MRS. J. B. MCPHERSON'S, 704 E. Broadway.

BOARDING—For couple or gentlemen; furnished second-floor room. 1109 Third. Phone S. 920-Y.

BOARDING—Attractive front room; private family; all conveniences. 1311 First.

BOARDING—Handsome room for couple; private boarding house, 1828 Second.

BOARDING—Furn. rooms, with board. Best of references. 1114 Second st.

BOARDING—An attractive 2d-floor front alcove room at 2311 Third st.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Advertisements under this head 12c a line. Nothing taken for less than 25c

PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE.

If you only knew how easy our terms are on any amount from $5.00 to $500 you would not be short of money. We loan on Furniture, Pianos, Salaries, etc., to be paid back in small weekly or monthly amounts. Every dollar paid reduces the cost 40 you. Call and talk it over with us in our private offices or call up over Home phone 2541, or by letter. Open any evening by appointment. Always open Saturdays until 9 o'clock.

LOUISVILLE LOAN CO.,
Room 1 Courier-Journal Bldg., 615 Fourth.

WE make loans on HOUSEHOLD GOODS, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS OR ON YOUR PLAIN NOTE.
We offer all of the inducements advertised in this paper and GUARANTEE YOU FAIR, HONEST TREATMENT AND A SQUARE DEAL.
UNION LOAN AND SECURITY CO.,
413 W. Market st., Second Floor.

MONEY ADVANCED ON SHORT NOTICE.
Loans made on furniture or any chattel security. Get our rates (they are reasonable), learn our methods (they are fair and businesslike).
FALLS CITY LOAN CO.,
Cor. Fourth and Jefferson sts. Above tea store. Entrance 407 Fourth st. Home phone 2016.

$5.00 TO $200.
WE LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., Without Removal.
LONGEST TIME—LOWEST RATES. Easy Payments—Strictly Private.
AMERICAN LOAN CO.,
42 W. Jefferson st., second floor.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES AND WAGONS, AND SALARY. LOWEST RATES. EASIEST PAYMENTS.
702 FOURTH ST., OVER KIRBY'S 10c STORE.

"KENTUCKY" LOAN CO.—A good name and a good place to borrow money on Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, etc., at reasonable rates. We solicit your investigation first, and your patronage second. KY. LOAN CO., Room 1, 428 Fourth ave., n. e. corner Fourth and Green, over Jewelry Store.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE and others upon their own names, without security; cheapest rates; easiest payments; offices in 50 principal cities; save yourself money by getting our terms first. TOLMAN, Room 319 Equitable bldg.

BASEBALL CHAT.

DAVE BRAIN is training with Jimmy Collins at Hot Springs.

PITCHER HENLEY refuses to sign with Brooklyn at the terms offered.

JIMMY COLLINS regards young Carrigan as the best of Boston's catching recruits.

PITCHER ED SMITH has signed a 1907 contract with St. Louis. St. Paul not for him.

JIM DELEHANTY, the new St. Louis Brown, weighs 195 pounds and always keeps in good condition.

A SPLENDID crop of young catchers will make the American League strong in this department this season.

CLEVELAND is bewailing the lack of catchers. Here is a chance for McGraw to start a correspondence school.

MR. RULING, of Texas, will pitch for the Boston Americans next season. He is a six-footer and a left-hander.

PRESIDENT DREYFUSS, of Pittsburg, is quoted as saying that Fred Clarke's 1907 salary is $8,000.

ROCHESTER umpires are jealous of each other—Dashby is the Father Confessor, Ask Bill Clem.

BOB EWING, of Cincinnati, probably will wind up with the Boston Club. A deal involving a Boston pitcher now is being discussed.

AFTER dispersing of Ritchey, Flaherty, Ganley, Peitz, Moskiman and Pleiss the Pittsburg Club still has forty-one players upon its list.

FIRE CHAPMAN HARRY ARNDT, of the Bostons, a resident of South Bend, Ind., has been appointed coach of the Notre Dame baseball team.

FRANK ISBELL, has a young brother named Albert, who will make his debut this year. Like Frank, he will begin as a pitcher for the Wichita, Kas., Club. He is twenty years old and this will be his first professional engagement.

MIKE SMITH will be seen before the public in another role during next winter. He intends to become an actor and play with his wife (Mabel Hite) in a vaudeville turn. George Cohan has agreed to write a sketch for the pair.

IT IS probable that the Cincinnati's spring exhibition games in Redtown will be played under the auspices of the national commission. Four American League teams will be seen in these games. Hank O'Day has refused to umpire the games at the terms offered.

The Unaproachable Kelley.

Only a few short years ago Joe Kelley was the manager of the Cincinnati Reds, and was almost as unapproachable as the Czar of Russia. His star began to wane very suddenly and now seems to have set entirely so far as the major leagues are concerned. Strenuous but vain efforts were made to keep Joe in major league company. Nobody seemed to want him in spite of that almost sure insignia of success, "Released by Cincinnati." It is not stated that he will manage the Toronto team of the Eastern league next season.

BASEBALL IN ALL COUNTRIES

Trip Around the World In 1888 Did Game Much Good.

SPORT HONORED BY ROYALTY.

Prince of Wales Tossed Ball To the Catcher and Tom Brown Made Hit With King.

STREET PARADE IN SYDNEY.

THE manner in which the Cuban baseball teams have been putting it on the All-Americans, down in the sunny isle of Cuba has called forth much comment from close observers of the sport in this country. The marvelous proficiency attained by our dark-skinned and revolutionary brethren in the short time that they have been playing the game is worthy of the highest commendation.

Prior to the Spanish-American War baseball was practically unknown in Cuba, although John McGraw and several other sportsmen had sent exhibition teams down to the island. The ventures proved a failure. During the occupation of Cuba by our soldiers the game became an established sport among the Cubans, and will remain so as long as the Pearl of the Antilles rests above water.

But, speaking of introducing the game into foreign climes that great 1888 tour made by the All-Americans and the Chicago teams was the greatest venture of them all.

This trip was managed by A. G. Spalding and Leigh P. Lynch, at that time a well-known man in theatrical affairs. It was at first contemplated to make a tour of Australia alone, but upon arriving in the Antipodes, and after playing in several of the cities there the reception accorded the Americans was so great and the receipts so flattering, it was then determined to make a trip around the world.

* * *

Personnel of Two Teams.

A. G. Spalding, one of the squarest sporting men that ever lived, assumed the sole financial responsibility of this tour and spared no expense to make the trip a successful one.

The Chicago team was captained by Adrian C. Anson, and comprised Tener and Baldwin, pitchers; Daly, catcher; Anson, Pfeffer, Burns and Williamson in the infield, and Sullivan, Jimmy Ryan and Pettit in the outfield.

The All-American team, which was picked from the cream of the American ball playing gentry, consisted of John Ward, captain and shortstop; Healy, of Indianapolis, and Crane, of New York, pitchers; Earle, of Duluth, catcher; Carrol, of Pittsburg, first base; Manning, of Kansas City, second base; Wood, of Philadelphia, third base; Fogarty, of Philadelphia, in right field; Tom Brown, who is now in Washington, in left field, and Ed Hanlon, of Detroit, took care of the center garden. With the ball tossers was George Wright, once a ball player, and at that time the most famous cricket player in America.

The entire party left Chicago on October 14, 1888, and, after making the trip around the world, landed in America April 20, 1889.

On their way to San Francisco the two clubs played seventeen games. Chicago took the first three games played. Al Spalding pitched the first game and won it by defeating the All-Americans to the tune of 11 to 6.

* * *

Played Outside Teams.

It looked from the start-off as if the Chicago team, which had been playing together all the season, would put it over the All-Americans throughout the trip, but such was not the case, for, when the seventeenth game was pulled off at San Francisco the All-Americans, after a desperate struggle, defeated Anson's men, which gave them the majority of nine games won to the eight captured by the Chicagos.

Besides playing against each other the two clubs contested honors with the St. Paul, Stockton and the Haverly team, of San Francisco.

The seventeen games played between the Chicagos and Americans, and which drew immense crowds, were worked off at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Omaha, Hastings, Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City and Los Angeles.

On November 18, 1888, after a rousing three days' reception given the ball players by the citizens of San Francisco, the boys embarked on the steamer Almeda. Their first stop was at Honolulu, where they played a game in the presence of King Kalakaua, who was delighted by the marvelous dexterity of the Americans.

* * *

Street Parade In Sydney.

He was particularly stuck on the work of Tom Brown, who had a fashion of making wonderful running catches with one hand. This was an old-time trick of Tom's, and when he heard of the black King's delight he just spread himself on the making of these plays. The consequent result was that when the King banqueted the ball players Tom was made a pet by his Majesty, and was chosen to make the big bull speech in reply to the hot air talky talk handed to the lads by his Imperial Nibs.

After leaving Honolulu, the next stopping place of the players was at Auckland, New Zealand, where a game was played, much to the enjoyment of the people, and to the Chicagos, who won out. Continuing the journey, the tourists landed at Sydney, New South Wales, on December 14.

Here they were accorded a great reception, accompanied by a grand street parade, and all during their stay in Australia they were banqueted and petted everywhere they went. At Sydney they played three games, the Americans capturing them all. The wildest enthusiasm was indulged in by the foreigners over the game, and their quickness to grasp the fine points of baseball was the most astounding feature of all.

In Melbourne the Mayor of that place delivered the keys of the city over to the players, and so many invitations were showered on the men to visit this and that house that it was found necessary to use the strictest discipline over the men for the temptations which constantly confronted them. Three games of ball were played in Melbourne, of which Chicago took two and the Americans one.

In Adelaide the Chicagos again captured two of three games played, but at Ballarat the Americans took the one game played there. On January 1, 1889, the clubs returned to Melbourne, where an elaborate entertainment had been gotten up for their benefit by the city fathers.

* * *

Advance To Pyramids.

At this affair gentle Jeems Ryan made his celebrated speech, which was a gem in its way, and, though it has never been placed among the great American oration, yet Jimmy's spiel, in response to what the Mayor handed the ballplayers, was said to have been a regular Richard Brinsley Sheridan talk.

Tom Brown was also called on to tell about royalty whom he had met, and Tom gave his friend, the ex-cannibal King, an extraordinary send-off. Before leaving Melbourne three more games were played, with Chicago the winner in each contest.

The players left Melbourne on January 7, and landed at Colombo, Ceylon, on January 25. Here a tie game was played on January 28. Leaving Colombo, the journey led across the Indian Ocean and through the Red Sea into Cairo, Egypt. Here, on February 9, before an immense crowd, a game was played at the foot of the Pyramids, with the Americans winning out by a score of 6 to 5.

In Cairo there was a large crowd of English, Americans and people from most every country under the sun, and they all united in giving the ballplayers a gigantic reception, which was attended by the chief men of the city and by every foreign consular agent in the place.

It is worthy to remark that during the speechmaking the ballplayers easily held their own, to the great delight of their American kinsmen present, and who, to show their appreciation of the ballplayers, clubbed together and purchased a diamond pin for each and every man.

* * *

To Rome, Paris and London.

The players on February 15 landed at Brindisi, Italy, and on the 19th they came together in a game at Naples. On the 23d they played at Rome, and on the 25th at Florence. Chicago took two out of three of these games, but were beaten on the 28th at Paris before a large crowd of people.

The French manifested great enthusiasm over the game, and particularly applauded at the remarkable manner in which the infield handled the batted balls. The first game played in England was at London on March 12, and on the 13th and 14th two more games were pulled off. In these games the two teams split even, one game being a tie.

The Londoners went into rapture over baseball, and the attendance was in such numbers that the players were jubilant. Going down to Bristol on the 15th, a game was played which was won by the Chicagos, but at Layton and Sheffield the Americans turned the trick.

At Bradford and Glasgow each club took a game, and at Manchester and Liverpool honors were even. A game was played at Belfast, which was hotly contested but resulted in a tie. The Americans got the last game played at Dublin on the 28th.

* * *

Prince Tossed the Ball.

Everywhere the teams traveled in Europe they were accorded the best possible treatment, and in London the Prince of Wales honored them by tossing the ball to Catcher Earl.

On March 28 the players, richer in pockets and experience, boarded the steamer Adriatic at Queenstown, Ireland, and arrived at New York April 8.

After being banqueted at Delmonico's they took a train to Philadelphia, where another monster reception was given them. Before the regular American playing season began the two teams gave exhibition games in Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Indianapolis.

When the teams arrived at Chicago on April 20, a game was played there, and in the evening a banquet was given to commemorate the ending of the trip.

During this memorable tour the clubs were responsible for instilling enthusiasm into the natives of the Sandwich Islands, Australia and England to such a degree that to-day in each of the above-named countries baseball flourishes right along with the other pastimes. All due to the celebrated trip made by the baseball globe-trotters of 1888.

BALL TEAMS SOON TO GET TO WORK.

Little More Than a Month Before Players Will Start South —Past Season Not a Good One For Young Pitchers.

WITHIN the next few weeks, or a little more than a month, the ballplayers will be in training in the South. The St. Louis Browns will be the first to start, and they will be followed by the St. Louis Cardinals within a few days. Then will come reports of phenome dug up from the minor leagues, who are expected to set the baseball world on fire with great work.

The last season of the American League was not one in which the pitchers, fresh from the minors, had much of an opportunity to shine. In fact, most of the veterans performed so well that the majority of the youngsters who started out in the spring were either farmed out or allowed to warm the bench.

To tell the truth, the new men who acquired the privilege of taking their regular turns in the box might be counted on the fingers of one hand. For instance, Cleveland opened the campaign with Eells, its only young pitcher, and he officiated in only nine games. With the "Big Four"—Bernhard, Hess, Rhoades and Joss—doing so well, Eells did not get much of a chance after he had suffered an attack of malaria.

Detroit practically went through the season without a youngster, outside of Eubanks, who had done a little twirling for Armour the preceding year. He participated in thirteen games, which is a larger number of times that he probably would have been called upon had Bill Donovan and Killen been in form all season.

For the Highlanders, Orth, Chesbro, Hogg, Clarkson and Newton did all of the twirling, except twenty games, which were divided between Griffith, Doyle, Leroy, Hughes and Hahn. So it can be seen that Griffith did not place much dependence upon the youngsters who were so highly touted by the New York baseball critics who accompanied the Highlanders to the training camp at Birmingham in the early spring.

* * *

Only One In Chicago.

Chicago had six veterans and one youngster, Fiene, on its staff, and Fiens did not get a chance to start a game until the pennant was won. McAleer also had but one colt pitcher in the spring, "Eddie" Smith. He did not work him until the season was a few weeks advanced, but from that on until Smith threw his arm out the former Dayton man was a regular.

Outside of Dygert, whom Connie Mack had tried out the preceding fall, the Athletics did not have a young twirler at the start of the season. In June Coombs was picked up, but had it not been that Coakley, Bender, Waddell and Plank were in the hospital, it is doubtful if the big college boy would have received the trial he did. That he will be a regular in 1907 goes without saying.

Boston managed to give one youngster—Harris—the opportunity to develop, but he might have warmed the bench all season had it not been that Gibson's arm went down and out and Winters failed to be as effective as during the preceding campaign.

Washington had a number of youngsters when the bell rang in the spring, but of the half dozen who received trials Charley Smith was the only one that became a regular. Falkenberg became one of the club's most reliable twirlers, but it was not his first trial in fast company.

This summary shows that the only new men who were worked regularly, week in and week out all season, were Harris, of Boston and Smith, of Washington, with Smith, of St. Louis, being a regular for about half the struggle, and Coombs, of Philadelphia, getting his regular turn after the close of the college season in June.

* * *

Just Four Remain.

With the passing of Claude Ritchey only four of the players transferred from Louisville to Pittsburg remain. The transfer was made in 1900, when the present management took charge. Those remaining are Fred Clarke, Charles Phillippe, Tommy Leach and Hans Wagner. The other transferred players were Rube Waddell, Pat Flaherty, Walter Woods, Charley Zimmer and Cliff Latimer. Of these Flaherty, Woods and Latimer were released during the season of 1900, Flaherty going to Hartford, Woods to Springfield, Mass., and Latimer to Syracuse. Flaherty was released to Milwaukee, but refused to go, and consented to join the Hartford team, the Pittsburg team having a string on him as well as on Woods. In the following season two players were recalled, and with Fred Ketchum, a catcher transferred with the Louisville bunch, but never used by Pittsburg, were traded to the Syracuse Club for Pitcher Lou Wiltse. Early in the season of 1901 Rube Waddell was released to the Chicago National League Club. This left Clarke, Phillippe, Ritchey, Leach and Wagner the sole representatives of the Colonels, and they have been with the Pirate crew uninterruptedly until a few weeks ago, when Ritchey was traded to the Boston Club.

Of the old Pittsburg crowd that was consolidated with the Louisville transfers there are now only two left—Sam Leever and Jimmy Sebring. It is very likely that next season Leever will be the only one left of the old guard. The other members of the Pittsburg team at the time it absorbed the Colonels were Jesse Tannehill, Jack Chesbro, Billy Schriver, Frank Dillon, Fred Ely, Tom McCreery, Jimmy Williams and Tom O'Brien. Of these some were let go, others jumped the team and one (Tom O'Brien) died. Dillon, who played first base, was the first to be let go. He was released in May of 1900, and Dick Cooley was signed to cover the bag. In 1901, before the season opened, Schriver and McCreery were released, Schriver coming to St. Louis and McCreery to Brooklyn. Williams was persuaded by the American League to jump to Baltimore, so that 1900 was his last season in Pittsburg. O'Brien died on February 2, 1901. Ely was peremptorily released in the middle of the season of 1901 because it was discovered that he was a secret agent of the American League. He joined the Philadelphia American League team. His place at short was taken by Wagner.

* * *

Is Durbin a Wonder?

Blain A. Durbin, the young lefthand pitcher who is to join the Chicago Nationals, is said to be a veritable wonder in the box. He has good curves, speed and control, and best of all, a cool head, and is a general in the box. "He is the best young lefthand pitcher I have seen in years," said "Dick" Cooley, who watched him all through 1906, "and I think Manager Frank Chance will never regret buying his release. He will make some of those big southpaw sluggers in the National League look silly when they face him." Durbin is only a little past twenty, but he has played professional ball for the last three years. During 1906 he pitched forty games for Joplin, with only a fair team to support him, and thirty-two of those were victories. He had won twenty out of twenty-two games when Chicago purchased his release. Durbin is also a good batsman and was by far the fastest man in the Western Association. George Huff and other good judges who have seen him at work predict a great future for him. Durbin is attending the St. Benedict College in Kansas this winter, and will be graduated from that famous institution in a short time. Last spring he pitched to the members of the Pittsburg club at Hot Springs, and Clarke, Wagner, Ritchey and the other Pirates predicted a great future for him at that time. Durbin takes excellent care of himself and is ambitious to become a star lefthander in the big league. He will certainly make a great running mate for "Jack" Pfeister.

WANT THE PLACE MONEY INCREASED

French Sportsmen Take Steps to Have Horses Ridden Out In All Races.

LEADING French sportsmen are taking practical steps to encourage the riding-out for places in races of all descriptions by urging the various race societies to allot special and increased sums to horses which finish second or third. And the more important the event, the more the necessity, they think, for a good horse which has met a better to get something substantial for his being a "trier."

This decision was come to at a meeting of the Consultative Committee, held in Paris recently. Although the French Government has a big say in racing legislation, the Minister of Agriculture wisely saw that prominent owners and breeders could give him practical assistance. He therefore established this advisory body, which embraces nearly all the notabilities on the French turf. This decision about place money is of far more than local interest, as it is felt that something similar will have to be done sooner or later in England. Still France is to lead the way.

In stating his case to the committee, M. Jean Joubert pointed out that it was of little use entreating owners to ord r riding out unless there was the monetary inducement to do so. At present the various societies differed substantially in their winning and place percentages. For instance, in one race the owner of a horse placed second received 35 more than the owner of the winner; while, to point out another extreme, the winner received $2,000 and the runner-up $50. This should at least be $200, M. Joubert adds.

He further proposed that in the event of place money being increased the winners should not have to contribute this extra money by receiving less than heretofore, but that the societies should slightly increase entry money, as well as make concessions out of their own "bank."

At present the steeplechase societies are far more alive to the importance of place money, but as the committee represents such big interests it is odds on place money becoming well worth striving for in France. This will be for the benefit of everyone concerned.

The question of starting is also interesting Frenchmen. Since the introduction of the "gate" and the "pari-mutuel," the public have to be considered. M. Caillault suggested that there should be an official (one of the stewards) placed in front of the starter, but this was thought to be unnecessary. Eventually it was decided that "when a start takes place at the gate and the ribbons are broken before the signal to 'go' be given, it will be a false start." Some starters have been rather elastic in their decisions on this point, and the fact of a jockey stealing a bit by breaking the ribbons has frequently been the signal for the starter to let them off on their journey.

Now that racing in France has become so prosperous, the better class of horse is to be encouraged within twenty-five mil s of Paris. Selling or claiming races and handicaps are to be reduced by 5 per cent. in value, while two-year-old events are to be raised 5 per cent.

At the next meeting of the committee it will be moved that the starting gate be dispensed with for races over a certain distance.

Auction Snaps.

All-cotton Mattresses..... $1.50
Cotton Top Mattresses..... $1.00
Woven Wire Springs with 2 rows of supports..... $1.25
Double Glass Door Bookcases..... $9.50
Oak Bookcase..... $4.50
Velour Couches biscuit tufted..... $4.50
Parlor Chairs, upholstered..... 75c
Flat Top Desks..... $4.50

Wardrobes.

Mirror Door Oak Wardrobe $14.50
Large Walnut Wardrobe, double door..... $7.50

If you need a stove buy it now; 4 more months of winter.

Sideboards.

Walnut Sideb'd, with mirror..... $4.50
Fine Swell-front Oak Sideboard, extra nice French bevel mirror, hand-carved; value $30..... $14.50

Folding Beds.

Nice mantel-style Folding Bed, golden oak, woven wire spgs..... $9.50
Nice Mantel Bed, with woven wire springs, French bevel mirror; value $35; only..... $12.50

We accept 2-4-6 months' notes.

If you have any furniture to sell or to exchange, see us.

Kitchen Cabinets.

With double glass doors and flour bins..... $7.50

See the celebrated CHARTER OAK Double-Jacketed Airtights, heat 2 rooms..... $16.50

New Davenports.

With mattresses; make perfect double bed..... $10.00
We accept 2-4-6 months' notes.

Nice, Brand New

Mantel Folding Bed.

Golden oak, fine springs, hand-carved, French mirror; value $30; Consignment price..... $13.50

Washington Bed Davenport, velour, brand new, solid oak; val. $25; consigned.. $16.50

1400 Used Stoves & Ranges 25c ON THE DOLLAR

Bucks — Radiant Home — Moore's Airtights — Peninsular — Arizona — Anchor — Columbia and nearly all other good makes

Moore Airtights; cost $20..... $10.50
Peninsular Airtight; cost $15..... $4.50
Anchor Heater; cost $9..... $1.75
Favorite Anthracite; cost $60..... $14.00
Charter Oak Airtight Hot-blast; cost $30..... $10.00
Charter Oak Airtight; cost $15..... $5.50
Anchor Airtight; cost $28..... $5.00
Nice Cast Range; cost $24..... $6.50
Cherokee Range, high closet, hot water; cost $40..... $16.50
Arizona Range; cost $30..... $10.00

If you have a stove or range or furniture to exchange see us.

Buck Cook; cost $24..... $7.50
Progress Cook; cost $14..... $4.50
Arizona 6-hole; coal; cost $30..... $8.50
Charter Oak Cook; cost $26; only..... $8.50
Columbia Cook..... $5.50
Faultless, 6-hole cook; cost $30..... $7.50

Open every night until 9 o'clock.

Manufacturers' Furn. & Commission Co.

316 West Main RED FRONTS 315 West Market

BEDROOM SET SNAPS.

Walnut Set, marble top, large size; cost $60; only..... $15.00
Solid Oak Set, large mirror, bevel; cost $35..... $14.50
Very Fine Oak Set, new style roll foot bed, roll head, swell front dresser and washstand, French bevel mirror on dresser and washstand, serpentine shape, cost $65..... $29.50
Very Massive Solid Walnut Set, something extra nice; cost $140..... $45.00
One not quite as fine; cost $90..... $29.50

We accept 2, 4, 6 months' notes.

BUY A CELEBRATED GOLD MEDAL

CHARTER OAK

AIRTIGHT, HOT-BLAST, SMOKE CONSUMER

ART COOK OR PLANISHED STEEL RANGE.

Saves its price in fuel saved.

HOT BLAST AIRTIGHT, FULL NICKEL..... $5.50
Brand-new Laundry Stoves..... $2.45
SMALL CAN NON STOVES..... $1.45
CHARTER OAK RANGE (Steel), with high shelf..... $12.50

If you have a stove or range or furniture to exchange, see us.

We accept 2, 4, 6 months' notes.

SPECIAL.

Pedestals, fluted leg, value $1.50, only..... 65c
Iron Beds . 90c
Iron Beds . $1.35
Iron Beds . $1.75

Up to $35

Our first carload of Iron Beds this year has just arrived. Manufacturers have advanced 20 per cent.

We sell at the old price and less.

After a while we will have to go up, too, but not just now.

Come in at night if you cannot come in daytime.

If you have furniture, stoves, etc., to exchange, see us.

ARE TO RACE MANY HORSES

The Chinn Family Now Has Half a Hundred in Training.

MONTGOMERY THE STAR COLT.

Tennessee Turfmen Planning To Have a Racing Commission Like That In Kentucky.

GOSSIP OF SOUTHERN TURF.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Members of the Chinn family, of Kentucky, will make their greatest bid for turf plums during the coming season on Eastern and Western race courses, if quantity and quality combined are to be taken into consideration. Half a hundred thoroughbreds are in training at the local course that will carry the silks of either E. A. Chinn or other members of the family, whose racing colors for more than twenty years have been familiar to turfites.

Forty-two horses, of which number twenty-eight are two-year-olds, are embraced in the collection to be campaigned by Chinn & Forsythe, the partnership again having been registered between Frederick A. Forsythe and Mrs. N. F. Chinn, of Harrodsburg, Ky. Included in the list are juveniles who can lay claim to relations with some of the distinguished performers last season and in years before.

The racing string of E. A. Chinn is not so large and includes twelve head, seven of which are two-year-old racers that will make their bow to the public either at the opening of the Hot Springs season, at Montgomery Park or at Louisville or Latonia, after which the regular Eastern campaign will be begun.

Of the older horses that raced in the East last season, Montgomery, the chestnut son of Pessara and Montgomery Cooper, and former stable companion of Fountainblue, is attracting most attention in his winter quarters. Montgomery has been entered in the Tennessee Derby and other three-year-old events here and at Louisville and Latonia. He is also a possible candidate for the Suburban, his owner having nominated him for both the Suburban and Brighton, but kept him out of the Brooklyn. Stable prestige given Montgomery since he has wintered in such perfect health, and with added inches and weight to his physique right now, would indicate that an even trade for Fountainblue, the looked-on star of the stable which was sold to Sam Hildreth recently, might not be considered. Montgomery is expected to cover the longer distances over the mile route in getter grace than Fountainblue, and it is likely that he will be asked to show his first effort in the Montgomery Handicap at the spring meeting of the New Memphis Jockey Club.

Rifleman, Charlie Thompson, Rio Grande, Chancellor, Theodocia, Constancia, Fire Fly, High Tide, Madonna and others that were broken and trained here last spring are in training and will race at Hot Springs. All the Chinn & Forsythe two-year-olds have been christened with the names they will carry in the races, and Sojree has been appropriately selected for a chestnut daughter of Pessara and Levee. Sojree is a full sister to High Tide and a half sister to Lucien Appleby, the ill-fated horse that finished second to J. A. Drake's Wyeth in the American Derby of 1902.

* * *

Much care has been taken by Mrs. Chinn in naming the members of her kindergarten. Heart's Relief is selected for a daughter of Pessara, whose dam is Bo Hoo. Rifle Range was named with reference to his half brother, Rifleman. The full brother to Montgomery has been named Robert Cooper in honor of the nephew of President S. B. Montgomery, of the New Memphis Jockey Club, for whom Montgomery was named.

The full list of two-year-olds, with their naems, that will be campaigned by Chinn & Forsythe is:

Durante, b. c., 2, by Pessara-Lady Augusta.
Robert Cooper, b. c., 2, by Pessara-Montgomery Cooper.
Prowler, ch. g., 2, by Pessara-Owlet.
Carraugh, br. g., 2, by Pessara-Valore.
Talbot, b. g., 2, by Oddfellow-Iraline.
Conferre, b. g., 2, by Oddfellow-Faith.
Soiree, ch. f., 2, by Pessara-Levee.
Berry Maid, b. f., 2, by Pessara-Bird's Eye.
Valhalla, br. f., 2, by Pessara-Walhalla.
Heart's Relief, ch. f., 2, by Pessara-Boo Hoo.
Unnamed bay filly, 2, by Ruskin-Miss Pepper.
Rifle Range, b. g., 2, by Oddfellow-Fanny Riker.
McGregor, ch. g., 2, by Oddfellow-Per Contra.
Jeanne d'Arc, ch. f., 2, by Ben Strome-Naomia.
Oroba, br. f., 2, by Ornus-Sister Sarah.
Fordello, b. g., 2, by G. W. Johnson-Virginia Lee.
Furioso, b. g., 2, by Pessara-Deostrata.
Calus, b. g., 2, by Yolante-Lana.
Sussex, b. f., 2, by Shapfell-Suffolk.
Onda, b. f., 2, by Pessara-Grace Bryan.
Unnamed b. f., 2, by Beldemonio-Gold Thread.
Unnamed b. f., 2, by Shapfell-Ralpha.
Unnamed b. f., 2, by Order-Minati.
Yolandra, blk., 2, by Ruskin-Mrs. Gen Gilfora.
The Blockader, b. c., 2, by Ruskin-Wagnet.
Bounding Elk, b. c., 2, by Ruskin-Miss Ball.
The Wrecker, b. c., 2, by Handsel-Ems.

Pretension, the good horse that carried E. A. Chinn's colors to several victories during the last Eastern campaign, and Shanador are the oldest members of his barn, which also includes the three-year-olds Salvisa, Tanager, Langston and the following two-year-olds that will begin racing at Oaklawn:

The Belle of Mayfair, b. f., 2, by Pride-Black Chat.
Unnamed b, g., 2, by Scorpion-Bessie McLanahan.
Unnamed b. g., 2, by Scorpion-Lindolet.
Unnamed b. g., 2, by Star Shoot-Marie Decca.
Unnamed ch. g., 2, by Deceiver-Iron Mistress.
Unnamed b. f., 2, by Scorpion-Docility.

* * *

Training operations at local courses continue and horsemen are evidently paying little attention to the attacks on the sport made in Legislatures. Word has reached the local contingent from Hot Springs that the meeting there will open as scheduled on February 4. There will be a special train load of young and old horses shipped from here.

Henry McDaniel is busy administering preparation to J. A. Cella's Conville for the Crescent City Derby. He is a sure starter in that event, barring accident or mishap in training, which McDaniel does not anticipate. Cella's purchase of the colt from the Hitchcocks for $6,000 last season was for the especial purpose of carrying off a Western Derby or so, and Conville has a busy campaign in the West mapped out for him already, including the Crescent City, the Tennessee and the Latonia Derby, and possibly the Kentucky Derby. Martagon is also a possibility for Western derbies. This colt was purchased at the advice of McDaniel last fall, Cella paying Harry Payne Whitney $4,000 for him.

* * *

The star of the list under McDaniel's care, however, is W. H. Daniel, the property of E. S. Burke, Jr., of Cleveland. This colt, which cost his owner $35,000, has wintered in fine health, and McDaniel is supremely happy over his growth and general improvement in looks over his two-year-old appearance. Nothing but jogs and gallops have been asked of Mr. Burke's colt yet. Jake Sanders, an aged member of McDaniel's barn, has been given the stiffest workouts at the track. He is ready for the races, and will probably start in the opening day feature at Oaklawn. Eddie Ware, in the same stable, is going along nicely.

* * *

A racing commission for Tennessee is now believed to be the most likely solution of the turf situation in this State, which for three years has been muddled owing to political intrigues and dissatisfied and disgruntled enemies of racing, who have persistently attacked racing. The commission is to be patterned almost on the same lines as the Kentucky Commission, which would place the racing dates in the hands of men appointed by Gov. Patterson.

MAKING HIMSELF ELIGIBLE.

"What's the matter with Fox these days? He's positively stupid."

"O! no, he is only pretending to be."

"Pretending to be stupid? What's the idea in that?"

"For some reason or other he's trying to get into custody."—[Catholic Standard and Times.

THE MINSTREL.

"Behold in me a minstrel, old and gray.
But blithe withal," the North Wind chants.
"The forest is my harp, and when I play
The snowflakes dance."
—[Catholic Standard and Times.

FOR SALE REAL ESTATE

BROOK-STREET BARGAIN.

A delightful home of about 6 rooms and reception hall; also 2 attic rooms; hardwood floors; natural gas; large bright kitchen and many large closets; lot 56x200; most attractive neighborhood (Brook street, s. of Ormsby). PRICE..... $5,500

Another on First Street.

Same neighborhood; story brick; 9 rooms; furnace; natural gas; lot 32½x200. PRICE..... $5,500

Attractive Gray-Street Home.

Thoroughly modern and homelike; about 9 rooms; reception hall and an abundance of large closets; hot water heat; lot 38x200; this part of Gray st. is most attractive and this property is well worth investigating. PRICE..... $7,500

These three homes can be bought on easy terms.

OSCAR WILDER & CO REAL ESTATE 409 W. MARKET ST.

$516 Rents
$3,500 Cost

5 first-class cottages, on made street and alley. Better than 12 per cent. net, isn't it? And safe, too!
You can learn all about it of

Arthur Kaye & Co.
Real Estate Dealers and Auctioneers
448 W. Jefferson.

FOR SALE!

A beautiful 6-room frame dwelling in the Highlands and near the Park. Large lot..... $5,500

Shelby st., a 2-story frame of 7 rooms; newly painted and papered; owner anxious to sell..... $2,500

Chestnut st., a 5-room brick cottage, gas, bath, both gases; hot and cold water; lot 30x161..... Price Reasonable

Arthur E. Mueller & Co.
347 FIFTH ST.

WANTED REAL ESTATE

WE WANT YOU

to place your property in our hands for sale. Real Estate will be very active this spring and we want to make up our lists now before the rush begins.

Even during this dull season we are having inquiries daily from prospective purchasers in spite of the bad weather, and if we had a description of YOUR property, perhaps it would exactly suit one of them.

Won't you tell us if you are considering the sale of your property? Let us discuss the matter with you anyway, and even if you do not place your property in our hands, we would appreciate the opportunity of talking with you about it.

OSCAR WILDER & CO. REAL ESTATE 409 W. MARKET ST.

CONTENTS OF

A Broadway Mansion

To Pass Under the Hammer

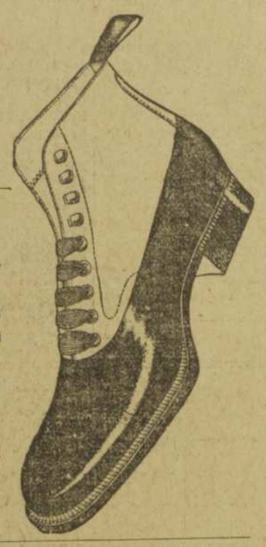
On Tuesday, January 29, 1907,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

Upon the premises, s. w. corner of Second and Broadway, the home of the late Dr. Norvin Green, we will sell the entire contents of this home, consisting of five large Persian Rugs, elegant Walnut Bookcases, made by Brooks, of New York; Buhl Center Table, onyx top; Buhl Cabinet, Chairs, Inlaid Tables, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Upright and Square Pianos, fine Brocatel

Buck's

338 4th Ave.



To-morrow

Choice of over 200 pairs fine $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 quality

Boys' Shoes

At $1.48

All displayed on tables where you can pick them out yourself—every shoe is hand-welted—made of plain vici kid—dull calf and patent leather—medium and heavy soles—Blucher or plain lace styles—to-morrow only.

JANUARY DISPOSAL SPECIAL.

Ladies' $2.50 and $3 Shoes.

Broken sizes in Ladies' Fine Boots, patent leather, vici kid and vici with patent tips—light and heavy soles—all correct styles $1.68

JANUARY DISPOSAL SPECIAL.

Children's $1.50 and $1.75 Shoes.

Special values for school service—small sizes in plain vici and patent leather tips—lace or button..... 98c

JANUARY DISPOSAL SPECIAL.

Men's $5.00 Shoes.

In this lot you'll find Blucher—plain lace or button shoes, in patent colt, vici kid and gun-metal calf, with heavy or medium soles..... $3.85

JANUARY DISPOSAL SPECIAL.

Men's $3.00 Shoes.

A variety of splendid values in gun-metal calf and vici kid—either Blucher or plain lace styles..... $2.35

L&N LOW RATES TO THE MARDI GRAS

To be held in New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola, February 7-12, 1907. Tickets will be on sale February 6 to 11, 1907, good returning until February 16, and by extension until March 2. Two trains daily with Free Reclining Cars, Pullman Sleepers and Electric Lighted Dining Cars. An illustrated booklet, descriptive of the Mardi Gras as well as rates and time tables can be secured at

City Ticket Office Fourth and Main

PHONES 258

"Florida Special"

Observation Sleeper without change to Florida in connection with solid Pullman train, daily except Sunday as follows:

Leave Louisville	7:45 P. M.
Arrive Chattanooga	7:25 A. M.
Arrive Atlanta	11:47 A. M.
Arrive Jacksonville	9:35 P. M.
Arrive St. Augustine	10:45 P. M.

"Florida Limited" Leaves Daily 7:50 a. m.

Southern Railway

Illustrated literature and low winter rates on application. City Ticket Office 234 Fourth avenue.

C. H. HUNGERFORD, Dist. Pass. Agent.

Bob Tucker Has Smart Filly in This Winner

WHISK BROOM, DAVE NICOL UP.

ONE of the best of the youngsters flashed at the New Orleans winter meeting is Whisk Broom, a half-sister to Broomstick and owned by Bob Tucker, who formerly was trainer for Capt. Sam Brown, the late Pittsburg millionaire. Several days ago she started in a three-furlong dash at City Park, and with 109 pounds up, finished the distance in :35 1-5, clipping two-fifths of a second off the track mark. Tucker is sweet on the filly.

BAD TIMES FOR HORSE PLAYERS

People Who Get No Run For the Money They Bet.

THOROUGHBREDATE CHERRIES

Another Got Drunk, a Third Jumped the Fence and a Fourth Went For a Doctor.

SOME HARD WAGERS TO LOSE.

WHEEN a lamenting race follower exudes the groan, "I didn't get a run for my money," he never, of course, literally means just that, says Clarence L. Cullen in the Washington Star. He means that the horse he bucked didn't run well—didn't win or nudge into the position for which he backed him. The lamenter knows that the horse ran—if, of course, the mutt wasn't left at the post. So that the sad one with the grouch employs only that no-run-for-his-money phrase as a matter of habit. He did get a run—some kind of a run.

But there are slews of instances wherein people backing horses literally got no run at all, nor is the deduction to be hurriedly made from these introductory remarks that such horses were left at the post.

The people behind that old campaigner Gorgalette, a mud-eater now racing at the Ascot track, near Los Angeles, had a swine-slaughtering all fixed up, with that one as the medium, a couple of weeks ago. They had a bolo edge on Gorgalette, and all they needed was the mud. The mud came along all right. Los Angeles and its vicinage was visited by torrential rains, and the Ascot track became a bog. The Gorgalette people slipped their sturdy old clay-plower into a race at a mile and an eighth. Two other good mudders were put in the race, but sub rosa advices, recently received in the East, set forth the fact that these two other mudders were to be withdrawn just at post time, leaving Gorgalette as the only accomplished mudder in the bunch. The presence of the other two mudders was intended to make the price in the morning betting in the California poolrooms. The commissioners of the Gorgalette people were instructed to take that morning price in the poolrooms to which they were sent with the bundles, and they did take it.

* * *

But It Didn't Come Off.

But it didn't come off. The two other mudders were withdrawn from the race all right, and the commissioners of the Gorgalette people got the thousands down all right, too, in the poolrooms all over California, taking the liberal house betting.

But when saddling time arrived Gorgalette was found to be not on the Ascot grounds. The horse was stabled some distance from the track. The stable hand who had started with the horse for the track from the distant barn had all kinds of trouble with Gorgalette all the way. The horse was balky and fractious, and stood stubbornly proper for a good part of the time, refusing to budge an inch. The stable hand did not get Gorgalette to the track until fifteen minutes after the race was over, and the horse's people were fined $100 by the Ascot stewards for not having seen to it that their horse was on the track at saddling time.

One of the trainers wintering at Bennings was commenting on this case a couple of days ago.

"It's hard enough to pin an April fool ticket on to the old game without being shut out of a run for your duff by one of these foolish little accidents," he said. "It's been shoveled at me more than half a dozen times since I first began to train them, and I guess that dates back to when Walnut Pete was a weanling.

* * *

Preparing a Good Horse.

"A dozen or so years ago I was preparing a good horse on a ranch in Middle Missouri for the Inaugural Handicap at the old St. Louis Fair Grounds. Forty-eight hours before the scheduled date of that race I loaded the horse into a padded freight car stall and paid the price to have the freight car tacked onto the end of a St. Louis-bound passenger train—a local train, for there were no expresses from that Middle Missouri point.

"I put two of my best stable hands into the car with the horse, and I never stopped giving them directions as to the care they should take of the ripe sprinter until the train was about half a mile away.

"On the next train I skated down to St. Louis, and I hiked out to the Fair Grounds track to take a peek at my watermelon—I expected to get at least 10 to 1 against him in the Inaugural.

"Well, I found my good horse leaning against one side of his stall with a sad and sweet pair of lamps in his head. He was about as lively and skittish as a Brazilian boa constrictor that has just finished absorbing a pair of overgrown burros, and I could see all that kale that I was so confident of corralling with him in the Inaugural gone off with the fog. My pair of stable hands were hiding in the hayloft, but I sprung them and dragged them down, and after I'd finished banging their heads together they told me about it.

* * *

Horse Ate the Cherries.

"About half way between the ranch and St. Louis the train had stopped at a little hanky-pank water-tank station to give the engineer a chance to juice up the boiler, and a small boy with a large basket of fresh red cherries had climbed on board the train to sell the cherries to the passengers. He forgot all about business, however, when he saw the race horse in the freight car and he nudged into that car to have a closer look at my sprinter. He rested his basket of cherries on the floor of the car so that he could look better. My two stable hands were paying no attention to the kid with the cherries, but sucking straws and gazing out at the scenery. The horse, tied to the stall ring with plenty of halter room, caught sight of the cherries. He was within grabbing distance of the basket of cherries. He made a sudden dive for the basket, caught it by the handle and pulled it toward him, upsetting most of the cherries. Then he proceeded to gorge himself on fresh red cherries, pits and all. The boy didn't say a word. He just liked to see a race horse eat cherries. Most of 'em were split, anyway, and there wasn't much chance to gather 'em up with the stallion in the stall—and so the boy just stood there with his hands in his pockets, watching my horse load himself up on about half a bushel cherries. It wasn't till the train was ready to start that my two stable hands stopped rubbering at the scenery and returning to the stall saw what had come off. They picked the kid up and tossed him off the train and his basket after him, but that didn't do the horse any good with the half bushel of cherries under his belt. My horse had a bully case of colic and came near dying about an hour after he gobbled up the cherries and the stable hands had called in a veterinarian immediately upon unloading the horse at the fair grounds. The vet. pulled the horse through, but that didn't get me anything. I had to scratch, of course. The horse was no more fit to race in the inaugural than a fat cop who'd been on police court duty for thirty-four years.

* * *

Real Warty Pickle In the Brine.

"Only a couple of years after that depressing experience, I had another real warty pickle in the brine for a race at the old Newport track, near Cincinnati. I gave the horse his prep up in the stable near Chillicothe and I didn't ship him from the farm to Cincinnati until the afternoon before he was scheduled to go to the post for his race. It was such a short haul that the only man I sent along with the horse was my assistant stable foreman, a man that I'd been led to believe I could count on. This time, too, the horse went into a freight car that was annexed to a passenger train bound for Cincinnati. The train was filled with a soused and noisy bunch of Ohio militiamen returning to Cincinnati from their summer encampment.

"After the train had got under way, my assistant stable foreman, who was rather a grouchy sort of a chap, passed from the freight car in which the horse was into the smoker to get a drink of water for himself. He found a big mob of the national guard soldiers packed around the water cooler in the smoker, pouring out the hard booze from their bottles into the drinking glass and gulping it down that way. When my assistant foreman got hold of the glass he found an inch of booze and water at the bottom of it. He tossed the mixture out of the glass and onto the floor with some sort of a growled crack about the soldier rummerinoes that didn't know how to behave after they'd got a couple of sarsaparillas under their belts. The soldiers heard the crack, and in something less than four seconds they had my assistant foreman down in the car aisle. They forced his teeth open, and while a couple of them sat on his chest they poured a quart of bad bug juice into his system. I gave the horse his prep up in the stable near Chillicothe and I didn't ship him from the farm to Cincinnati until the afternoon before he was scheduled to go to the post for his race. It was such a short haul that the only man I sent along with the horse was my assistant stable foreman, a man that I'd been led to believe I could count on. This time, too, the horse went into a freight car that was annexed to a passenger train bound for Cincinnati. The train was filled with a soused and noisy bunch of Ohio militiamen returning to Cincinnati from their summer encampment.

"After the train had got under way, my assistant stable foreman, who was rather a grouchy sort of a chap, passed from the freight car in which the horse was into the smoker to get a drink of water for himself. He found a big mob of the national guard soldiers packed around the water cooler in the smoker, pouring out the hard booze from their bottles into the drinking glass and gulping it down that way. When my assistant foreman got hold of the glass he found an inch of booze and water at the bottom of it. He tossed the mixture out of the glass and onto the floor with some sort of a growled crack about the soldier rummerinoes that didn't know how to behave after they'd got a couple of sarsaparillas under their belts. The soldiers heard the crack, and in something less than four seconds they had my assistant foreman down in the car aisle. They forced his teeth open, and while a couple of them sat on his chest they poured a quart of bad bug juice into his system. I gave the horse his prep up in the stable near Chillicothe and I didn't ship him from the farm to Cincinnati until the afternoon before he was scheduled to go to the post for his race. Then the guardsmen piled out of the smoker and into the freight car to look my horse over. They decided that the horse, too, was built too much on the Carrie Nation order, and half a dozen of them unshipped their flasks and began to pour booze into the horse. Inside of five minutes the horse was paralyzed and cocking around in his stall like a man-o'-war's man on a sundown liberty after three months' quarantining.

* * *

Got This Horse Drunk.

"When the freight car was shunted from the passenger train I was on hand to meet my horse. I found the horse and the man lying down alongside each other both drunker'n fiddlers' gyps, and all in, to the final ounce. The horse wasn't over his katzenjammer for a week, and, of course, I had to scratch him from his race, which was won by a mutt that my horse could have gone away and hid from at 30 pounds' difference in the weight scheme.

"Then I got it in some other ways. In '97 I had my string quartered in an outside barn about a quarter of a mile from the old Roby track, near Chicago, of within hitting distance of Chicago, I should say. One day I was going to cut up and smoke down enough hog meat to last me a dozen winters with an aged sprinter, a famous old gelding of his day, whose condition I had been keeping under the kettle lid for months, waiting for just such an opportunity. On the afternoon of the race I hitched the old gelding to a sulky and started with him to the track myself. I had often done this before, for the speedy old duffer was restless and impatient at the end of a leading halter and even hated to be led around the paddock for a joint unlimbering before a race. Half way to the Roby track I hopped down from the sulky to go into a little tobacco store for a paper of chewing tobacco hooking the old fellow to a ring post. I chatted for a moment with the tobacco-man, and I was just starting out of the little shop when I heard a shot coming from the direction of the office of a lumber yard across the street. I hustled to the door in time to see a fellow jump into my sulky. The fellow had already unhitched my horse from the ring post.

"'The boss has just shot himself and I'm going after a doctor,' he yelled at me.

* * *

Drove the Good Thing For a Doctor.

"Getting a sudden rap of the reins on his back, my old horse darted forward like a lead slug out of a beanshooter and in half a minute he was clean out of sight in a cloud of dust down the road. And I was due to saddle that horse at Roby for a race in three quarters of an hour. Worse than that, I had $2,000 of my cold, hard, iron men already bet on the old horse's chance to cop that race, making me stand—for I'd got the price—to cop $20,000 if he gathered in the sprint.

"I skated into the office of the lumber yard and found the cashier of the plant all alone with a bullet in his shoulder. The fellow who had grabbed my nag to 'go for a doctor' was a stickup man who had plugged the cashier and then corralled the canvas bag filled with bills and silver junk, with which the employes of the lumber yard were to be paid off that evening, a Saturday. I didn't feel any better when I found that a Chicago stickup man was the custodian of my sprinter. The searching outfit that I sent out found the old horse grazing, still hitched to the sulky, but unchecked, on the prairie near Chicago on the following morning. But my old gelding had been abused like an Eskimo dog and I never got another good race out of him. The Roby stewards fined me $100 for not having my horse in the paddock with his running gear on when the fishhorn went, but they were square enough to take that all back when they heard how I had got mine at the hands of the gun man who required the hurry-up ride.

* * *

Went Over the Fence.

"The last time that I was smudged out of money already down was right here at Benning five years ago. The trick was a three-year-old fall maiden that had shown me a seven-furlong work on the then sandy Benning track in 1:29, which was about the time they made in races then. I shot him in with a pack of skates that ought to have been hauling ambulances and began to count my money. I had the dust put down in New York on the morning of the race. An hour or so before the people began to arrive at the track I gave a coon boy the leg up on my horse and told him to just jog the maiden once around the circle at a leg-stretching gait. The boy had just started to guide the horse out of the paddock when a programme seller nearby blew up a paper bag that had held his nickel's worth of peanuts and then exploded it with his fist.

"Over the fence went my horse, tossing the coon off like a sack of salt. The mutt bolted around the empty betting ring, knocking over stools and gear for a minute or so, with a lot of stablehand idiots trying to shoo him in different directions at once. Then he just ambled leisurely out of the wide open main entrance for badge holders. When he found himself outside the gate on the long, yellow clay road, he pulled his ears back and decided that right then was about as good a time for him to race as any.

"We got him over near Bladensburg along toward sundown. And my hard-wrung kale had been pasted in him in the poolrooms of New York at 10 o'clock that morning at 20 to 1.

"It's hard money to lose, even when you get an imitation of a run for it. When you're passed along to the crags without any an amble for it, you're liable to find yourself indulging in that wish that you'd stayed back on the old farm and never even heard of the gee-gees."

FRANK SELEE is given credit for developing Bobbie Lowe, Herman Long, Jimmy Collins, "Chick" Stahl and Kid Nichols. He is entitled to it.

The weather rules—even the merchant.

CRUTCHER & STARKS. (INCORPORATED.)

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.

GREATEST HALF-PRICE SALE

Half price—the deepest cut of all—has come. All Louisville knows what we mean. Yet former half-price sales are as nothing compared to this event. It is the greatest because we have grown—have bought more—have more to sell. Yet there's even less time to do it.

Winter is two months behind time—so is our stock. Piles upon piles of desirable winter merchandise await your selection. And at half price—clean, definite, unmistakable HALF PRICE! Come and see! Come Quick! 7 o'clock Monday!

OVERCOATS HALF PRICE

Men's and Young Men's.

Fifteen hundred Brokaw and Winston Overcoats, all this season's correct styles—popular and many exclusive fabrics—every size. There's the conservative 44-inch Chesterfield, with slight body defining effect in black, blue and dark gray kerseys, melton, vicuna or patent beaver—beautifully lined in finest silk or satin de chine. Then the long, roomy 54-inch Greatcoat in a varietyof fancy patterned cheviots, kersey and cassimere. The swell frock Overcoat. The extreme form-fitting and body-tracing models. In fact, everything in overcoat styles and fabrics at half their value.

$65.00 Overcoats, half price, $32.50
$50.00 Overcoats, half price, $25.00
$40.00 Overcoats, half price, $20.00
$35.00 Overcoats, half price, $17.50

$25.00 Overcoats, half price, $12.50
$20.00 Overcoats, half price, $10.00
$15.00 Overcoats, half price, $7.50
$10.00 Overcoats, half price, $5.00

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS.

500 Long, Stylish Overcoats; sizes 8 to 17 years; double-breasted, in choice Fancy Cheviots and Cassimeres. Our tailors have the happy knack of interpreting the little man's styles to please both parent and son.

$15.00 Overcoats, half price - - - - $7.50
$10.00 Overcoats, half price - - - - $5.00
$5.00 Overcoats, half price - - - - $2.50

HIGH SHOES.

Boys' and Little Men's

There are 365 pairs in patent colt, vici kid, wax calf and gun-metal calf.

$3.50 Shoes, half price $1.75
$3.00 Shoes, half price $1.50
$2.50 Shoes, half price $1.25

Ladies'

There are 280 pairs in patent colt, vici kid, gun-metal calf and tan Russia calf; Blucher, button or lace styles.

$3.50 Princetons, half price..... $1.75

Misses' and Children's

There are 520 pairs in patent kid, patent colt, vici kid—lace or button styles.

$3.00 Shoes, half price $1.50
$2.50 Shoes, half price $1.25
$2.00 Shoes, half price $1.00

SUITS

Boys' and Children's.

600 Boys' Fine Two-piece Suits; sizes 8 to 17 years; double-breasted, in stout, durable Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres; plain or bloomer pants; will wear like iron; roomy sizes for growing boys.

$10.00 Suits, half price.....$5.00
$7.50 Suits, half price.....$3.75
$5.00 Suits, half price.....$2.50

FURNISHINGS—HALF PRICE.

Fancy Waistcoats—Fine Tailor-made.

Here's a snap for the fastidious fellows. Tailored in rich, exclusive French Flannels. English woolens with all the new kinks and trimmings — magnate style; patterns galore—checks, stripes, plaids and figures that will hit your eye to a nicety.

$6.00 Waistcoats, half price...$3.00
5.00 Waistcoats, half price... 2.50
3.50 Waistcoats, half price... 1.75

Underwear—Odd Lots.

Fine Ribbed Balbriggan, Lamb's Wool, Camel's Hair Garments, etc.

Half Price and Less Than Half Price—62½c Per Garment.

Full Dress Protectors.

Generous length and breadth; cut for cold weather comfort and stylish elegance in fine Peau de Sole; quilted satins and Gros-grain silk.

$2.00 Protectors, half price $1.00

Silk Square Mufflers.

Beautiful weaves in black with white brocaded stripes and figures. Not a luxurious incidental, but a winter weather "essential." Good lengths.

$2.50 Mufflers, half price....$1.25
2.00 Mufflers, half price.... 1.00
1.50 Mufflers, half price.....75c

Flannelette Pajamas.

Tailored to fit with comfort in soft, soothing material that holds its color—does not shrink. The make "that puts the world to sleep."

$2.50 Pajamas, half price...$1.25
2.00 Pajamas, half price... 1.00
1.50 Pajamas, half Price.....75c

Flannelette Nightshirts.

Standard make. Just the right length. Attractively worked. Specially made for winter comfort.

$1.50 Nightshirts, half price..75c
$1.25 Nightshirts, half price 62½c
75c Nightshirts, half price.....37½c